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THE CHILTON VI

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The Chilton View.

Clerk

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

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CAHEEN! The Conquering Hero!

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WILL ARRAY THIS WEEK A MONSTER DISPLAY OF DESIRABLE AND NOVEL

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, CLOAKS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Our Departed Still With Us."

TEXT: *"And when he saw the wagons which Joseph had sent to carry him, the spirit of Jacob their father revived. And Israel said: 'It is enough; Joseph, my son, is yet alive.'"*—Genesis xlv., 27-28.

The Egyptian capital was the focus of the world's wealth. In ships and barges there had been brought to it from India frankincense, cinnamon, and ivory, and diamonds; from the North, marble and iron; from Syria, purple and silk; from Greece some of the finest horses of the world, and some of the most brilliant chariots; and from all the earth that which could best please the eye, and charm the ear, and gratify the taste. There were temples aflame with red sandstone, entered by gateways that were guarded by pillars bewildering with hieroglyphics, and wound with brazen serpents, and adorned with winged creatures—their eyes, and beaks, and pinions glittering with precious stones. There were marble columns blooming into white flower buds; there were pillars, at the top burning into the shape of the lotus when in full bloom. Along the avenues, lined with sphinx and fane and obelisk, there were princes who came in gorgeously upholstered palanquins, carried by servants in scarlet, or elsewhere drawn by vehicles, the snow-white horses golden bitted, and six abreast dashing at full run. There were fountains from stone-wreathed vases climbing the ladders of the light. You would hear a bolt shove, and a door would swing open like a flash of the sun. The surrounding gardens were saturated with odors that mounted the terrace, and dripped from the arbors, and burned their incense in the Egyptian noon. On floors of mosaic the glories of Pharaoh were spelled out in letters of porphyry, and beryl, and flame. There were ornaments twisted from the wood of the tamarisk, embossed with [illegible] into form. There were footstools made out of a single precious stone. There were beds fashioned out of a crouching lion in bronze. There were chairs spotted with the sleek hide of leopards. There were sofas footed with the claws of wild beasts, and armed with the beaks of birds. As you stand on the level beach of the sea on a summer day, and look either way, and there are miles of breakers, white with [illegible] foam, dashing shoreward, so it seemed as if the sea of the world's pomp and wealth in the Egyptian capital for miles and miles flung itself up into white breakers of marble temple, mausoleum, and obelisk.

This was the place where Joseph, the shepherd boy, was called to stand next to Pharaoh in power. What a contrast between this scene and his humble starting, and the pit into which his brothers threw him. Yet he was not forgetful of his early home; he was not ashamed of where he came from. The Bishop of Mentz, descended from a wheelwright, covered his house with spokes, and hammers, and wheels, and the King of Sicily, in honor of his father, who was a potter, refused to drink out of anything but an earthen vessel. So Joseph was not ashamed of his early surroundings, or of his old-time father, or of his brothers. When they came up from the famine-stricken land to get corn from the King's corn crib, Joseph, instead of chiding them for the way they had maltreated and abused him, sent them back with wagons, which Pharaoh furnished, laden with corn; and old Jacob, the father, in the very same wagons, was brought back, that Joseph, the son, might see him, and give him a comfortable home all the rest of his days.

Well, I hear the wagons, the King's wagons, rumbling down in front of the palace. On the outside of the palace, to see the wagons go off, stands Pharaoh in royal robes; and beside him Prime Minister Joseph, with a chain of gold around his neck, and on his hand a ring given by Pharaoh to him, so that any time he wanted to stamp the royal seal upon a document he could do so. Wagon after wagon rolls on down from the palace, laden with corn and meat, and changes of raiment, and everything that could help a famine-struck people. One day I see aged Jacob seated in front of his house. He is possibly thinking of his absent boys (sons, however old they get, are never to a father any more than boys), and while he is seated there, he sees dust arising, and he hears wagons rumbling, and he wonders what is coming now, for the whole land had been smitten with the famine, and was in silence. But after a while the wagons have come near enough, and he sees his sons on the wagons, and before they come quite up, they shout: "Joseph is yet alive!" The old man faints dead away. I do not wonder at it. The boys tell the story how that the boy, the long-absent Joseph, has got to be the first man in the Egyptian palace. While they unload the wagons, the wan and wasted creatures in the neighborhood come up and ask for a handful of corn, and they are satisfied.

One day the wagons are brought up, for Jacob, the old father, is about to go to see Joseph in the Egyptian palace. You know it is not a very easy thing to transplant an old tree, and Jacob has hard work to get away from the place where he has lived so long. He bids good-bye to the old place, and leaves his blessing with the neighbors, and then his sons steady him, while he, determined to help himself, gets into the wagon, stiff, old and decrepit. Yonder they go, Jacob and his sons, and their wives, and their children, eighty-two in all, followed by herds and flocks, which the herdsmen drive along. They are going out from famine to luxuriance; they are going from a plain country home to the finest palace under the sun. Joseph, the Prime Minister, gets in his chariot, and drives down to meet the old man. Joseph's charioteer holds up the horses on one side—the dust-covered wagons of the emigrants stop on the other. Joseph, instead of waiting for his father to come, leaps out of the chariot and jumps into the emigrants' wagon, throws his arms around the old man, and weeps aloud for past memories and present joy. The father, Jacob, can hardly think it is his boy. Why, the smooth brow of childhood has become a wrinkled brow, wrinkled with the cares of state, and the garb of the shepherd-boy has become a robe royally bedizened! But as the old man finds out it is actually Joseph, I see the thin lip quiver against the toothless gum as he cries out: "Now let me die, since I have seen thy face; behold Joseph is yet alive!" The wagons roll up in front of the palace. Help out the grandchildren, and take them in out of the hot Egyptian sun. Help old Jacob out of the wagon. Send word to Pharaoh that the old shepherd has come. In the royal apartment Pharaoh and Jacob meet—dignity and rusticity—the gracefulness of the court and the plain manners of the field. The King, wanting to make the old countryman at ease, and seeing how white his beard is, and how feeble his step, looks familiarly into his face, and says to the aged man: "How old art thou?" Give the old man a seat. Unload the wagons; drive out the cattle toward the pastures of Goshen. Let the slaves in scarlet kneel and wash the feet of the newly-arrived, wiping them on the finest linen of the palace. From vases of perfume let the newly-arrived be sprinkled and refreshed; let minstrels come in with sandals of crimson, and thrum the harps, and clap the cymbals, and jingle the tambourines, while we sit down, at this great distance of time and space, and learn the lesson of the King's wagons.

My friends, we are in a world by sin famine-struck; but the King is in constant communication with us, his wagons coming and going perpetually; and in the rest of my discourse I will show you what the wagons bring and what they take back.

In the first place, like those that came from the Egyptian palace, the King's wagons now bring us corn and meat, and many changes of raiment. We are apt to think of the fields and the orchards as feeding us; but who makes the flax grow for the linen, and the wheat for the bread, and the wool on the sheep's back? Oh, I wish we could see through every grain field, by every sheep fold, under the trees of every orchard, the King's wagons. They drive up three times a day—morning, noon, and night. They bring furs from the Arctic, they bring fruits from the tropic, they bring bread from the temperate zone. The King looks out, and he says: "There are twelve hundred millions of people to be fed and clothed. So many pounds of meat, so many barrels of flour, so many yards of cloth, and linen and flannel, so many hats, so many socks, so many shoes;" enough for all, save that we who are greedy get more shoes than belong to us, and others go barefooted. None but a God could feed and clothe the world. None but a King's corn-crib could appease the world's famine. None but a King could tell how many wagons to send, and how heavily to load them, and when they are to start. They are coming over the frozen ground to-day. Do you not hear their rumbling? They will stop at noon at your table. Oh, if for a little while they should cease, hunger would come into the nations, as to Utica when Hamilcar besieged it, and as in Jerusalem when Vespasian surrounded it; and the nations would be hollow-eyed, and fall upon each other in universal cannibalism; and skeleton would drop upon skeleton; and there would be no one to bury the dead; and the earth would be a field of bleached skeletons; and the birds of prey would fall dead, flock after flock, without any carcasses to devour; and the earth in silence would wheel around, one great black hearse! All life stopped because the King's wagons are stopped. Oh, thank God for bread—for bread!

I remark again, that like those that came from the Egyptian palace, the King's wagons bring us good news. Jacob had not heard from his boy for a great many years. He never thought of him but with a heart-ache. There was in Jacob's heart a room where lay the corpse of his unburied Joseph; and when the wagons came, the King's wagons, and told him that Joseph was yet alive, he faints dead away. Good news for Jacob! Good news for us! The King's wagons come down and tell us that our Joseph-Jesus is yet alive; that He has forgiven us because we threw Him into the pit of suffering and the dungeon of shame. He has risen from thence to stand in a palace. The Bethlehem shepherds were awakened at midnight by the rattling of the wagons that brought the tidings. Our Joseph-Jesus sends us a message of pardon, of life, of heaven; corn for our hunger, raiment for our nakedness. Joseph-Jesus is yet alive!

I go to hunt up Jesus. I go to the village of Bethany, and say: "Where does Mary live?" They say: "Yonder Mary lives." I go in. I see where she sat in the sitting-room. I go out where Martha worked in the kitchen, but I find no Jesus. I go into Pilate's court-room, and I find the judges and the police and the prisoner's box, but no Jesus. I go into the Arimathean cemetery; but the door is gone, and the shroud is gone, and Jesus is gone. By faith I look up to the King's palace; and behold I have found him! Joseph-Jesus is still alive! Glorious religion, a religion made not out of death's heads, and cross-bones, and undertaker's screw-driver, but one bounding with life, and sympathy and gladness. Joseph is yet alive!

"I know that my Redeemer lives,
What comfort this sweet sentence gives!
He lives, He lives, who once was dead,
He lives, my ever-living Head!

"He lives to grant me daily breath,
He lives, and I shall conquer death,
He lives my mansion to prepare,
He lives to bring me safely there.

"He lives, all glory to His name;
He lives, my Jesus, still the same,
Oh, the sweet joy this sentence gives,
I know that my Redeemer lives!"

The King's wagons will after a while unload, and they will turn around, and they will go back to the palace, and I really think that you and I will go with them. The King will not leave us in this famine-stricken world. The King has ordered that we be lifted into the wagons, and that we go over into Goshen where there shall be pasturage for our largest flock of joy, and then we will drive up to the palace, where there are glories awaiting us which will melt all the snow of Egyptian marble into forgetfulness.

I think that the King's wagons will take us up to see our lost friends. Jacob's chief anticipation was not seeing the Nile, nor of seeing the long colonnades of architectural beauty, nor of seeing the throne-room. There was a focus to all his journeyings, to all his anticipations; and that was Joseph. Well, my friends, I do not think heaven would be worth much if our brother Jesus was not there. If there were two heavens, the one with all the pomp and paraphernalia of an eternal monarchy, but no Christ, and the other were a plain heaven, humbly thatched, with a few daisies in the yard, and Christ were there I would say: "Let the King's wagons take me up to the old farm-house."

If Jesus were not in heaven, there would be no music there; there would be but few people there; they would be off looking for the lost Christ, crying through the universe: "Where is Jesus! where is Jesus?" and after they had found him, with loving violence they would take him and bear him through the gates; and it would be the greatest day known in heaven within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Jesus never went off from heaven but once, and He was so badly treated on that excursion they will never let Him go again.

Oh, the joy of meeting our brother, Joseph-Jesus! After we have talked about Him for ten, or fifty, or seventy years, to talk with Him, and to clasp hands with the hero of the ages; not crouching as underlings in His presence, but, as Jacob and Joseph, hug each other. We will want some new term by which to address Him. On earth we call Him Saviour, or Redeemer, or friend; but when we throw our arms around Him in everlasting embrace, we will want some new name of endearment. I can think of what we shall do through the long ages of eternity; but what we shall do the first minute I cannot guess. In the first flash of His countenance, in the first rush of our emotions, what we shall do I cannot imagine. Oh, the overwhelming glory of the first sixty seconds in heaven! Methinks we will just stand, and look, and look, and look.

The King's wagons took Jacob up to see his lost boy, and so I really think that the King's wagons will take us up to see our lost kindred. How long is it since Joseph went out of your household? How many years is it now last Christmas, or the fourteenth of next month? It was a dark night when he died, and a stormy day it was at the burial; and the clouds wept with you, and the winds sighed for the dead. The bell at Greenwood's gate rang only a few moments, but your heart has been tolling, tolling, ever since. You have been under a delusion, like Jacob of old. You have thought that Joseph was dead. You put his name first in the birth-record of the family Bible, and then you put it in the death-record of the family Bible, and you have been deceived. Joseph is yet alive. He is more alive than you are. Of all the sixteen thousand millions of children that statisticians say have gone into the future world, there is not one of them dead, and the King's wagons will take you up to see them. You often think how glad you will be to see them. Have you never thought, my brother, my sister, how glad they will be to see you? Jacob was no more glad to see Joseph than Joseph was to see Jacob. Every time the door in Heaven opens, they look to see if it is you coming in. Joseph, once standing in the palace, burst out crying when he thought of Jacob—afar off. And the heaven of your little ones will not be fairly begun until you get there. All the kindnesses shown them by immortals will not make them forget you. There they are, the raidiant throngs that went out from your homes! I throw a kiss to the sweet darlings. They are all well now in the palace. The crippled child has a sound foot now. A little lame child says: "Ma, will I be lame in heaven?" "No, my darling, you won't be lame in heaven." A little sick child says: "Ma, will I be sick in heaven." "No, my dear, you won't be sick in heaven?" A little blind child says: "Ma, will I be blind in heaven?" "No, my dear, you won't be blind in heaven." They are all well there.

In my boyhood, for some time we lived three miles from church, and on stormy days the children staid at home, but father and mother always went to church; that was a habit they had. On those stormy Sabbaths when we staid at home, the absence of our parents seemed very much protracted, for the roads were very bad, and they could not get on very fast. So we would go to the window at twelve o'clock to see if they were coming, and then we would go at half-past twelve to see if they were coming, and at quarter to one, and then at one o'clock. After a while, Mary, or David, or DeWitt would shout: "The wagon's coming!" and then we would see it winding out of the woods, and over the brook, and through the lane, and up in front of the old farm-house; and then we would rush out, leaving the doors wide open, with many things to tell them, asking them many questions. Well, my dear brethren, I think we are many of us in the King's wagons, and we are on the way home. The road is very bad, and we get on slowly; but after a while we will come winding out of the woods, and through the brook of death, and up in front of the old heavenly homestead; and our departed kindred, who have been waiting and watching for us, will rush out through the doors and over the lawn, crying: "The wagons are coming! the King's wagons are coming!" Hark! the bell of the City Hall strikes twelve. Twelve o'clock on earth, and likewise it is high noon in heaven.

Does not the subject of to-day take the gloom out of the thoughts that would otherwise be struck through with midnight? We used to think that when we died we would have to go afoot, sagging down in the mire, and the hounds of terror might get after us, and if we got through into Heaven at all, we would come in torn, and wounded, and bleeding. I remember when my teeth chattered and my knees knocked together when I heard anybody talk about death; but I have come to think that the grave will be the softest bed I ever slept in, and the bottom of my feet will not be wet with the passage of the Jordan. "Them that sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him."

I was reading of Robert Southey, who said he wished he could die far away from his friends—like a dog, crawling into a corner and dying unobserved. These were his words. Be it ours to die on a couch surrounded by loved ones, so that they with us may hear the glad, sweet, jubilant announcement: "The King's wagons are coming." Hark! I hear them now. Are they coming for you or me?

A WESTERN mining superintendent says that in 1852 he put up the first tail flume in California at French Corral and after taking out a few hundred dollars worth of ore "salted" the mine and sold it for $[illegible]. The tenderfeet, of whose innocence he had taken advantage, were able, however, to clean up $100,000 out of it [illegible].

The Tongue.

"The boneless tongue, so small and weak,
Can crush and kill," declared the Greek.

"The tongue destroys a greater horde,"
The Turk asserts, "than does the sword."

The Persian proverb wisely saith,
"A lengthy tongue—an early death."

Or sometimes takes this form instead,
"Don't let your tongue cut off your head."

"The tongue can speak a word whose speed,"
Says the Chinese, "outstrips the steed."

While Arab sages this impart,
"The tongue's great store-house is the heart."

From Hebrew wit the maxim sprung,
"Though feet should slip, ne'er let the tongue."

The sacred writer crowns the whole,
"Who keeps his tongue doth keep his soul."

"CHUNK."

That's what everybody called her—"Chunk."

And a "chunk" she was.

Being so plump and round and pretty when she was a child was why Mary Elizabeth was discarded for the more appropriate and descriptive "Chunk." Few people knew her real name. She didn't know it until she married Tom Hubbard, when she heard the minister call it.

But that didn't matter. Any name suited her when Tom called her by it. Tom thought there was not another woman in all the world like Chunk, and he was not far wrong, for she was a queer one. Anyway, she loved Tom and wouldn't give the flip of your finger for any one else. She had never seen many people in her whole life, having always lived hid away in the pine mountains on the Chattahoochee river, but she had seen Tom and loved and married him, and was happy in her seclusion.

It is a queer life they led. A small field of corn supplied their bread and a few patches about the house afforded vegetables for table use. They had traps in the river, too, and caught lots of fish which they carried to the store out on the State road several miles distant and traded for articles of need and luxury. Wild geese and ducks also were to be had at times, and disposed of in the same manner, for you must know these fowls following the instinct of nature flee the chilling frosts of the northern winter to bask in the southern sun. A light row boat served both to visit the traps and to ferry pedestrians across the river, from which service a dime was sometimes realized.

Thus, "by hook and by crook," as the term goes, they made a scant living, but a happy one.

Chunk, for the most part, attended to the traps, conveyed passengers across the river and handled the gun with all the cleverness of an expert. As for her being afraid, Tom told the men at the store that she was not afraid of "old Nick himself," and her actions fully verified the statement.

When Tom was tending the little farm or was gone to the store Chunk took the gun in the boat and went to the traps, often returning with the bottom of the boat covered with fish. Failing in this, she took a circuitous route from the landing to the house, going through the heavily timbered forest, tripping noiselessly along, all the while on the lookout for squirrels.

"What luck terday, Chunk?" asked Tom one night in early spring, when he had returned from the store.

"Only toler'ble. Got er right smart chance er fish, two geese an' some squirl's."

"I'll hatter go back ter ther sto' ergin in ther mornin', I reckon."

"Not er bliseter. I put ther fish in ther box in ther river, an' they'll keep. Yer ken salt down ther geese an' ther squirl's, an' they won't spile. I 'spec's them's ther last geese we'll git this season, for ther weather's turnin' warm, an' they're most all gone. Yer kin wait till day after termorrow fer go ter ther sto' ef ye'd ruther."

"Yes, that's so. Who was that er [illegible] uv his hogs down ter ther landin' this evenin' jes' as I got home?"

[illegible] to cross." Then after a while: "Tom he says they's er place 'bout twenty miles down ther river whar ther houses is thick es them trees on Bluff hill, an' they's mo' people lives in 'em than they is fish on ther river. An' he says that's whar they made cloth an' ever thing we use. An' he says they have great big things ter haul on, longer'n f'um here to ther river."

"He's er lie. Whut's gwineter pull that big wagin? Couldn't git ernough hosses in er ten-acre fiel' ter pull it."

"He says they don't nothin' pull it. It jes' runs itself. An' says ef we wus thar we could wear fine sto' bought clo'se an' not do nothin' but whut we wanted to."

Tom was incredulous, but Chunk was firm in her conviction that there was something of it. After some further discussion the subject was dropped, and Chunk remained silent and thoughtful. Her mind wandered away from the weird scenes of her past life, and she dreamed of cities, factories and railroads, and the gay, fashionable life of civilization. She saw herself clad in fine dresses, and Tom's look of admiration. And she saw Tom—her own dear Tom—wearing with becoming dignity the gaudiest apparel money could buy.

All this had been told her and she believed it.

The hours dragged wearily by, and when, by appointment, two days later, the "sto' bought" man returned to cross, he found Chunk at the landing waiting for him.

* * * * *

"Eh! Chunk mus' be atter some mo' geese," said Tom, when he had prepared dinner. "Reckon some er ther traps is outer fix an' Chunk ain' gointer leave 'em till she gits 'em right. She's er mighty hard un ter turn down when she sets her head an' her head is mighty nigh always sot. Sometimes when we go ter ther traps tergether an' finds 'em to up, and works at 'em till 'bout dinner time, I says: 'Chunk dad blame it all, I'm hongry, less quit.' An' she'll say: 'Wal, you ken quit ef yer wants ter, but I'm gwineter fix the fetched thing 'fo' I stop.' When she say that, hits 'Katy bar ther do', then, fer she's gwineter do it."

With this satisfactory solution of the non-appearance of his wife, Tom spread a quilt upon the floor between the two doors of his cabin where he could catch the cool river breezes and gave himself to sleep.

When he awoke his companion had not returned, and closing the cabin door behind him he walked down to the boat landing. The boat was gone and Chunk was nowhere to be seen.

He went up the river and down the river, vainly straining his eyes across the broad expanse of water to catch a glimpse of his companion, but the only moving objects visible were the waves.

Evening came. He quickened his pace hurrying here and yonder with uneasy footsteps, now and then sending a loud whoop across the roaring waters.

But no response.

Night set in and he became frantic. Rushing wildly through the swamps or dashing blindly from crag to crag along the steep mountain side, he sent pleading cries on the night air, only to be echoed by a neighboring hill or lost in the recesses of the mountain. All night he spent thus, and in the morning when the merry waves rippling in the bright sun seemed laughing at his grief, he fell down on his face exhausted and heart-broken.

Many long days had passed, and the poor husband had wandered the river and mountains over, but nothing had been seen or heard of the dear wife of his bosom. Then he returned home.

Home? The place that had been home, for it was home no more. The place had no charms for him now since the object that made home happy was fled. He took no more pleasure in hunting, fishing, or tending the farm. The traps were never visited and the boat had disappeared with Chunk on that memorable day; the gun lay rusting in the rack and [illegible]

He spent the day still wandering up and down the river and waiting at the landing for the boat to bring back its precious cargo, returning to the house to get his meals and pass the nights in restless dreams.

One night as he bent over the fire, preparing his lonely supper, a woman's form glided noiselessly in and stood behind him. It was Chunk pale and nervous.

He turned around.

"Chunk!"

"Tom!"

That was all they said as they embraced each other, but the long pent up tears flowed down the weather-beaten cheeks of the man, while the woman cried like a penitent child.

There is a new boat at the landing now, and the old gun, after being well oiled, is doing good service in the hands of its old mistress.

Chunk had seen the busy city of Columbus, with its railroads and factories, but the Chattahoochee river and the pine mountains of Harris county and Tom could not be forgotten.—[Atlanta Constitution.

Why Rocks Appear to Grow.

The belief that rocks and stones, especially the loose bowlders found in the drift, have grown and are growing in their present situation is not uncommon among ignorant people, says the New York Telegram. At certain points on the coast of Maine the fishermen are unanimous in their belief that the rocks in the harbors are growing, as they find less water over them than in former years. This is probably true in one sense, as there can be but little doubt that the land is slowly rising. The early settlers of New England, in ploughing up their land for the first time and finding it filled with rounded rocks of every size, from the tiny pebble to the massive bowlder, and knowing nothing of the great ice age and the geological discoveries of more modern times, might well have thought that the stones had grown in situ by some concretionary process; but we now know that they are rather diminishing than increasing in size, and that they have all been transported from the parent ledge by the irrisistible power of moving ice, in many cases hundreds of miles.

Nicotine-Flavored Butter.

An interesting instance is reported by the Agricultural college at Guelph. There were two brothers, both extensive butter makers and exporters; one was a habitual smoker, while the other did not use tobacco in any shape or form. They both sold their butter through an agent on a foreign market, and the one who did not smoke always received a higher price for his butter than the other. Not being able in any other way to find out why this distinction should be made, they at last resolved to change and reverse the labels on the packages as an experiment. In due time a letter was received from the agent stating the strange fact of a very disagreeable taste or flavor in the butter belonging to the one brother which had never been known before; while the other, always with a bad taste before, was now pure and sweet, and worth 2 1-2 cents more per pound in market. The brothers are now convinced that it was the odor of the tobacco which had invaded the butter and injured its flavor.—[Courier-Journal.

Two Hundred Years Ago.

More than two hundred years ago it was customary to place upon drawing-room tables books with sketched portraits of friends and noted people of any century, as at the present time albums and photographic collections are arranged for inspection.

At the same period miniatures upon ivory and richly set were worn as bracelets and lockets, and were held in highest esteem when they were pledges of friendship, acts of homage, or [illegible] as tender keepsakes. [illegible]

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Salmon and sermon have their season.

We long most for the things we have missed.

Silks and satins put out the fire in the kitchen.

Nothing costs so much as what is given us.

The taste of the kitchen is better than the smell.

Many weaknesses of human nature are distorted virtues.

Better to go to bed supperless than to get up in debt.

Contentment does not demand conditions, it makes them.

Now is always the very best time if we will only make it so.

The wisest fellows, we think, are those who agree with us.

Whistling doesn't make the locomotive go, it is the silent steam.

Knowledge, like money, increases our responsibility in proportion to the amount obtained.

He must expect to be wretched who pays to beauty, riches or politeness that regard which only virtue and piety can claim.

He that would reckon up all the accidents preferments depend upon, may as well undertake to count the sands or sum up infinity.

Marriage is the strictest tie of perpetual friendship, and there can be no friendship without confidence, and no confidence without integrity.

Emergency Bread of Turnips.

There was a dearth of wheat in England in 1629, 1630 and 1693, and in those years bread was made of turnips. They were boiled until they were soft enough to mash, when the greater part of the water was pressed out of them. An equal weight of wheat meal was then mixed with the pulp, and the dough was made in the usual manner with yeast. The dough rose well in the trough, and after being kneaded was formed into loaves and put in the oven. Bread prepared in this manner had a peculiar sweetish taste, which is said to be not disagreeable; it is as light and white as wheaten bread, and should be kept about twelve hours before being cut, when the smell and taste of the turnip will scarcely be perceptible.—[Good Housekeeping.

The Largest Woman in the World.

It is claimed that the largest woman in the world lives in Springfield, Ky., where she was raised in the family of Mr. J. W. Schader. She is colored, and is but 19 years old and is yet growing very perceptibly. Her name is Sallie McCallister. She is 5 feet 2 inches high, measures 7 feet 3 inches around the waist, and 3 feet 6 1-4 inches around the arm above the elbow. She weighs 632 pounds. Minnie Johnson, who recently died in Baltimore, weighed 738 pounds, when she was on exhibition in this city and was the acknowledged largest person on earth. The McCallister woman makes her living at the wash-tub and enjoys excellent health. She can walk but very little. It is predicted that she will soon weigh more than Minnie Johnson ever did.

Horse-Shoe Superstitions.

The American Notes and Queries has a long paper which discusses the superstition of the horse-shoe. It says: The belief in the horse-shoe attained its greatest diffusion at the end of the last century and the beginning of this. Aubrey, in his "Miscellanies" tells us that in his time most houses in the west end of London had a horse-shoe nailed over the threshold. In 1813 Sir Henry Ellis counted 17 horseshoes in Monmouth street, but in 1841 only five or six remained. Lord Nelson nailed a horseshoe to the mast of the Victory and "Lucky Dr. James" [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 3, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

A rumor that a secret plot was being formed for the purpose of assassinating Mr. Harrison was given no credence by himself.

Capt. W. L. Bragg, of Montgomery has been re-appointed a member of the inter-State Railroad Commission. His present appointment is for six years.

Mr. W. E. W. Yerbey editor of the Greensboro Watchman was married to Miss Mabel Taylor on the 20th ult. We extend congratulations to our talented confrere.

Sixty knives, fifteen or twenty razors, one revolver and three ropes were found during a search of the cells of the Tennessee penitentiary a few days ago.

It is said that Mr. Morton entertains no very fraternal feeling for Mr. Blaine, therefore the gentleman from Maine may expect no very warm advocacy at the hands of Mr. Morton.

It is said that Gen. Lew Wallace is to have the honor of representing Indiana in the new Cabinent. Gen. Wallace is the author of "Ben Hur," the only novel that Benj. Harrison ever admired.

The Eutaw Whig gives this valuable suggestion that all might consider as they start off with the glad New Year:

"The way to make times good is for everybody to pay up."

A man by the name of Wylv has been arrested and jailed in Birmingham charged with complicity in the Hawes murder. Wyly left Birmingham immediately after the crime was committed and has not been heard of until a detective captured him in Atlanta.

Misses Mary and Lillie Janney, of the Capital city, after spending the holidays with their friends, have returned home. Their departure has made many hearts sad especially among the young men. One young man, who was trying to improve every moment, unconscious of how time was flying was taken off with them on the train.

The New York Sun says: If but a tithe of swams of immigrants that land at this port every month could be induced to turn their eyes southward, but a few years would be needed for the attainment of the ends sought by the Montgomery convention. There is not in the wide world a more inviting field for labor than the Southern States of our Union.

The New Year and Some Dozing Reflections.

While cogitating upon things good, bad and indifferent, we naturally drifted into the "land of nod," and there we had a dream. Painful to say it was a dream of damnation: Our "think-tank" overflowed at the remarkable fact that we had been permitted by the graciousness of a kind Providence to go through such a year as 1888 damned by some because we did, and damned by some others because we didn't, and yet be able to keep out of debt, and have a dime to give to the poor. And if our better two-thirds had glanced at our skeleton-like visage just at that moment she might have been witness to a horrible smile as the aforesaid "think-tank" developed the thought that it was a rare and glorious privilege known only to a poor devil of a country editor to have a lovely swarm of "kickers" of high and low degree to praise and puff, to please and pacify, and at the same time hustle around and make a living out of wind and war without blood-shed. We recalled that it was a little difficult at first, but after noting the utter impossibility of pleasing everybody, and becoming accustomed to the much easier task of pleasing nobody, the novelty of hearing one fellow growl at one thing, and another growl at the opposite thing, grows less inspiring. Such were our reflections, while unconscious that we were thinking of anything dreadful.

When we awoke 1889 had rolled in on us and we were thankful that we were still able to keep out of the rain, and felt that the other fellows ought to be thankful that the Almighty would continue to send his sunshine upon bad as well as good.

With proper effort the new year promises to be one of prosperity to us all. Let us work and hope for the best, and the best will come.

The VIEW returns grateful thanks to those friends and patrons who have assisted it in reaching the success attained, and wishes them one and all a happy and prosperous year.

The Spirit of Improvement.

During the past week we have had opportunity to visit several important points in the county along the L. & N. R. R.

The first place visited was Verbena, where we found things cheerful and business brisk in spite of very bad weather. There is always a bright appearance to this ambitious town, and for beauty of location and surroundings it is unsurpassed by any village on the L. & N. road between Cincinnati and New Orleans, and we have taken pains to notice them all. Near the town is located the famous Pratt Saw Mill, which is the chief lumber industry of the county, and it is pleasant to note that its prosperity and business is on the increase. Verbena has some good business men, and with their united efforts the place will continue on rising ground.

At Jemison things were bright and brisk in keeping with the weather at the time we were there. This place has grown very much within the past few years and has more new residences than any point in the county. A large hotel is now building. Here we found the largest school in in the county under Prof. J. L. Ruffin, a distinguished graduate of the Nashville Normal College. About 90 pupils are in attendance, and Prof. Ruffin is to be congratulated upon the success with which he is meeting. A good hotel is run by that excellent gentleman Mr. E. W. Chapman, and it has a fine run of transient custom. Among the business houses that of I. N. Langston seemed to be driving the largest trade. Mr. Langston is also doing a brisk business with a grist mill. He deserves the success with which he is meeting. Our handsome friend Joe Hill is head-clerk and book-keeper, and seems to grow fatter and better looking the harder he works. Mr. J. J. Honeycutt at the Alliance store is doing a good trade, and his success in managing a co-operative store, proves that he is the man for the place. The Jemison Lumber Co. have a large store and do a good business. They also have a fine lumber mill in active operation near the depot. Jemison is the only point in the county with three church buildings, and they are all neat edifices. Dr. Givhan has a well conducted drug store and Harris & McCrary have a first-class family grocery store and are doing a good business. Dr. H. T. Caffey is a most worthy citizen of the community and has established an extensive practice during his residence there.

At Strasburg we found our always cheerful friend, Mr. J. F. Maull, geting under headway again, and though set back somewhat by the recent burning of his fine saw mill, he has since rebuilt and is "again in the ring." Mr. J. R. Swinford and Mr. B. T. Rasberry are doing a mercantile business at this place, and Mr. Maull has a good business in this line in connection with his saw mill.

In spite of hard times we found improvement at all points.

Jemison Locals.

Dr. F. H. Dunklin has removed to Tennessee, to engage in the practice of his profession. While we regret exceedingly to give up the doctor and his excellent wife, we wish them much success and happiness in their new home, and predict for him a bright and successful career in his profession.

Rev. J. L. Wyatt has moved from Bessemer to Jemison and taken charge of the Presbyterian church for the ensuing year. We welcome him and his wife as neighbors.

The three Sunday schools of our town united in a Christmas tree and celebration, consisting of recitations, selected songs, &c., at the Baptist Church on Xmas eve. The presents distributed to the young folks were numerous and appropriate.

Miss Kate Sherrill, of Autauga, has returned to Jemison, much to the delight of her many friends, and taken her old place as assistant teacher in Jemison High School. This excellent young lady is fitted to adorn any position in life, and we consider her quite an acquisition to our town.

Mr. C. C. Gentry leaves to-morrow to try his fortune in the "Lone Star State." We regret to give him up as he is one of our best farmers.

Prof. Ruffin has returned after a pleasant Xmas visit to his old home, and opened his school with an increased patronage.

Mrs. Anderson, of Birmingham, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Harris.

Miss Battie Anderson, of Oxmoor, visited our town during the holidays.

Prof. T. G. Caffey, of Furman, visited Jemison last week.

Misses Laura and Mollie Honeycutt spent the holidays at Deatsville.

The Messrs. Wells, Howard cadets, visited Mrs. Mollie Allen Xmas.

Mr. A. J. Garner and family have removed from Strasburg to Jemison. We welcome all such citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Crumbie Palmer will take charge of and open the new hotel in Jemison in a few days. We can promise all who stop there something good to eat.

Mr. Johnnie Brantley has moved to Jemison, and acts as assistant at the Alliance store. We are glad to have him as a citizen of our town.

Through the dim vista of the not distant future, we hear the prospective chime of wedding bells. Let the good work go on. We say amen, and amen!

X. Y. Z.

She Flew Away.

San Francisco Wasp.]

"Ma!"

"Well, Mabel?"

"Do angels have wings?"

"I suppose so, child."

"Don't it make them uncomfortable to wear corsets and dresses over them?"

"Why child what are you talking about?"

"Oh, nothing. Only I thought if there were angels here on earth they must fold their wings pretty tight."

"What nonsense!"

"Ma!"

"Well?"

"May I sleep with Cousin Edith to-night?"

"Why?"

"Because I want to see her wings. I heard pa tell her last night she was an angel."

"She won't be here to-night, Mabel, I guess."

"Why, is she going away?"

"Yes, dear. If your father told her she is angel, I'm very much afraid she will fly away before night."

After dinner—"How much mamma knows," said Mabel. "She said Edith would fly away before night, and there is her trunk already packed in the hall for the evening express. I'm going to try and keep awake to see the flying racket."

The body of an unknown dead man was found near Birmingham. He was evidently murdered.

NOTICE NO. 8347.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 31, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in absence, the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 9, 1889, viz: Thomas H. Owen, Homestead 14541 for the n ½ of n w ¼ and n ½ of n e ¼ sec 14, township 23 n range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Marcus, John Littleton, LaFayette Marcus, and James Bradley, all of Jumbo, Ala.

jan3* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO 8291.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
December 14, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 25, 1888 viz: Amanda E. Williams, widow of Phillip W. Williams, dec'd homestead 13569 for the s e ¼ sec 24, township 20 n, r 13 e. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James W. Sauls, Evin J. Harrell, William Turner Joseph P. Culp, all of Billingsley, Ala.

dec 20 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8298.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
December 17, .888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Alabama, on January 28, 1889, viz: Martha J. Clecker, homestead 12578 for the s ½ of n w ¼ and n w ¼ of n w ¼ sec 8 township 22 n, range 15 e. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George Rhodes, George Mims, Thomas Rhodes, and Hans Rhodes, all of Clanton, Ala.

dec 20 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8262.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
December 10, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on January 31, 1889, viz: Thomas B. Tanksley alias Tankersly, Homestead entry No. 21411 for the w ½ of s w ¼ sec 10 township 20 n range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: I. F. Welch, Oscar Welch, J. I. Cox, Emmet Cox, all of Dixie, Ala.

dec13 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8198.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
November 27, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 5th, 1889, viz: Ferdenand J. Gay, homestead 14912 for the e ½ of n e ¼ and w ½ of n e ¼ sec 6, township 20 north, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William B. Bearden, Thomas McCormac, James Lovelady, Jasper Lovelady, all of Stanton, Ala.

nov 29 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Southern Pacific Tea Company.

Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Coffees, Teas and Spices.

Fresh Roasted Coffee Daily. Also Coffee Roasted to order. Manufacturers of CAMPBELL'S BAKING POWDER.

Second Avenue, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Streets.

Birmingham, Alabama.

OTTO STOELKER,
THE JEWELER.

REMOVED TO NO. 23 DEXTER AVENUE.

New Goods! Large Stock!

Finest Display of Fine Diamonds in Alabama. Rich Jewelry. Fine Gold and Silver Watches. Wedding and Holiday Goods in Great Variety.

Twelve beautiful and valuable Christmas Presents given to my customers. Handsome Silver Tea Service, consisting of Six Pieces. Also one Diamond Lace Pin, containing Twelve Diamonds, and Ten other handsome presents. All now on exhibition at my Jewelry Store.

EVERY PURCHASER OF $5 Worth Entitled to a Chance.

OTTO STOELKER,
nov15 THE JEWELER, 23 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY.

Its excellent qualities commend it to all who realize the importance to Human Health and Happiness, of a truly healthy, elegant and effective liquid laxative to Cleanse the System when bilious or costive, to Dispel Colds and Headaches, and to

Permanently Cure Habitual Constipation

The California Liquid Fruit Remedy

SYRUP OF FIGS

Possessing all the above qualities, is rapidly becoming the universal favorite, especially with ladies and children, as it is pleasant to the taste, and perfectly SAFE IN ALL CASES.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

For Sale in 50c. and $1.00 Bottles
By all Leading Druggists.

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DR. TAYLOR'S SURE CHILL CURE

WARRANTED

PURELY VEGETABLE.

A SURE & SAFE CURE FOR CHILLS and FEVER BILIOUS and INTERMITTENT FEVER

ALL MALARIAL DISORDERS, AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH & BOWELS.

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ALL Liver & Kidney Complaints

Price 50 cts. a Bottle. Trial Bottles 25 cts.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Prepared Only by

RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO.,
302 S. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Call for a Copy of Book "OUR FAMILY TROUBLES," to be had at all stores, or sent for two cent stamp.

tapr26

Assessor's Notice.

First Round.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1889:

Mineral Springs,	January	23
Jemison,	"	15
Providence,	"	16
Macedonia,	"	14
Benson,	"	12
Maplesville	"	11
R. Latham's	"	10
Dixie	"	8
Kincheon	"	4
Verbena	"	3
Cooper's	"	2
Clanton	"	5
Clanton Ford	"	7
Vallie Creek Church	"	9
Eliza Busby's	"	17
Archie's Chapel	"	18
Strasburg	"	19
Cane Creek Church	"	24

E. G. ROLLINS,
Tax Assessor Chilton Co.

Notice.

Estate of N. W. Foshee, Deceased.

Probate Court of Chilton County.

Letters testamentary under the last will and testament of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned on the 21st day of November, 1888, by the judge of the Probate Court of said county notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

MRS. S. A. FOSHEE,
dec5 Executrix.

NOTICE NO. 8197.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
November 27, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., on January 8th, 1889, viz: Evin J. Harrell, Homestead 12981 for the southeast quarter of section 36, township 20 north, range 18 east. He names the following witnesses to prove her continued residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Samuel H. Faulkner, William C. Dickerson, J. W. Sauls, William W. Carter, of Billingsley, Ala.

nov29* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8299.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
December 17, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 28, 1889. viz: Thomas Weldon, Jr., Homestead 14607 for the e ½ of n w ¼ and n w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 12 township 20 n range 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Absolom C, Pool, John Askins, Joseph Williams, and William I. Mullins, all of Kincheon, Ala.

dec 20 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

New Barber-Shop.

I have opened a barber-shop in the Wilson house, and am prepared to do all work in my line in good style and at low prices. I am also prepared to do dyeing, scouring and cleaning of clothing. I solicit your patronage.

Very respectfully,
JOHN SMITH.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO ILL. — 30 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. — DALLAS, TEX.
ST. LOUIS, MO. ATLANTA, GA. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FOR SALE BY

oct 5-y

Harris & McCrary

—AT—

JEMISON, ALA.

Have just opened a new Stock of Goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

HARRIS & McCRARY.

oct 18-6

NOTICE NO. 8199.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
Nov. 26, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit at Clanton, Ala., on January 5, 1888, viz: James Hayes, Homestead 13204 for the n ½ of n w ¼ sec 32 township 21 north, range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continued residence upon and cultivation of said land, vis: John F. Klinner, Simon Clark, Emmit Christian, Leslie Broadhead, all of Verbena, Ala.

nov29 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

JEMISON HIGH SCHOOL.

Opens Oct. 15th, 1888. Board and Tuition $10 per month. Opportunities and Terms unexcelled. Patent Seats, Maps, Globes, Charts, etc., of the latest style. Young ladies or gentlemen who desire to make teachers can receive superior instruction. Normal method in all classes. Learn our prices and advantages before sending elsewhere. Address

J. L. RUFFIN,
Jemison, Ala.

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices.

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

SAM. H. HARRIS,

—DEALER IN—

WALL PAPER,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Mouldings,

AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Send for prices and samples of Wall Paper and Paints.

312 North 20th Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Competent Workmen sent to any part of the State.

[ma17-y]

BLOOM,

The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.,

—HAS OPENED—

THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,

With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

D. A. CHILDS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, etc., etc. Have just opened their large and selected stock. We ask the public to call and see our mammoth establishment. Special inducements offered to country merchants from our Wholesale Department. Remember 2011 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

JOHN L. COBBS & CO.,

Specialties in Medium Price

DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS.

The newest shades of all the most fashionable fabrics, put up with the latest and most stylish trimmings, at very low prices.

BLACK GOODS.

In our best grades we handle almost exclusively the celebrated Priestly's Dress Fabrics, which positively stand at the head of the list of all imported black goods. Antoine Guiner's BLACK SILKS.

Just in, a nice lot of Ladies' Jerseys, Walking Jackets and Colored Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs. A new lot of Ladies' and Misses Hosiery. Harris Bro.'s KID GLOVES. R. & G. CORSETS.

oct18-6 JOHN L. COBBS & CO., Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN,

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble.

—Manufacturer of all kinds of—

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, - - Alabama.

nov29-tf

JOHN P. LEEPER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

—AND—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d Street.

Birmingham, Ala.

12 20 6

The Lunsford.

Twenty-first Street between 2d and 3d Avenues.

Birmingham, Alabama.

Elegantly furnished. Handsomest dining room in the State.

A Model House, with all modern improvements.

Table Fare Unsurpassed. Fine Parlors and Bed-Rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. CARR, Prop'rs.

GO TO BLANK BROS, LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 3, 1889.

The VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the third Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:45 p. m.
No. 5 Fast (Don't Stop)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:00 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:17 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:22 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:52 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

Nos. 2 and 5 are fast through mail and express trains and only stop at central points. They make 35 miles an hour.

BENJ. W. EDDY. C. A. BROWNE.

Eddy & Browne,

WHOLESALE
BUILDING MATERIAL.
OFFICE 1918 THIRD AVENUE.
Warehouse and Yards
ON RAILROAD 24th STREET.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Orders by mail or telegraph for the following line of goods will receive our best attention and prompt shipment, and we guarantee the prices given will be same as if you bought in person

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS, WOOD AND IRON MANTELS, GRATES, CORRUGATED, CRIMP and STANDING SEAM IRON ROOFING, BUILDING PAPER and ROOFING FELT, LOCKS, BUTTS and BUILDERS HARDWARE, MIXED PAINTS, WHITE LEAD, ETC., ETC.

☞ When in the city call and see us.

EDDY & BROWNE.

[mar15-tf]

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Mrs. T. G. Holt has been visiting Montgomery.

Jack Gullahorn is on a trip to Texas with a view of locating.

Read mortgage sale notice by J. J. Honeycutt, agent and mortgagee.

Prof. R. E. R. Hicks was in town last week, and went to Montgomery.

John C. Lawrence, of Tuskaloosa, visited relatives in Clanton this week.

A negro was jailed last week for hunting a wild hog without permission.

Charley Bivings, of Dunham, visited his parents in Clanton the past week.

Mrs. M. A. Butler has moved her stock of goods into Dr. Johnson's drug store.

Mrs. J. M. Ponder spent the holidays with relatives in her old home, Tuskegee, Ala.

Mrs. E. Chilton and her daughter Miss Jennie, are visiting relatives in Montgomery.

Misses Cora Tarver and Mollie Pettis, of Morgansville, have been visiting friends in Clanton.

Mrs. J. B. Boykin, and Mrs. Wallace Glover, of Verbena, spent several days in Clanton last week

The Mises Janney, of Montgomery, are spending the holidays in Clanton, with Miss Mollie Hanon.

Miss Alice Ross, who has a very good private school in Clanton, is spending the holidays in Opelika with relatives.

Shoes.

I have just replenished my stock of shoes and boots, and have now in stock some of the best shoes I have ever had and a good assortment of sizes. Come and examine my stock before you buy your shoes for the winter.

W. L. SAMPEY.

The "devil" has had is holiday and high carnival and is at work again.

Mrs. A. H. Watts and her sweet little daughter, of Montgomery county, are visiting relatives in Clanton.

Mr. Sam Strock, who is studying for the ministry at Howard college spent the holidays with his parents at Verbena.

Go to Bloom the tailor at No. 7 court street, Montgomery, for anything you may want in the way of fine tailoring

Mr. S. H. Cater, of Montgomery, made a short visit to this place during the holidays, much to the delight of his friends. Come again.

The distressing illness of Mr. McRee tempered the christmas festivities in our town, and the holidays passed away sadly to many.

The finest calendar for 1889 which the VIEW has received is from the old reliable printing house of Roberts & Son, Birmingham.

The VIEW is indebted to State Treasurer Cobbs for a copy of his official report showing the condition of the Treasury on his advent into office.

Mr. W. H. Phillips one of our best citizens, has moved to Montgomery to live. We are sorry to lose Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, but wish them success in their new home.

It is pleasing to witness the thrifty activity at Duke's mill. The business stir which the place presents is a source of encouragement to the generous proprietor.

That clever gentleman, Mr. Adam Courtney, of Verbena, is the father of a nine pound boy, which arrived Christmas eve. May the young man grow to be as good a citizen as his worthy "pa."

Clean the Cemetery.

We are requested to ask that every one who can do so meet at the Clanton cemetery on next Saturday for the purpose of cleaning it of rubbish and weeds.

Read the new double column advertisement of J. Blach & Son of Birmingham. This is a reliable house and can furnish you clothing at astonishingly low figures.

Among the removals are the following which we have heard of: Mrs. Chilton will move into the W. H. Phillips residence. Mr. L. Holt will occupy Mr. John Garner's residence and Mr. Garner will move to his farm across the creek just east of town.

The enterprising drug firm Bains & Porter, of Birmingham never forget to send their christmas presents out and the VIEW was one of the lucky number in Clanton to acknowledge the receipt of a bottle of fine "Milldale firewater."

Died, in this place, on Thursday, the 27th ult., of brain fever, Mr. M. C. McRee, aged about 42 years. Mr. McRee, was a good and useful citizen and his loss will be deeply felt by many sorrowing friend and relatives.

Dol Hill and a man by the name of Lakey became involved in a difficulty at Strasburg on Christmas eve. Hill was cut slightly on the side of the neck and his coat was badly cut behind. Lakey escaped unhurt and is still at large, though a warrant is out for his arrest we understand.

For Sale.

A very desirable residence situated half a mile from town on the Verbena road. The property is new and in excellent order. Terms easy. Apply to or address, R. P. Woolley or Minor Woolley, Clanton, Ala.

A good farm of 640 acres situated about two miles west of Clanton. It contains all necessary dwellings, and will be sold with four mules, one horse and other stock for first-class farm. Terms easy. Apply to or address

ADAM SCHUESSLER,
Clanton, Ala.

Read This All!

I have purchased the drug business of W. H. Phillips in Clanton, and will continue the business at the same stand.

I shall also keep a stock of extra quality family groceries. I shall handle none but the very best articles, and my customers can rely upon getting pure, fresh goods.

sep. 20. A. E. BIVINGS.

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

The Babies Cry For It

And the old folks laugh when they find that the pleasant California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, is more easily taken and more beneficial in its action than bitter nauseous medicines. It strengthens the stomach and bowels. For sale in fifty cents and $1 bottles. aug 23

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for forty years, and would say that in all my practice and experience, I have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours Truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.,
Office 215 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Propr's Toledo, Ohio.
oct 11-y

A PHYSICIAN'S WARNING!

Of all the terrible, soul affrightening curses that afflict all classes of humanity, nothing in all ages has ever approached comparison to the ravages of **BLOOD POISON** that slow, insatiate destroyer of flesh and life. Alas! How often just such an affliction loves to affect a noble life with its poisonous taint. It strikes with destructive aim the most notable, sparing neither **SCROFULA** king nor statesmen. Even unto the third generation are the sins of the father made manifest. What a fearful heritage to bequeath an innocent child! Ah! the horrible ravages of this affliction! To its activity is due sore throat **SORES** sore liver, sore kidneys, sore lungs, sore skin, great ulcers, internal, external and eternal unless proper treatment is applied. The best remedy is a prescription used extensively in private practice by an old Atlanta physician. It is now prepared a thousand gallons at a time, and **PIMPLES** is sold in large bottles at only one dollar per bottle. It is called B. B. B. or Botanic Blood Balm. Under its peculiar influence the blood poison first becomes passive, then divided, and lastly is exuded through the liver, through the kidneys, and through the pores of the skin.

It is clearly the duty of every one who suspects the least trace of syphilitic or scrofulous poison in their blood, whether recently from contagion or from inheritance, to get it out of their system thoroughly **PAIN** by the use of this great remedy so that pimples, sores, aches, pains, weak kidneys and other symptoms will not be transmitted to innocent posterity.

Demand it of your druggist and take no substitute. Testimonials from those who have used it may be found in the illustrated "Book of Wonders" sent free to any address by the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. (3)

[sep27 cw 1y]

NOTICE NO. 8253.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.
December 6, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., on January 26th, 1889, viz: William J. Gaylor, Homestead entry No. 13204, for the n e ¼ of s e ¼ the s w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 31 township 21 n range 17 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Joseph E. Culver, James Hayes, of Wadsworth, Ala. Daniel Dean, Jim Strength, of Verbena, Ala.

dec13 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8148.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 2, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 9, 1889, viz: George Cooper, homestead No. 15290 for the n e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 8, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John T. Norris, Joel Dennis, M. H. Thornton, John Dawson, all of Verbena, Ala.

jan3* I. G. HARRIS, Register.

Notice of Estray.

Take notice that on or about the 26th day of December, 1888, a certain bay mare colt, found estray, was taken up by F J. Seals, the value of which animal has been duly appraised according to law by two disinterested householders summoned by J. P. Vanderveer, a justice of the peace for said county, to be thirty-five dollars.

H. J. CALLEN,
Jan'y 1st, 1889 Judge of Probate.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage given by P. C. Bean and Mary Jane Bean to the undersigned on the 19th day of April, 1888, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash in the town of Jemison, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, on the 4th day of February, 1889, the following described property as the property of the said P. C. Bean and Mary Jane Bean, to-wit:

The east half of the southeast quarter, sec. twenty-four (24), township twenty-three (23), range thirteen (13), lying east of Yellowleaf Creek, also the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter section nineteen (19) township twenty-three (23), range fourteen (14), also one wagon, one yoke steers, (1 black and 1 blue and white) about 9 years old, and one set blacksmith tools. Also one lot of land in the town of Jemison bounded on the north by the Farmer's Alliance Lot on the west by the church and school house lots, on the south by L. J. Hand's land, on the east by the L. & N. Railroad, being a part of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter section twenty-three (23), township twenty-three (23) range thirteen (13), containing four acres more or less. Also one red and white cow and calf, one dun and white cow and calf, twenty head of goats, two sows and six pigs.

J. J. HONEYCUTT,
jan3 Agent and Mortgagee.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Blank ledgers and day books for sale at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

Blank draft, receipt, and note books, for sale at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

Mucilage, indelible ink, red, blue, black ink, chalk, rules, base balls and bats, &c. &c., for sale at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

If you have lost your pocketbook, you will listen to any one who can tell you how to get it back. If you have lost your health,—which is more precious,—listen to us. Medicines can do nothing but check diseases; they act negatively, not positively. They cannot build up your health, or bring back your strength, or renew your vitality.

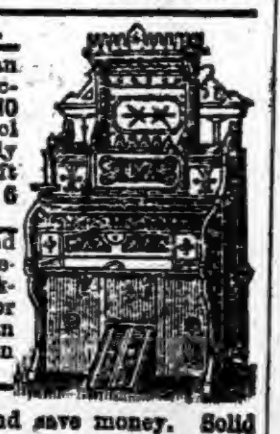
Why do you hesitate to join the large army who are using COMPOUND OXYGEN when you know two things: First, By no possibility can it harm you. Second, In nine cases out of ten it must benefit you.

The quacity of our curative agent is proved by the success in our business during the last eighteen years. Investigate, and you will not hesitate a moment. We will send free some of our books on the subject of HEALTH, if you will send your address.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn. oct15

ALLEGER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

FROM $85. to $53.



This Elegant Parlor Organ style 70 containing 8 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells. Stool and Book free. For only $53.00. With right and left coupler. "Warranted for 6 years."

It is only necessary to send references as to your responsibility from any banker, postmaster, merchant or express agent and the Organ will be shipped promptly on ten days' test trial.

Circular free to all.

Be sure to write me, and save money. Solid walnut cases.

Mention Paper where this "AD" is seen.

Re-elected Mayor April 9, 1888, by a large majority.

H. W. ALLEGER,
Washington, : Warren County, : New Jersey,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
12 20 y

READ THIS!

I have removed my stock of

Confectioneries
—AND—
Fancy Groceries

into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.

Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

HERE I AM!

—:o:—

I have opened at my old stand in Clanton

A New Stock of Goods!

And I propose to sell them at the lowest cash prices. Call on me and secure bargains in groceries and family supplies. Respectfully,

J. W. EDWARDS.

☞ Machine fixtures always on hand.

[dec 13-y]

NOTICE NO. 8238.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 5, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 26th, 1889, viz: Edward W. Willis, homestead No. 15264 for the n e ¼ of n e ¼ sec 18 township 23 north range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Richard M. Aycock, James F. Goodgame, Levi Marcus, Marion Marcus, all of Jumbo, Ala.

dec6* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Men

Who are weak Nervous and Debilitated and suffering from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, all the effects of early Evil Habits, which lead to Premature Decay, Consumption or Insanity, send for Pears' Treatise on Diseases of Man with particulars for Home Cure. Cures guaranteed. No cure no pay. J. S. Pears, 812 and 814 Church St., Nashville, Tenn. nov17-y

A BIG TIME!!!
A REGULAR PICNIC!
For The People One and All!
CUTS! SLASHES!

BIG REDUCTIONS!

Our Already Low Prices have been Shattered!

We are more than overstocked! Our Goods must move,
Cost what it may. Our Grand

MIDWINTER CLEARANCE SALE
IS NOW IN FULL BLAST.

Fine Tailor Made Suits for Men, Boys and Children, Hats Gent's Furnishing Goods, Trunks Valises and so on. All are included in this REDUCTION-SALE.

Call, Come Look!

AND BE CONVINCED.

Very Respectfully,
J. BLACH & SONS,

Proprietors of the Fair and Square and Strictly One Price Clothing and Furnishing House, 1910 First Avenue Birmingham, Ala.

P. S.—All children visiting the Fair and Square will be presented with a beautiful chromo.

dec 20

I. N. Langston,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.

(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.,)

—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.

oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.

MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS

Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery

OF ALL KINDS.

MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.

☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜

nov 8-y

Roberts & Son,

Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th SREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.

BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

dec5 ay

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best **Cough Medicine.** If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

CATARRH

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions. The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost. Easy and pleasant to use. Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

nov22-y

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $14,175.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Bogacki & McDonald,

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door Glass, Paints and Oils, Artists' Materials, Pictures and Frames, Window Shades.

119 COMMERCE STREET, Wholesale Block.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

nov1-y

Clanton High School

—o—

Will be opened on the first Monday in September and will continue nine scholastic months. The session will be divided into two terms. The first ending Friday before the first Monday in February, and the second will begin on the following Monday and will end with May. We will thoroughly prepare young men and ladies for college or give them a certificate of graduation. We expect to be assisted by an accomplished lady. Patronage is earnestly desired. Very Respectfully,

aug16 A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

Clanton Rice Mill.

—:o:—

I now have my new rice mill at work at Baker's mill two and a half miles east of Clanton. It is doing beautiful work. The patronage of parties in this section growing rice is respectfully solicited.

J. W. PRITCHETT,
jan26-y] Proprietor.

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.

Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.

Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.

All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.

☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜

Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.

[jan21-tf]

GO TO

G. L. WERTH & CO.

103 & 105 Dexter Avenue, (Under Madison House)
—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

For the best and cheapest

BOOTS and SHOES

of all grades. Also dealers in Pianos and Organs, Small Musical Instruments, Sheet Music and Music Books,

SEWING MACHINES,

Needles, Attachments, Fancy Goods, Notions, Novelties, Baskets and Embroidery Materials.

☞ Send for prices. ☜

[jan20-y]

J. H. SHEPHERD

THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER.
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)

Photographs of All Kinds Work Done in the BEST STYLE.

Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

M. ISRAEL,
Leading Tailor.
1916 First Ave., Down Stairs.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Keeps constantly in stock a full line of

Elegant Goods.

ready to be made up in the latest style and with the best workmanship. Perfect fit and entire satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a trial. [mar 24-y

REDINGTON
Photographer

Portraits in

Crayon, Pastel, Water COLORS AND INDIA INK of the Highest artistic merit.

2003 and 2005 Second Ave.
Branch of 1915 Sec. Avenue,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BEATTY'S

CELEBRATED

ORGANS and PIANOS.

For Catalogue address
Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J

$500,000—BEATY'S Organs at bargains. For particulars, catalogue, address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

BEATTY'S ORGANS—Are the best. Write for catalogue, address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

Beatty's Pianos—In use everywhere. Write for catalogue. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey. jan6-y

A fresh supply of blank deeds, crop liens, mortgages and warranty notes for sale at this office.

Now is the time to subscribe for your [illegible]

TER.
BLES.)
GISTS.
eive Prompt At-
A SPECIALTY.
20th STREETS,
Ala.
pany's Prices. ☜
June 19 y

RRIS,
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CARR, Prop'rs.

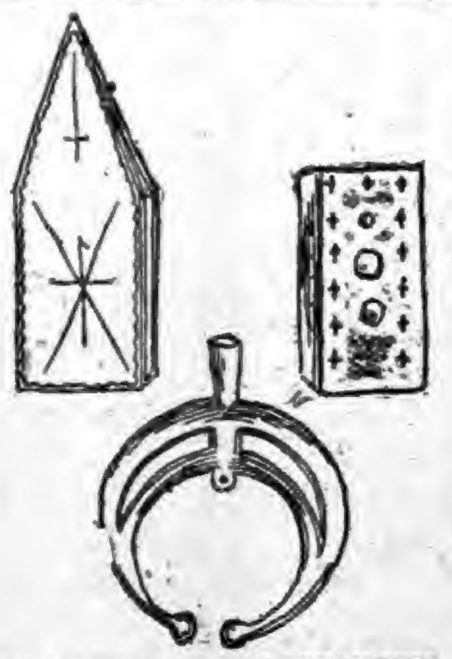
INDIAN JEWELRY.

SILVER ORNAMENTS OF THE PUEBLOS AND NAVAJOES.

Remarkably Effective Results from Very Primitive Implements by the Aboriginal Races of New Mexico.

Despite the vast proportions of the jewelry trade in the United States, there is only one small and little known section of the country which produces what may be called distinctively American jewelry. Of the ancient owners of the soil, the personal adornments were too rude to fairly deserve the name of jewelry; and what little remains of their handiwork is to be seen only in the cabinets of museums and private collections. But in the quaint Territory of New Mexico there still flourish two aboriginal races, wholesale wearers of jewelry, whose silversmiths turn out work unique and characteristic in design, and of remarkable neatness when we consider their rude appliances. These are the Pueblos and Navajoes.

The Pueblos are commonly classed as Indians, but Indians they are not. Pure blooded descendants of the ancient Aztecs or Toltecs—there be ethnologists who pretend to tell which, but their grounds are ludicrously shadowy—(the Pueblos) dwell in neat, substantial adobe houses, till the soil, build irrigating works, weave their blankets and tend their flocks as they did centuries before the first European foot trod the new continent. They are the oldest civilized race in the western hemisphere and the most interesting. Of the countless Pueblo villages whose ruins mark nearly every township of New Mexico, only nineteen are now inhabited. Of the 350,000 Pueblos whom the Spanish conquistadores found, only 9000 remain, but the little remnant is at present holding its own very fairly. This is the simple race whose ancestors made old Mexico and filled it with its wonderful monuments.

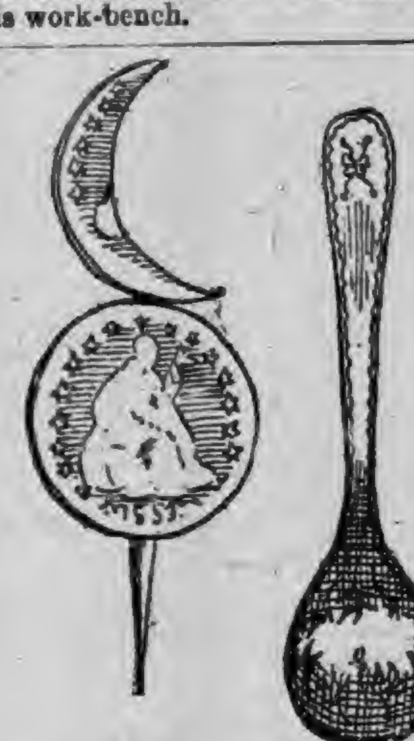


NAVAJO SILVER BRIDLE ORNAMENTS.

The Navajoes, on the other hand, are straight Indians—nomads, warriors and hunters—who never till the soil nor inhabit a house, and whose rude hogans are tenanted no longer than suits their roving disposition. Their only industries are stock-raising, weaving the most beautiful and the most durable blankets known to the world, and thumping out a semi-barbaric, but always graceful, jewelry. The tribe numbers 18,000 souls, supposed to occupy a reservation lying half in New Mexico and half in Arizona, but generally well scattered over the whole circumambient country. The tribe has about $100,000 worth of silver jewelery and ornaments.

Silver is the only metal used by either Pueblo or Navajo for purposes of ornamentation. For gold they have no use whatever. Silver, however, is in universal demand with them, and it is astonishing what store they have of it. Their supply is now drawn almost exclusively from the cart-wheel dollars of the Yankee and Mexican daddies.

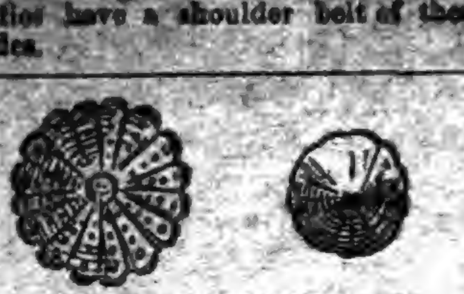
The silversmith among either Pueblos or Navajoes is a person of mighty influence. Upon his inventive and mechanical skill, each aborigine depends for the wherewithal to cut an imposing figure at the feast-day dance or the bet-staggering horse-race. His tools are simple, not to say crude. A hammer or two, a three-cornered file, a rude iron punch or two, and a primitive arrangement for soldering comprise his outfit. If he is a Pueblo, one of the little rooms in his house, equipped with a bench, serves him for workshop; if a Navajo, his smithy is under the alleged shelter of his hogan—an open-faced hovel of cedar branches and earth—and a smooth stone in his work-bench.



PUEBLO DRESSPIN AND NAVAJO SUGAR SPOON.

The simplest form of silver ornament is the button, a decoration of which both races are immensely fond. Neither of them uses the button in its legitimate role of constrained intimacy with a button hole. Some of them wear American vests with American buttons; but the home made silver button is reserved solely for purposes of decoration and not of repression. It serves to set of moccasin, legging, belt, pistol belt, gun scabbard, saddle and bridle, and also the little leathern pouch which goes in lieu of pockets. The commonest button is made from a silver dime, strongly arched, polished smooth, and with a tiny eyelet soldered down in the concavity of the under side, far beyond the reach of a needle, and therefore fastenable only by a wee thong of buckskin. These dime buttons are largely used in decorating the edges of a broad strap or similar article. Buttons made of a 25-cent piece and those from a half dollar are more worn as single ornaments, at knees or throat. I have seen a venerable Navajo with twenty buttons fastened to the welt seam of each legging; each button made of a quarter, and with the die perfect on each, despite the rounded form. From plain buttons to ornamented ones is but a step. The simplest design is made by filling a number of concentric rays upon a button; from this up to really elaborate work there are designs of all sorts.

Akin to the buttons are the striking belt disks, which glisten on every well-to-do Pueblo and Navajo on festal occasions. These are always circular, slightly arched, average four inches in diameter, are handsomely made, and average $3 in weight. From four to a dozen of these are worn, strung upon a narrow thong, as a belt. Some ultra-dandies have a shoulder belt of them besides.



NAVAJO BUTTONS.

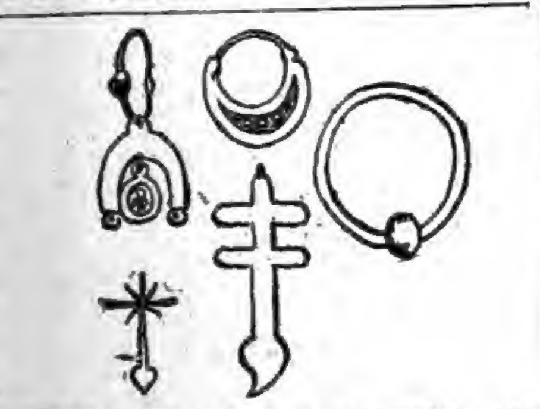
In horse-trappings the well-to-do Navajo is particularly gorgeous. Besides a large weight of sundry silver ornaments on his saddle his "Sunday" bridle is one mass of silver and but an infinitessimal fraction of the leather substratum is visible. It is nothing uncommon to see $40 to $60 weight in silver on one bridle. The straps are covered with silver sheaths, and more or less heavy pendants dangle upon the foretop and from the bits.

The Pueblos occasionally thus besilver their bridles, but are not as daft on the subject as are the Navajoes.

The most popular form of jewelry with both races is the bracelet. In early days it had its useful as well as ornamental adaptation. To protect the wrists from the vicious sting of the bowstring the men very commonly wore a broad wristlet of leather, tied at one side with a buckskin thong. Those who were able to afford it put a silver disk on the upper side of this, making a very striking bracelet.

Ordinarily, however, with both races the bracelet is merely ornamental, and is worn equally by men and women. From one to a dozen may be seen on a single wrist, but the average number is about three. The simplest bracelets—commonest with the Navajoes—are simply round circlets, generally tapering a little to the ends, and marked with little file-cut lines. A silver dollar is usually entirely used up in hammering one of them out.

A step higher are the flat bands, now more in vogue. The Pueblos tend to light ones, and the Navajoes to heavy. Some of these band bracelets are still ornamented with a file, but the prettiest are figured by countless punchings with a little die. The Pueblo silversmiths have invented two designs peculiar to themselves; and sometimes solder a very chaste relief design upon the smooth band, and sometimes tip the ends with little balls. Neither of these fashions has been followed by their cruder neighbors on the west. Indeed, the average of Pueblo workmanship in silver is far above that of the Navajoes, and some of it is really beautiful.



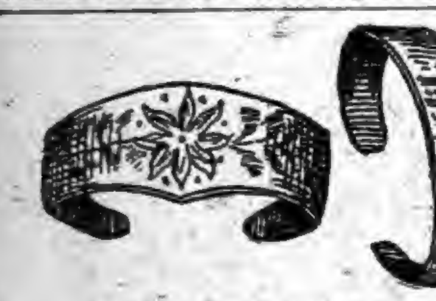
PUEBLO AND NAVAJO EARRINGS AND ACOMA NECKLACE CROSSES.

Next to the bracelet in importance, and also worn by both sexes, is the earring. It does not hurt aboriginal ears to suffer, and one general characteristic of New Mexican native ear gear is its generous weight. The commonest design is a simple, file-marked silver wire, bent to a circle, and with one end filed smaller than the other. The wearers take off their earrings but rarely and the ends of the stiff wire are brought together in the ear with a few hammer taps. A favorite earring is a smooth wire circle with a sliding silver ball on it. Others are made flat. This about covers the Navajo line of ingenuity, but the Pueblo craftsmen devise some decidedly clever designs. A Zuni smith made a very complicated affair, with two native emerald knobs on the lower extremities, and a pair of Acoma earrings and graceful crescents, with an attempt at filigree filling. Both are shown in one of the cuts.

Both these rather uncommon specimens fasten with a hinged catch.

Beads of some sort are indispensable to the happiness of either Pueblo or Navajo, and only three varieties are used—coral, silver and shell. The coral necklaces are of the very best—it is impossible to fool these fellows on coral—are long enough to go from two to six times around the neck in a loose loop, and sometimes cost as high as $100. Trinkets of any sort are very seldom hung to a coral necklace. These are bought, of course, from the American traders. Shell necklaces are the most common, and are highly prized. The most valuable are of unknown antiquity and of an unknown shell, thin, pinkish, and cut into little discs about one-fourth of an inch in diameter. The commoner ones are made from a heavier and pinker shell. Where these shells come from no one knows. There is a fortune awaiting the white man who can find out.

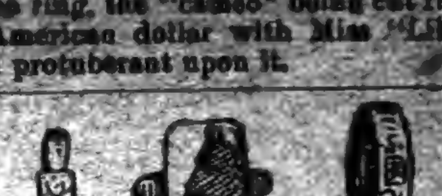
In Zuni is a rude lathe of native make which turns out these beads admirably. On shell necklaces it is common to hang turquoise pendants every two or three inches. These turquoise beads are oblong or flat—pear-shaped—about half an inch to an inch in length, and are sometimes valued at several horses apiece. All the aboriginal tribes of the Southwest put an enormous value on turquoise. The only turquoise mine on the continent is situated twenty-two miles south of Santa Fe, and has been worked for centuries by the Pueblos. Most of it is too green to be valuable in the Eastern market, but specimens have been taken out as fine as the costliest Persian stones. It is used by the native tribes in ornaments of nearly every sort.



NAVAJO BRACELETS.

The prettiest necklaces are of silver. They contain from thirty to 100 round hollow beads, from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch in diameter. The best specimens have a three or four-inch cross pendant in front, and a wee cross strung after every second or third bead. The beads average ten cents in price and the crosses fifteen cents. How the native workmen, with their rude tools, make hollow beads so perfectly is a marvel.

Finger rings are a little less numerous than the articles aforesaid, but are still common enough, and remarkable skill is often displayed in their workmanship. Plain round rings of the American matrimonial pattern are almost unknown here, the fashion being in chased bands and sets. The Navajoes set native garnets or turquoise in rude box settings; and the Acoma smith sometimes makes a curious stagger at a crown setting. One of the most unique native rings I have ever found here is of the nature of a cameo ring, the "cameo" being cut from an American dollar with Miss "Lib's" head protuberant upon it.



NAVAJO AND PUEBLO SILVER RINGS.

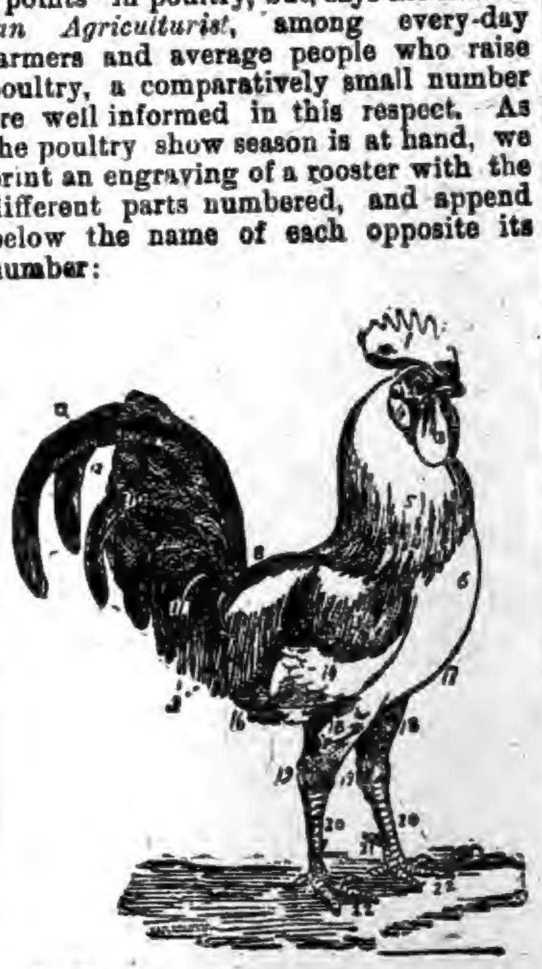
A silver ornament peculiar to the Pueblos is the dress-pin worn by the women. Their dresses are something like blankets, worn over one shoulder and under the other, reaching just below the knees, and fastened down the right side with huge pins. These are sometimes brass, but generally of silver, made by soldering two or three twenty-five or fifty-cent pieces upon a pin. Sometimes the coins are left intact, sometimes polished and chased.

The results of a mixture of native workmanship with American ideas are sometimes curious. Chit-Chi, who is a brother of the famous old ex-chief of the Navajoes, Manuelito, is a very clever fellow, and has done some very fair work for a few American patrons. Some years ago he made me a sugar-spoon, being given the general plans and specifications. I annex a picture of the result.

The universal rule with the Pueblo and Navajo smiths is to charge as much for the work as for the silver. For instance, if you give them a silver dollar as the material for a bracelet, you will have to give another silver dollar for their labor, and so on up. Neither Navajo nor Pueblo will trade his jewelry away, but will sell for hard coin when hard up. Under such circumstances I have bought a handful of buttons, each made from a silver dime, at five cents apiece. This poor political economy, however, is not common.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

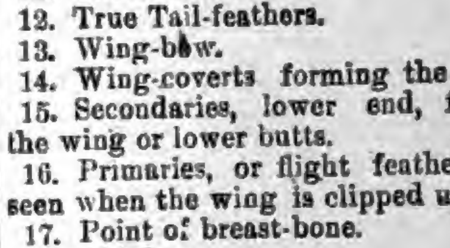
The Points of Poultry.

Expert breeders, of course, know the "points" in poultry, but, says the *American Agriculturist*, among every-day farmers and average people who raise poultry, a comparatively small number are well informed in this respect. As the poultry show season is at hand, we print an engraving of a rooster with the different parts numbered, and append below the name of each opposite its number:

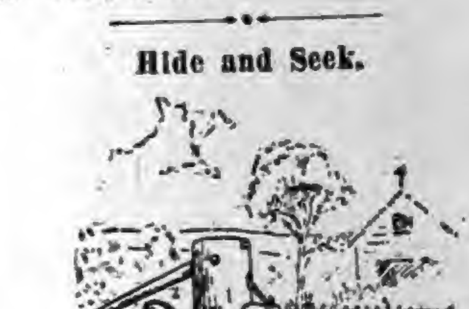


1. Comb.
2. Face.
3. Wattle.
4. Deaf-ears, or ear-lobe.
5. Hackle.
6. Breast.
7. Back.
8. Saddle.
9. Saddle-hackles, or feathers.
10. Sickles.
11. Tail-coverts.
12. True Tail-feathers.
13. Wing-bow.
14. Wing-coverts forming the "bar."
15. Secondaries, lower end, forming the wing or lower butts.
16. Primaries, or flight feathers, not seen when the wing is clipped up.
17. Point of breast-bone.
18. Thighs.
19. Hocks.
20. Legs, or Shanks.
21. Spur.
22. Toes, or Claws.

Hide and Seek.



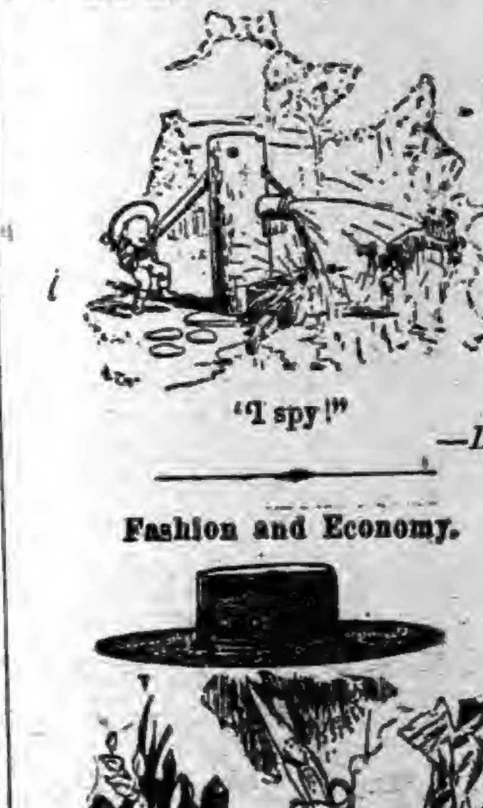
"I just bet Jimmy Muggin's lookin' all over f' me."



"I spy!"

—*Life.*

Fashion and Economy.



A hint showing how, with the aid of a pair of scissors, one hat may be converted into two.—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A MEXICAN Judge at Aguas Calientes has just given a decision in one of those cases where a railroad train killed or injured a Mexican, and which formerly always led to the arrest and lengthy imprisonment of the whole train force. The Judge dismissed the complaint against the Mexican Central Road, and said to the prosecuting Mexicans: "Those ties over there were intended to have rails on, and the rails were intended to carry trains. If you will agree to keep away from the track, I will see to it that the train don't chase you about the fields."

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A ray of light travels 11,160,000 miles in a minute.

A firm of big bakers in Glasgow and London is baking bread by electricity and saving both labor and expense.

The voices of American-bred canaries become harsher in each generation. German birds must be constantly imported to preserve a mellow note.

The *Electric Review* prophesies that the day will come when a lightning-rod on a house will be regarded in the same light as a horseshoe over a man's door.

A German professor says that natural gas is created by the presence of a mass of rock on a bed of peat, and that hydraulic pressure would create the same vapor if sunflowers were used to feed it.

An English invention is the "center-cycle," having four wheels a foot in diameter and a large wheel in the center. With it the rider is enabled to go up-hill as easily as to go forward on level ground.

A curious substance similar to the sponge is known as loofah. It is not only valuable as an adjunct of the bath, but is found useful for making inside soles for shoes, and is being applied to the under sides of saddles to keep the horse's back cool.

An Englishman has invented an electric gun. There is a small storage-battery fixed in the stock, from which a current strong enough to explode the cartridge is communicated. It is said that one charging of the shell will explode five thousand cartridges.

Cyanide of potassium will remove all indelible inks whose base is nitrate of silver. But, as the cyanide is a deadly poison, it must be used with great care. A small lump of the size of a bean, dissolved in a half gill of water, will make a solution strong enough to destroy the ink.

A new submarine torpedo boat has been tried by both France and Russia, and it is said to be successful. It is driven by an Edison dynamo, provided with compressed oxygen for use under water, and a large pair of scissors projecting from the prow, in order to cut torpedo wires.

It was Dr. Quinlan, of Dublin, who claimed to have discovered the curative properties of mullein leaves in consumption. Some of our physicians have experimented with the leaves of this plant in the pretubercular stages of pulmonary consumption, but it is not known with what results.

Soapstone incorporated with oil, after the manner of a paint, is said to be superior to any kind of paint as a preservative. Soapstone is to be had in exceedingly fine powder, mixes readily with prepared oils for paint use, covers well surfaces of iron, steel, or stone, and is an effectual remedy against rust. It has been known to protect some stonework, such as obelisks, in China, for ages past.

The microbe causing dysentery has been discovered by German investigators. The lymph-glands, spleen and intestines are the chosen resort of this troublesome invader. Its appetite is not dainty, as it gormandizes on anything, even a picked up-dinner; and its capacity of doubling itself at a rapid rate is simply immense. It does not thrive in acid, so people who have cause to fear an attack had better confine their potations to lemonade with little sugar.

Some physicians have warmly indosed the suggestion that "massage" as an employment, is particularly suited to the capabilities of the blind, in whom the tactile sense is strongly developed. Indeed, in Japan massage has, for a long period of time, been practiced by blind men, who go about the streets with a flageolet, drawing attention to themselves and their occupation. It is thought that superintendents of blind asylums will find this a possible avenue to employment for their pupils.

Professor Morse, of Salem, Mass., has devised a simple stove for warming rooms by means of solar heat. It consists of a shallow box having a bottom of corrugated iron and a glass top. This device is placed outside the building, so that the sun can shine directly into it. The rays pass through the glass and are absorbed by the metal, heating it to a high temperature and warming the air of the box. The air, which on sunny days rises to a temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit, is conveyed into the room which is to be heated.

The Battle of the Bees.

A gentleman writing to the London *News* from Carlton, Worksop, Notts, sends the following interesting account of a fight between bees: "Those of your readers who are bee-keepers will naturally understand and appreciate the many incidents of surpassing interest appertaining to bees and bee-keeping. But doubtless there are many thousands of your ordinary readers who would be keenly interested in watching the progress of a real bee-battle—an attack by some, or all, the bees of one hive on the occupants of another hive, with the wicked intention of pilfering the honey which the industry of the hive attacked has gathered. Such an attack actually took place yesterday in my garden, and for the space of quite an hour I had an opportunity of observing the savageness and determination with which these intensely interesting creatures fight. The first intimation I had of the disturbance was a very loud buzzing and humming in the neighborhood of my smallest and weakest hive. On going near the hive I at once saw what was the real state of affairs. A detachment of bees from a neighbor's hive were storming my own with very great determination. Some were fighting in the air, and others were endeavoring to effect an entrance into the hive itself, but, so far as I could judge, were being gallantly repulsed. Meanwhile, I had thought of a plan to render the position of the defenders more secure. At the entrance to the hive I placed a piece of perforated zinc with holes sufficiently to admit of only one bee at a time to pass through. This doubtless relieved them, and those that had effected an entrance would have the warmest possible time of it. But reinforcements were continually arriving for the attacking army, and the position of my bees outside the hive was becoming more and more desperate. Eventually they were all killed or driven away, but very many were dead or dying on the ground. Many of the enemy of course were among the number, and the remainder took to their wings and disappeared. On going to the hive this morning I counted twenty-four dead bees carried out by the survivors. These were either my own bees who had died of their wounds, or, which is very probable, they were those of the enemy who had gained an entrance. Some time must elapse before they will settle down to work again, for they are greatly excited, and do not leave the immediate vicinity of the hive. Doubtless these splendid creatures are apprehensive of another attack on their storehouse, and act accordingly."

The Argentine Republic received 71,-271 immigrants during the first six months of the current year.

Ladies in South American Theaters.

Marcus A. Mayer, the well-known theatrical agent, who managed Patti while she was on her last trip to South America, in a letter to a friend in New York from Montevideo, says:

"The girls here are the loveliest I ever saw. There is one part of the house where they only allow ladies. That is the 'Casuela.' It is the circle just below the gallery, or 'Paraiso,' and one of the male sex is not allowed there, and ladies are not allowed to wear bonnets in the Casuela. The front row is reserved, and we charge $6 for these seats. The back rows are for the admission tickets to the Casuela, and for these we get $1.50. At about five o'clock the young ladies commence congregating at the door, and there they stand until 7 o'clock and keep up such a clatter and row that the police often compel us to open the doors and let them in at 6:30. You should see the scramble! They are worse than men or boys. They take the seats back of the front row, and those who are lucky get a seat, while the unfortunate damsels are compelled to stand up. This place will hold about 800 women, and it is a beautiful sight to look up at them in all the colors of the rainbow—beautiful brunettes, all bedecked in diamonds. At the close of the performance a platoon of soldiers—fifty men—forms on each side of the door at the exit to the streets and keeps the crowd back, so that the young ladies can depart in peace, and as they go they are met by their brothers or fathers or some escort to see them home.

The School Question.

One of the liveliest discussions that the Georgia Senate has ever had, took place over the public school bill. The bill provided for the use of text books throughout the state, with an amendment to the effect that, all things being equal, the preference should first be given Georgia's authors, and then to Southern authors. Senator Gibbs wanted to strike out the clause "all things being equal," and leave it compulsory with the State school commission to use nothing but text books by Southern authors without regard to the difference in price and merit of such books and those offered by Northern authors. He said in the course of his speech that there was not a book published north of Mason and Dixon's line that was not full of sectionalism. After considerable discussion, Senator Harris offered a substitute providing that a preference should be given Southern books, and that, if it was found necessary to purchase any Northern books, the school commission shall see to it that they contain nothing of a sectional nature. The amendment prevailed.

Corralled by Sharks.

A dinghy with grass from Dwarka foundered not very far from Bate, a port on the Cutch coast, while she was on her way to Karachi, when the crew, consisting of seven, took to the mast, which had unshipped. At the time she foundered the vessel was very close to the shore, and the crew were gradually working their way toward the beach, when one of their number was heard to shriek, and immediately disappeared, and the others, to their horror, realized that they were surrounded by sharks, with no means of escaping, as the mast not only gave with their weight, but could not be kept steady on account of the rough state of the sea. The men were in a state of anxiety and fear, not knowing whose turn would come next. One by one the men suddenly disappeared until only one remained, and by this time the storm having subsided, he managed to balance himself steadily on the mast, which drifted toward the beach on the following day. He was thus tossed about on the sea, expecting every moment to be his last, for two days and a night.—*Sind Times.*

IT is a peculiar fact, that in California the largest prohibition vote at the late election was cast in the southern counties, where the wine-growing interests are the heaviest.

At last we are treated to a novelty in the way of almanac-making. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., the Lowell chemists, send us their Almanac for 1889, in the shape of a good-sized book, embracing editions in English, calculated for various sections of the United States, the Dominion of Canada, India, South Africa, and Australia; also, editions in nine other languages. The volume contains also specimen pages of pamphlets issued by the company in eleven languages not represented by the almanacs—twenty-one languages in all. From the preface we learn that no fewer than fourteen millions of these almanacs are printed yearly, thus placing the work as far ahead of any other of the kind in circulation and value as Ayer's Sarsaparilla is ahead of all others in merit and popularity. Be sure to secure a copy of this favorite almanac at your druggist's. It is a species of "yellow-covered literature" which no family should be without.—*Good Fellowship.*

The first of a fleet of electrical power boats was launched on the river Thames, London.

Your Friend Committed Suicide.

You never suspected it, none of his friends dreamed of it, he did not know it himself, but it is exactly what he did, nevertheless. Do you remember his sallow complexion? Do you recollect how he used to complain of headaches and constipation? "I'm getting quite bilious," he said to you one day, "but I guess it'll pass off. I haven't done anything for it, because I don't believe in 'dosing.'" Soon after that you heard of his death. It was very sudden, and every one was greatly surprised. If he had taken Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets he would be alive and well to-day. Don't follow his example. The "Pellets" are easy to take, mild in their action, and always sure.

In one year the United States sent to Bremen 817,703 barrels of petroleum.

Conventional "Monon" Resolutions.

Whereas, The Monon Route (L. N. A. & C. Ry Co.) desires to make it known to the world at large that it forms the double connecting link of Pullman tourist travel between the winter cities of Florida and the summer resorts of the Northwest; and

Whereas, Its "rapid transit" system is unsurpassed, its elegant Pullman Buffet Sleeper and Chair car service between Chicago and Louisville, Indianapolis and Cincinnati unequalled; and

Whereas, Its rates are as low as the lowest; then be it

Resolved, That in the event of starting on a trip it is good policy to consult with E. O. McCormick, Gen'l Pass. Agent Monon Route, 185 Dearborn St., Chicago, for full particulars. (In any event send for a Tourist Guide, enclose 4c. postage.)

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y,

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Catarrh

Is a complaint which affects nearly everybody more or less. It originates in a cold, or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. Disagreeable flow from the nose, tickling in the throat, offensive breath, pain over and between the eyes, ringing and buzzing noises in the ears, are the more common symptoms. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strikes directly at the cause by removing all impurities from the blood, building up the diseased tissues and giving healthy tone to the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Texas.

The occupation taxes of Texas are among the curiosities of state taxation. The repeal of the drummers' tax law, which will necessarily follow the recent decision of the Supreme Court, has suggested the wisdom of revising the whole list. No less than sixty-two occupations are especially taxed, and the revenue from some of these, it is said, will not repay the state for the printing and the work done in reporting collections. According to the last report of the controller, the clairvoyants paid $45 into the state treasury, the bill-posters contributed $12, the pool-sellers $20; there was received on the licenses of ship merchants $7, and among the other sources of revenue were taxes on cock fights, gas companies, hacks, telephones and wagon yards.

SECRETARY VILAS' report shows 83,-158,990 acres of land restored to the Government and opened to entry and settlement during the last four years, most of it coming from lapsed railroad grants.

Edwin Forrest's Secret.

The great tragedian, Forrest, had a secret which everybody ought to learn and profit by. Said he: "I owe all my success to the fact that everything I have undertaken I have done thoroughly. I never neglected trifles." That's the point—don't neglect trifles. Don't neglect that hacking cough, those night-sweats, that feeble and capricious appetite, and the other symptoms, trifling in themselves, but awful in their significance. They herald the approach of consumption. You are in danger, but you can be saved. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will restore you to health and vigor, as it has thousands of others. For all scrofulous diseases, and consumption is one of them, it is a sovereign remedy.

The French quota of the Russian loan has been subscribed several times over.

For Rickets, Marasmus, and Wasting Disorders of Children,

SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequaled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing, and have been more than pleased with the results, as in every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York.

An air ship that can be propelled in any direction, has been tried and is a success.

We accidently overheard the following dialogue on the street yesterday:

Jones. Smith, why don't you stop that disgusting hawking and spitting?

Smith. How can I? You know I am a martyr to catarrh.

J. Do as I did. I had the disease in its worst form but I am well now.

S. What did you do for it?

J. I used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cured me and it will cure you.

S. I've heard of it, and by Jove I'll try it.

J. Do so. You'll find it at all the drug stores in town.

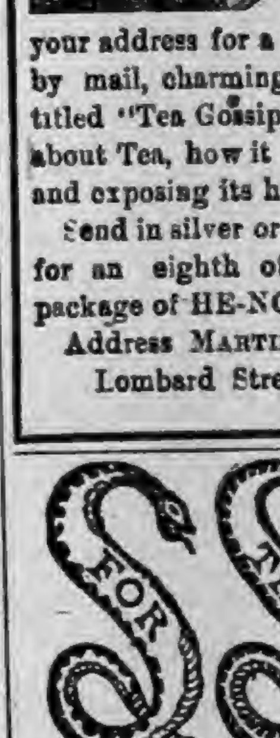
The London and Northwestern railway system of England, has a capital of $522,000,000.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

Torpid Liver.

It is hardly possible to prepare a medicine which is pleasant to the palate as are Hamburg Figs, or which is so efficacious in cases of constipation, piles, torpid liver or sick-headache. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.



HE-NO.

The Tea that has gained such a reputation at Expositions.

The proprietors of HE-NO Tea are Martin Gillet & Co., a house established at Baltimore in 1811.

Mention this paper and send your address for a 25 cent book, free by mail, charmingly illustrated, entitled "Tea Gossip," which tells all about Tea, how it is made in China, and exposing its humbug.

Send in silver or stamps, ten cents for an eighth of a pound sample package of HE-NO Tea.

Address MARTIN GILLET & CO.,
Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.

S S S FOR THE BLOOD.

The mother of a member of our firm has been cured of a cancerous sore on her face of twenty years' standing by S. S. S.—PENDLETON, TEASY & RILEY, Druggists, Farmersville, Tex.

Swift's Specific cured our babe of an angry eruption called Eczema after the doctor's prescriptions had failed, and she is now hale and hearty.

H. T. SHOBE, Rich Hill, Mo.

☞ Send for our books on Blood and Skin Diseases and Advice to Sufferers, mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

SENT FREE.

Every reader of this paper who expects to buy anything in the line of Diamonds, fine Jewelry, Silver and Clocks—or who thinks of buying

A WATCH

Should send for our new illustrated catalogue for 1889, which we send free.

J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers,
47 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.

The Only Printing Ink Works in the South.

HODGE & EVANS,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

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[Rev.] JAMES MIDDLETON MACDONALD [M. A.].

To Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1889. NUMBER 11.

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GLADSTONE.

DAILY LIFE OF THE "GRAND OLD MAN" AT HAWARDEN.

The Great Gift of Sleep That He Possesses—His Occasional High Spirits and How He Sometimes Amuses Himself.

There is a great deal of entertaining information about the daily life of ex-Premier William E. Gladstone, the "Grand Old Man," in a recent issue of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Gladstone lives a very regular life at his home we are told. He breakfasts lightly about 7 o'clock in the morning, and shortly before 8 walks to the Hawarden Church for prayers. Upon his return he retires to his study, where he peruses and answers his enormous mass of daily correspondence. Luncheon at the Castle is conducted in a homely manner. The "lunch is on the hob" at Hawarden Castle for an hour or two during the day, and is partaken of by those at home at various times. In the afternoon Mr. Gladstone takes a walk in the grounds and dines at 8 o'clock. He retires early, and shortly after 10 o'clock his day's labors are over. He drinks bitter beer with his luncheon. A glass or two of claret at dinner, and sometimes a glass of port, satisfy his requirements for stimulant.

Like General Ignatieff, he has never smoked. When speaking his fillip is a compound of sherry and egg, which is carefully prepared by Mrs. Gladstone, who attends to its manufacture with as much anxiety as if it were the elixir of life.

MR. GLADSTONE IN HIS LIBRARY.

Mr. Gladstone usually has three books in reading at the same time, and changes from one to another when his mind has reached the limit of absorption. This is a necessary corrective to the tendency to think only of one thing at one time, which sometimes in politics leads him to neglect that all-round survey of the situation which is indispensable to a Prime Minister. During the beginning of the Irish question in 1880 he was so absorbed in the question of the coercion of Turkey that he could hardly be induced to spare a thought for Ireland; now it is just as difficult to get him to think of any political question but that of Ireland.

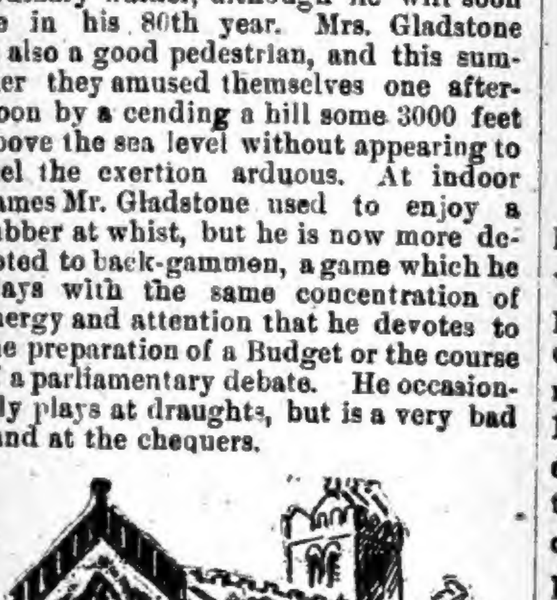
He complains sometimes that his memory is no longer quite as good as it used to be, but, although that may be true, it is still twice as good as anybody else's, for Mr. Gladstone has an extraordinary faculty of not only remembering those things he ought to remember but for forgetting those things it is useless for him to remember.

He possesses the enormous gift of being able to sleep. All his life long he has been a sound sleeper. It used to be said that he had a faculty which was possessed by Napoleon Bonaparte of commanding sleep at will, and, what is perhaps still rarer, of waking up instantly in full possession of every faculty. Some people can go to sleep soon, but they take some time to awake. Mr. Gladstone, it used to be said, was capable of sitting down in a chair, covering his face with a handkerchief, and going to sleep in thirty seconds, and after sleeping for thirty minutes or an hour, as the case may be, waking up as bright as ever, all drowsiness disappearing the moment he opened his eyes. During all Mr. Gladstone's career he has never lost his sleep, except once, and that was during the troubles that arose about Egypt and General Gordon. Then he slept badly, and for the first time it was feared that he would not be able to maintain the burden of office. He has, however, got over the effect of that period of stress and strain and he is still able to count confidently upon at least five consecutive hours of sound and refreshing sleep every night. But for that he would long ago have broken down.

Although Mr. Gladstone is pre-eminently a talker in society, yet he does not disdain the other arts by which people who dine out contrive to spend the time. In his younger days he used to be quite noted for singing either solos or part-songs, and even down to the present time the musical bass of his voice is often heard to great advantage in family worship at Hawarden on Sunday nights.

HAWARDEN CASTLE—THE LIBRARY FRONT

His high spirits break out at every moment, and he used to rejoice to play a comedy part on his own or his son's lawn. It would be incorrect to say that on the occasion of popular celebrations, of local fancy fairs and cottage gardening shows, Mr. Gladstone plays down to the level of his audience. On the contrary, he exhibits just sufficient sympathy to raise them to enthusiasm, and no more. Mr. Gladstone, as might be expected, is most catholic in his tastes, but, except for wood-cutting and pedestrianism, he can hardly be said to be much of an athlete. He has played cricket and other games, but he has never thrown himself into them with that passion which is necessary for success, although one could imagine Mr. Gladstone being the champion cricketer of England, if he gave his mind to it, even now. But in out-of-door sports he prefers Shank's pony to any other means, excepting the cutting down of trees, of amusing himself. He is a great pedestrian, and is able to distance any ordinary walker, although he will soon be in his 80th year. Mrs. Gladstone is also a good pedestrian, and this summer they amused themselves one afternoon by ascending a hill some 3000 feet above the sea level without appearing to feel the exertion arduous. At indoor games Mr. Gladstone used to enjoy a rubber at whist, but he is now more devoted to back-gammon, a game which he plays with the same concentration of energy and attention that he devotes to the preparation of a Budget or the course of a parliamentary debate. He occasionally plays at draughts, but is a very bad hand at the chequers.



HAWARDEN CHURCH.

Mr. Gladstone's society has always been an immense addition to the company to which he was invited. No one could be more humble and more simple, or more ready to "take a back seat," but he never takes airs upon himself, and falls in harmoniously with anything that is going on. The account published some time ago of Mr. Gladstone as a conversationalist is singularly incorrect in representing him as monopolizing all the conversation. Mr. Gladstone no doubt takes his fair share, which is a very large one, but no one is less given to monopolizing talk than he. He can talk about anything, and pours out to flood of information, of anecdote and of illustration upon any theme that may be started in a fashion which makes the ordinary visitor feel that the best service he can render is to listen, merely throwing in, from time to time, a remark necessary to start Mr. Gladstone along on a fresh track, or to force him to draw still more deeply from the immense reservoir of hoarded knowledge which he has under his command.

Not that Mr. Gladstone is a man whom you can lightly contradict, or one before whom you would care to hazard any observation which you had not carefully considered. The pomptitude with which he comes down upon any unhappy wretch who may have happened to hazard an observation which Mr. Gladstone does not believe to have been founded on fact is like the swoop of an eagle on its prey. The eye flashes and the unfortunate interlocutor is compelled to "stand and deliver" his facts, his references, and his "justificatory pieces" in a fashion which once experienced is never forgotten. The peculiar flash in Mr. Gladstone's eye as he turns upon anyone whose remarks or acts have slightly ruffled the equanimity of his soul was very marked ten years ago. Of late he requires more rousing than he used to do, but even still there are times when those who know him can well understand the remarks of the West-countryman who once wrote to Mr. Gladstone saying: "You do not know me, and have forgotten that we ever met. I have not forgotten you, nor can I ever forget the flash of your eagle eye on Frome platform, which went through me."

Tired.

I am so tired today;
I long to lay
My head, for rest, upon the pillow green
Of some still churchyard grave, and shut me in
From all the cares, the worries, and the strife
Of all this anxious, restless mother-life,
And sleep, please God, for aye.

Ah! Little children, with your dancing feet
And glances sweet!
I have so weary of my burdens grown,
I fain would loose your fingers from my own,
And leave to other hands the dear delight
Of guiding baby footsteps up the height,
And thus my task complete.

But, weary mothers, would I have it so?
Would I? Ah! no.
I could not sleep within my grassy bed,
For hearing pattering footsteps overhead.
This mother-heart, though turned to dust, would throb
Responsive to the baby's lonely sob,
However faint and low.

And so I could not rest me after all;
The grasses tall
And snowy daisies could not bring me peace;
The aching mother-love would never cease.
Oh! Christ, who gave this love with motherhood,
On mothers tired bestow this greater good,
Patience—whate'er befall!

—[The Home-Maker.

"GREASY BILL."

BY LUM DUKE.

There were two Bill Smiths in the little town, each worthless in his own way, and to distinguish them the people called one "Lyin' Bill" and the other "Greasy Bill." The former moved to parts unknown, but Greasy Bill it was said, didn't have energy enough to move outside the incorporation, and so remained bearing with careless indifference his peculiar appellation.

Greasy Bill didn't have much education nor much of anything else except time; he had plenty of that, and love for bright-eyed Mamie Hudson, the mayor's daughter. He was generally looked on as a shiftless sort of fellow, with no ambition and no energy.

The mayor soon saw an attachment growing between his lovely daughter and Greasy Bill, and viewed it with no little alarm. He forbid Greasy Bill entering his house, and made other precautions to prevent the two young lovers meeting; but between the stores up town and the mayor's front yard fence down town they managed to see each other two or three times every week.

"Is that you, Bill?"

"Whut's left uv me."

It was a clear, starlight night, and Mamie had been waiting in the front yard for Greasy Bill to pass that way going home.

"Why are you so late? I've been waiting a long, long time, and had begun to fear that you had gone some other way to avoid me."

"Now, Mamie, whut makes yer talk that er way? Yer know I'd er come by here, even ef I'd er knowed I wouldn't er got ter see nothin' uv yer but ther house yer live in."

"I know it, Bill, but I can't keep such notions out of my head sometimes, especially since papa has gone to hounding after you like you were an escaped convict."

"Wal, I don't blame 'im. He's got er right ter, 'cause I ain' no 'count."

"That's what he says. But I know you are. You are good and noble and true, and—I love you. I know you haven't got piles of money and don't wear fine clothes, but you wouldn't stoop to low tricks as some do that are more thought of than you. I overheard papa talking to mamma about you the other night, and—"

"You didn't hear nothin' good er 'bout me?"

"Yes. Papa said that he was sorry to have to treat you as he does about coming here. He said that the people all thought you worthless, and that he was forced to do as he did. He said that there was something truly magnanimous about you but that you hadn't spirit enough to force it to the front. But you will show the people some day, won't you Bill?"

"There's nothin' ter show."

"Hush now, I know there is. If there wasn't I wouldn't love you. But I must go in. Good bye."

She raised her lips towards his for a kiss.

"No," said Greasy Bill, "I can't stain them sweet lips—"

She put her arms around his neck and kissed him thrice, then stole silently among the flowers to her room.

Greasy Bill had not gone far when he heard a pistol shot up in the business square. He stopped to listen. Another and then another followed in quick succession.

"Some feller's er havin' a picnic," he mused, "fer I hear ther music. I reckon ther marshal will be er swingin' corners with 'im 'fore it's over with. B'l'eve I'll go up an' see ther fun."

He turned, quickened his pace and made his way to the business part of the town. A tall, bony-faced man flourished a pistol, shooting at random, and no one dared to arrest him. A large posse of citizens had collected and were held at bay by the daring offender.

"Come right along, gentlemen!" the desperado shouted. "Don't be backward! This is a free excursion! Through tickets to perdition on demand! No stops on the way! No extra charge for sleepers! Hot lead and powder served for refreshments! No change of cars! Quickest route! Come right along! All aboard!"

No one seemed inclined to accept the invitation.

"Where's the marshal?" asked one.

"Go for the marshal!" shouted another.

"Bring the marshal, quick!"

"Have the feller arrested!"

"Lock him up!"

"Shoot the fool!"

"Somebody go for the marshal."

Several did go for the marshal, but he could not be found. Hearing the disturbance, and knowing the reputation of the man with whom he would have to deal, he had slunk away into some secluded corner out of danger.

"Here is the best pistol that ever emptied a cartridge," said a man, "but I wouldn't take it and attempt to arrest that man for all the wealth in this town."

"Give it ter me then," said Greasy Bill. He took it and forged his way through the crowd.

"Eh! Ole Greasy Bill's goin' ter try him," sneered one.

"Wake, snakes! Greasy Bill's er comin'," shouted another.

Greasy Bill advanced.

"You had better come back, Bill," said a member of the council.

"Stop right there, young man," warned the desperate offender, as he levelled his pistol on Greasy Bill. "If you come another step I'll blow your light out!"

"Blow!" said Greasy Bill, looking him steadily in the eye, and still advancing. "You dare not shoot a man!"

The crowd was breathless. The eyes of the two men pierced each other like daggers. Neither showed fear. The offender lowered his pistol and held out his hand.

"Put it their, young man," said he. "I never saw the man that I feared; but this hand will never be stained with the blood of as brave a man as you. I'm your prisoner; do with me what you please."

Late in the evening of the next day, Mayor Hudson overtook Greasy Bill as they were both going to supper.

"Good evening, Bill," said he. "I have been looking for you. I have some important and, I think, joyful news to communicate. First, however, let me congratulate you on the successful manner in which you arrested the lawlessness on the streets last night. The town is loud in your praise for doing so gallant an act."

"I didn't do nothin' more'n I oughter done," said he.

"Well, the council had a meeting this evening," said the mayor, "and accepted the resignation of the marshal that was, and unanimously elected you to fill the vacancy with the salary increased to one thousand dollars. What do you say to that?"

"Say I can't fill it."

"Good heavens, man! What's the reason."

"'Cause I ain't fitten."

"Ain't fitten? Don't you suppose the council knows your capabilities? Why, you're the very man for the place. There's not a man in the state that would suit so well."

"But I can't write nor figger."

"Oh, well you must have a secretary for that. Come in and we'll talk it over."

They had reached the mayor's house. Mamie was playing the piano.

"Yes," said he musingly, "you must have a secretary. But that can be easily arranged, I think. I know a person who would be only too glad to do your writing and figuring for you, and," as they stood in the parlor door, "I don't think you would have to go further than the piano to find her."

"Look er here," said Greasy Bill, yer don't mean it?"

"Bill, you are the first young fellow that I ever saw stand and jower with the cook when there was pie in the cupboard."

A few seconds later Greasy Bill had found pie.—[Atlanta Constitution.

A Clever Swindle.

An ingenious stroke of business has been done by a swindler who is now being sought for by the Moscow police. A young man of respectable appearance recently entered a jeweller's shop, selected 4000 roubles' worth of trinkets, paid down a sum of 500 roubles on account, took the jewelry and explained that if an assistant would accompany him to the neighboring office of a well-known wholesale baker, the balance of the sum due would be at once handed over. The baker in question was in the habit of contracting for supplying large establishments with bread; and as he was notoriously a wealthy man, an assistant was allowed to accompany the adventurer to his house. Of course, the swindler had already visited the baker and made him an innocent accomplice. On entering the office the adventurer said to the baker in an off-hand way: "This man will take the 3500 that you have arranged to let me have. He has had 500 roubles from me. Please take his receipt and oblige me by attending to him quickly. I must be off. Good day!' The baker's reply was a respectful "Certainly, sir; good day." He told the assistant to sit down and wait for a few minutes, and in the meantime the swindler vanished. When at last the baker, after listening at various tubes and making his replies, announced, "The bread is ready for you now. How many carts have you to carry it in?" for the first time it dawned upon the victim that in certain circumstances "three thousand five hundred" might allude not to roubles but to loaves. The swindler had, in fact, pretended to be the director of an orphanage, and had intimated that, twice a week until further notice, he should require 3500 loaves, and that the man who would periodically call for them would also pay for them in ready money.—[St. James Gazette.

A Natural Pipe of Peace.

Postmaster Martin recently picked from the side of Missionary Ridge a beautiful specimen of the Indian pipe flower. It is a perfect pipe of peace, and every detail is carried out in perfection. The bowl contains the stamen which appear very much like tobacco, and the stem is entwined with a feathery ribbon, just like the typical pipe of peace. It is snow white, of a wax-like appearance, about twelve inches in length and a more perfect pipe could not be constructed. The plant is found in moist woods on the side of Missionary Ridge. It is parasitic and flourishes chiefly on roots or decaying vegetable matter.—[Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

Cold-Water Fishes.

It will be a surprising fact to many readers to learn that cold waters abound more in life than do warm waters. The schools of herrings about the coasts of Japan greatly exceed those of England, though the Japanese waters are the colder by at least 20 degrees. An idea of their numbers may be had from Capt. H. C. St. John's "Notes and Sketches."

In May and June this fish appears in incredible numbers. The straits, bays and creeks are alive with herrings. They are in such numbers that those nearest the beach are pushed out of the water, and the shore for miles is thus kept constantly replenished with fresh fish; countless numbers of sea-gulls, eagles, crows, besides foxes, wolves and bears find an ever ready meal, and the way the sea-gulls just picked the tidbit from the back of the neck, and left the remainder of the fish, showed how well they knew the supply was constant.

The Japanese simply run a net straight out from the shore, 150 or 200 yards along a line of stakes. At the end of the net is a bag, into which the fish, on striking the net and working along it, soon find their way. When required, the fishermen only have to go off, haul the bag up, and opening the end let the fish fall into their boat.

This species of herring is both larger and coarser than our own. The temperature of the water in which they appear to flourish to such an extraordinary extent averages 36 degrees, whereas that in which our own fish is found averages 54 degrees to 58 degrees.

A Maker of Kid Gloves.

An interesting spectacle can be witnessed on Broadway every pleasant evening. In the window of a kid glove store a man wearing a soiled blouse entertains quite a crowd by the skilful manner in which he dresses kid skins for the glovemakers. His knife might be called a three-inch broad chisel, of razor-like keeness, which he pushes delicately but swiftly over the uneven surface of the rough leather smoothing it down most beautifully. Every instant he is obliged to whet the blade with what appears to be an ordinary piece of smooth steel. Occasionally the artisan cuts the skin, but he pays no attention to the slip. As soon as the skin is dressed it is wrapped in a damp cloth with a number of others.

When he has finished a number of choice, highly colored skins, the operator takes one of them and cuts out a piece which is to be used for the back of the glove, the section being frequently eighteen inches in length. From the same piece he cuts out the palm and the scraps he traces for the insertion pieces for the fingers.

Ordinarily he uses no guide for the pieces, but when a lady "leaves her measure" he has to exercise as much care in cutting out the pattern as a tailor does in preparing a suit pattern.—[New York Sun.

Monster Mississippi Bridge.

Work on the great bridge which is to span the Mississippi river at Memphis, Tenn., has been commenced. The bridge proper is on the cantilever plan, and will consist of a channel span 770 feet in length. This is said to be the longest single span of the kind in the world, and its construction is a difficult piece of engineering. The bridge will also have two spans, each 620 feet in length. The bridge will be 34 feet in width, and while only one railroad track will be used at present, the strength of the bridge will be such that two tracks can be laid. The plans already contemplate a wagon road for vehicles. The bridge will be approached from the west over an iron trestle 5200 feet in length and an embankment of 1600 feet in length. It will be approached from the east over an iron trestle 1000 feet long and over an embankment. The bridge will be 75 feet above high-water mark. The estimated cost is $3,300,000.—[Times-Democrat.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Laughter is the daylight of the soul.

Three things to do—Think, live and act.

The most effective coquetry is innocence.

The world itself is too small for the covetous.

Whenever the speech is corrupted so is the mind.

Laziness travels so slow that poverty soon overtakes him.

Three things to hate—Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Knowledge of our duties is the most useful part of philosophy.

Fear is far more painful to cowardice than death to true courage.

Life appears to me too short to be nursing animosity or registering wrongs.

The most delicate, the most sensible of all pleasures consists in promoting the pleasures of others.

Popularity like a warm south wind is very pleasant, but like the wind, when it changes may bring a storm.

Powerful organizations crush out opponents often, by stifling their virtues and appropriating their failings.

When two persons are too modest to speak of their own greatness, it may be accomplished by flattering each other.

The reason a man is surprised at the success of another is because he cannot comprehend beyond his own standpoint.

He who is positive without real convictions is a tyrant, he who has real convictions without being positive is a craven.

Indian Hop-Pickers.

In one respect, at least, hop culture on the Pacific coast differs widely from that in the Eastern States—in the character of the labor employed in picking. In California, pickers are almost exclusively Chinese. In Oregon, Chinese, whites and Indians are employed. The scholars of the Indian training school, at Chemawa, near Salem, earn a large sum annually in this way. In Washington Territory the pickers are almost exclusively Indians, men, women and children engaging in the work. In the Puyallup Valley, where the greatest number of fields are located, the scene is a busy, picturesque and interesting one during the picking season. As the time approaches for the picking to begin, Indians flock into the valley from all directions, on foot, in wagons, on horseback, and by far the greater number in canoes, some of them from hundreds of miles up the coast, even from British Columbia and Alaska. The tribes at a distance come in their large canoes, made from the immense cedars that grow along the northern coast, following that romantic and picturesque channel lying between the coast and its outlying fringe of islands which is the admiration of every tourist to Alaska. These canoes are large and stanch, manned by twenty men or more, who often venture to sea in them during the sealing season. They make their journey leisurely, sometimes taking a month for the trip, fishing and hunting along the route, and camping wherever night overtakes them. Thus they come from far and near, to the number of about three thousand to the Puyallup Valley alone, there being considerable competition among the growers to secure a complete and reliable force of pickers. They camp along the river, hauling their canoes well up upon the bank, and are soon ready for work. They are steady and industrious, going to the fields as soon as it is light in the morning, carrying their dinners with them, and remaining until dark. It is popularly supposed that an Indian will not work, but that they do work on Puget Sound and the northern coast, in the hop fields, on the farms, in the saw mills, canneries and fisheries, is a fact; and if they did not some of these industries would not thrive as well as they do. The hops of Yakima valley are picked by Indians from the large Yakima reservation close by.—[American Agriculturist.

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 10, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

James B. Head, Esq., has been appointed Judge of the new ninth circuit composed of the counties of Jefferson, Walker and Winston. Sterling A. Wood, Esq., was an applicant for the position and received a flattering and well deserved endorsement for the place from the bar of Birmingham.

We are inclined to think that our bright though caustic contemporary the Montgomery Dispatch has proposed the best, most practicable and most expedient plan of settling the negro question, by its proposition of an amendment to the constitution prescribing an educational qualification for voters.

The Shelby Sentinel pays a well merited compliment to Col. W. S. Thorington, of Montgomery—by publishing his picture and biographical sketch. Col. Thorington is a gentleman whose extreme modesty alone has kept him from rising to place of high distinction. He is yet young, and may yet reap the reward of true merit.

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company, of Montgomery, has sent out to its agents as a tasty and attractive new year souvenir a photograph of each of the officers and office employees of the company together with a beautiful New Year card. The safest and most reliable fire insurance company in the State.

Little Florence, up in North Alabama is fairly "moving" herself. The Wave says that "There are now under contract for construction more than 200 houses for residence purposes and the rapidity of their completion depends only upon the contractor's ability to obtain men and material." Watch out Decatur! Look to your laurels, Sheffield!—*Dispatch.*

The New York Sun passes this judgment on the old year:

Taking it as a whole, commercially it has been fairly good.

Politically it has been extremely bad.

Morally, it has been an improvement upon its predecessors, in obedience to the universal law of progress.

We hope that it has been the foundation for something better still.

Texas Siftings: A widower married a second time and his choice was a wealthy lady about 50 years of age. When the bride and bridegroom returned home from the wedding the husband introducing the wife to the children said: "My dear children, kiss this lady's hand. She is the new mother I promised to bring to you." After taking a square look at the new mother little Charlie said: "Pa you have been fooled. She ain't new at all!"

If Mr. Harrison intends to put a man from the South in his cabinet, he cannot find a more consistent Republican than ex-Gov. W. H. Smith, of Alabama. He has been a member of that party ever since the close of the war. He has never been a favorite with the carpet-bag element, because he was for more lenient measures than they desired. One of his first acts as Governor was to recommend the repeal of the test oaths and disfranchising clause, in the constitution adopted by the reconstruction convention in 1867, and put into operation in 1868.

When a woman is appointed to a postoffice, ought she to be called postmaster or postmistress? The question is important because the records of the postoffice department show now that there are 3,000 women in the United States holding ing such commissions. The tendency of the better usage now is to ignore distinctions of sex in such designation. There seems to be a growing preference for "author" rather than "authoress," "sculptor" is easier and more natural that "sculptress," and some go even so far as to prefer "actor," even when applied to women. It is of interest to know that the complaints against the women postmasters are comparatively few, and that in the fourth-class offices their records are better than those of the men, because they seem more conscientious and pay closer attention to their duties.

An Alliance Man Talks.

An Advertiser reporter had the pleasure of meeting and talking with a member of the Farmers' Alliance one of the most intelligent and successful farmers of the State. Talking about the Alliance he said:

"So you want to know all about the Farmers' Alliance. Well young man, that is most too much for you to learn in one day. Guess you had better take it in broken doses."

"All right, then. Give me something about the plans and purposes of the organization for the first dose."

"I can tell you that in a pair minutes. A short horse, you know is soon curried. The plan is co-operation and the purpose is to help the farmers and protect their interests. For years and years a majority of the farmers have been bowed down under burdens of debt. The Alliance does not propose to pay a man's debts, or furnish him supplies, or lend him money without interest. But it will help him to get himself out. In the first place we don't propose to submit to the enormous rates of interest charged by most of the advancing merchants. If a merchant wants to sell goods to Alliance men he must put his figures down to the limit of reason, to the live and let live policy. In some of the towns the merchants have been given the privilege of bidding for the Alliance trade, and of course the merchants who offered to sell goods on the most favorable terms got the business. The Alliance men do not ask any special favors of merchants or any body else, but they do ask fair play. In fact they demand that much, and are going to have it from the jump."

Good Results.

United effort and organization among the farmers is already having good effect and is bearing good fruit in Alabama. Mortgages are being paid off, and cancelled, debts are being paid off, and the farmer is not only growing independent, but is learning to be economical and stingy. The Alliances have done much to bring about this improvement, and while its benefits may not have been direct its teachings have been felt, and its spirit is most wholesome. The farmers are dividing their lands into smaller parcels selling off the overplus to pay off the mortgage, and holding only what can be well and thoroughly cultivated and the resolution has not only been made to practice economy, but it is being strictly carried out, and the merchants are actually complaining that their trade is falling off on account of the farmer's penuriousness.

This is all a good sign and the country is not likely to suffer, no matter how well founded such reports may be. If the farmers will stand to their determination by united effort to get out of debt by not spending what they can possibly save, and once being out of debt keep out and pay as they go, it may affect the merchant's trade, but it is the only safe policy for farmers, and in the end will be better for all.

No more mortgages, no more credit system, no crop liens, won't it be a happy day for Alabama when the farmers adopt and strictly adhere to that policy? The farmers are uniting all over the State. They are organizing Alliances in every county, and before the year just beginning ends, the very best results may be expected from their determined and united purpose to improve their condition.—*Advertiser.*

A "conference of leading colored men of the state" is called to meet in Montgomery, Jan. 8. The purposes of the conference are set forth as in the circular:

1. How we may secure a free ballot and a fair count of our votes?
2. How we may bring about a better feeling between white and colored citizens?
3. How we may aid in making the public schools more effective in their operation?
4. How we may secure a state university?
5. To put ourselves on record with regard to the Blair educational bill.
6. How to reduce the frequency of mob violence?
7. How we may secure first-class travel upon railroads operated in the state.
8. The advisability of organizing a state daily paper.
8. And to consider such other subjects as may claim our attention.

This goes to prove the Age-Herald's position, that the more advanced the negro becomes the sharper will the race conflict prove.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

A Georgia Courtship.

A traveller through the pine woods of Georgia heard as he neared a mill several persons talking in excited tones. He rode up to the mill. There were standing about an old man, a young fellow an old woman and a fat girl.

"What's the matter here" the traveler demanded.

"A good deal," the man replied.

"Yes," snapped the old woman "a mighty heap, I tell you."

"So much the matter," said the girl, "that somebody's goin' ter git hurt unless ever'thing's made all right."

"I'll tell you what's the matter," the young man declared; "I came along here some time ago and took that position as head sawyer of this mill, and now the old man and woman having taken such a liking to me, want me to marry their daughter, that fat thing standing there."

"You made love to me!" the girl exclaimed.

"I did not."

"Yes you did. You siddled up clost to me last Sunday, when pap an' mur had gone to church an' lowed that I had a putty hand an' then I told you that you mout have it if you wanted it, an' you sorter snickered and 'lowed that it was wuth the havin.' Ef that ain't makin' love ter a body, I don't know what is."

"It's almost a marriage contrack," the old man declared"—*Arkansas Traveler.*

India rubber has made its entry into the commercial world as an excellent article for the construction of bridges and pavements. We hail the discovery with extreme satisfaction and commend it to the attention of politicians. For platforms, it will prove a specialty—it is so elastic.

The world owes every man a living. Yes, but every man must collect the debt for himself. The world doesn't peddle the money 'round.—*Ex.*

Terrible Death.

Young Leonard Ashley a fifteen year old son of Mr. F. L. Ashley, was run over by an accommodation train Wednesday night near the Clanton depot and instantly killed.

Organs For Sale.

The VIEW has two excellent organs for sale. One is Beatty manufacture worth $100. Will be sold for $50. The other is an Alleger organ worth $85 and will be sold for $45. We have good testimonials from parties to whom we have sold organs.

The VIEW job office has just received a lot of new type and new stationery and asks to be remembered when you want job work done.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents, we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

R. M. WILLIAMSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

CLANTON, ALA.

Notice to Non-Resident.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.

Mary A. Butler, pro ami, vs. James C. Butler, respondent. In Chancery at Clanton, seventh district, Northeastern Chancery Division.

In this cause, it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of Mary A. Butler that the defendant James C. Butler "is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and the place of residence of the Respondent is unknown to affiant, nor has she been able to ascertain the place of said residence, although she has made dilligent inquiry," and further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the CHILTON VIEW, a newspaper published in the town of Clanton, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, the said James C. Butler to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 9th day of February, 1889, or, in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against him. Done at office in Clanton this 9th day of January 1889.

W. E. STEWART,
Register.

jan10-4t

Men

Who are weak Nervous and Debilitated and suffering from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, all the effects of early Evil Habits, which lead to Premature Decay, Consumption or Insanity, send for Pears' Treatise on Deseases of Man with particulars for Home Cure. Cures guaranteed. No cure no pay. J. S. PEARS, 612 and 614 Church St., Nashville, Tenn. nov 22-y

Southern Pacific Tea Company.

Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Coffees, Teas and Spices.

Fresh Roasted Coffee Daily. Also Coffee Roasted to order. Manufacturers of CAMPBELL'S BAKING POWDER.

Second Avenue, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Streets.

Birmingham, Alabama.

OTTO STOELKER,

THE JEWELER.

☞ REMOVED TO NO. 23 DEXTER AVENUE. ☜

New Goods! Large Stock!

Finest Display of Fine Diamonds in Alabama. Rich Jewelry. Fine Gold and Silver Watches. Wedding and Holiday Goods in Great Variety.

Twelve beautiful and valuable Christmas Presents given to my customers. Handsome Silver Tea Service, consisting of Six Pieces. Also one Diamond Lace Pin, containing Twelve Diamonds, and Ten other handsome presents. All now on exhibition at my Jewelry Store.

EVERY PURCHASER OF $5 Worth Entitled to a Chance.

OTTO STOELKER,
THE JEWELER, 23 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY.

nov15

SYRUP of FIGS

FOR CONSTIPATION

Surpasses all other remedies in being more easily taken by young and old, more prompt and effective in cleansing the system, dispelling COLDS, HEADACHES and FEVERS, and it is the only remedy that will permanently CURE habitual

CONSTIPATION

by giving strength to the organs on which it acts, so that regular habits may be formed. It is

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES.

Syrup of Figs

Does not gripe, sicken or debilitate. It acts gently, yet promptly and thoroughly, on the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels, and does not contain any poisonous or injurious substances of any kind.

Remember the name:

Syrup of Figs

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For Sale in 50c. and $1.00 Bottles
By all Leading Druggists.

jul19 y

Assessor's Notice.

First Round.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1889:

Mineral Springs,	January	23
Jemison,	"	15
Providence,	"	16
Macedonia,	"	14
Benson,	"	12
Maplesville	"	11
R. Latham's	"	10
Dixie	"	8
Kincheon	"	4
Verbena	"	3
Cooper's	"	2
Clanton	"	5
Clanton Ford	"	7
Vallie Creek Church	"	9
Eliza Busby's	"	17
Archie's Chapel	"	18
Strasburg	"	19
Cane Creek Church	"	21

E. G. ROLLINS,
Tax Assessor Chilton Co.

NOTICE NO. 8299.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
December 17, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 28, 1889. viz: Thomas Weldon, Jr., Homestead 14697 for the e ½ of n w ¼ and n w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 12 township 20 n range 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Absolom C. Pool, John Askins, Joseph Williams, and William I. Mullins, all of Kincheon, Ala.

dec 20 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

New Barber-Shop.

I have opened a barber-shop in the Wilson house, and am prepared to do all work in my line in good style and at low prices. I am also prepared to do dyeing, scouring and cleaning of clothing. I solicit your patronage.

Very respectfully,
JOHN SMITH.

nov1tf

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage given by P. C. Bean and Mary Jane Bean to the undersigned on the 19th day of April, 1888, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash in the town of Jemison, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, on the 4th day of February, 1889, the following described property as the property of the said P. C. Bean and Mary Jane Bean, to-wit:

The east half of the southeast quarter, sec. twenty-four (24), township twenty-three (23), range thirteen (13), lying east of Yellowleaf Creek, also the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter section nineteen (19) township twenty-three (23), range fourteen (14), also one wagon, one yoke steers, (1 black and 1 blue and white) about 9 years old, and one set blacksmith tools. Also one lot of land in the town of Jemison bounded on the north by the Farmer's Alliance Lot on the west by the church and school house lots, on the south by L. J. Hand's land, on the east by the L. & N. Railroad, being a part of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter section twenty-three (23), township twenty-three (23) range thirteen (13), containing four acres more or less. Also one red and white cow and calf, one dun and white cow and calf, twenty head of goats, two sows and six pigs.

J. J. HONEYCUTT,
Agent and Mortgagee.

jan3

DR. TAYLOR'S
SURE
CHILL CURE

WARRANTED

PURELY VEGETABLE.

A SURE & SAFE CURE FOR

CHILLS and FEVER

BILIOUS and INTERMITTENT FEVER

ALL MALARIAL DISORDERS,

AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE

STOMACH & BOWELS.

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ALL

Liver & Kidney Complaints

Price 50 cts. a Bottle. Trial Bottles 25 cts.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Prepared Only by

RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO.,

302 S. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Call for a Copy of Book "OUR FAMILY TROUBLES," to be had at all stores, or sent for two cent stamp.

tapr26

THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE
PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
NEVER OUT OF ORDER.
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO ILL. - 30 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. - DALLAS, TEX.
ST. LOUIS, MO. ATLANTA, GA. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

oct 5-y

Harris & McCrary

—AT—

JEMISON, ALA.

Have just opened a new Stock of Goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

HARRIS & McCRARY.

oct 18-6

NOTICE NO. 8347.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 31, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence, the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 9, 1889, viz: Thomas H. Owen, Homestead 14541 for the n ½ of n w ¼ and n ½ of n e ¼ sec 14, township 23 n range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Marcus, John Littleton, LaFayette Marcus, and James Bradley, all of Jumbo, Ala.

jan3* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8262.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
December 10, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on January 31, 1889, viz: Thomas B. Tanksley alias Tankersly, Homestead entry No. 21411 for the w ½ of s w ¼ sec 10 township 20 n range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: I. F. Welch, Oscar Welch, J. I. Cox, Emmet Cox, all of Dixie, Ala.

dec13 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

SAM. H. HARRIS,

DEALER IN

WALL PAPER,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Mouldings,

AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Send for prices and samples of Wall Paper and Paints.

312 North 20th Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Competent Workmen sent to any part of the State.

[ma17-y]

BLOOM,

The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.,

—HAS OPENED—

THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,

With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

D. A. CHILDS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, etc., etc. Have just opened their large and selected stock. We ask the public to call and see our mammoth establishment. Special inducements offered to country merchants from our Wholesale Department. Remember 2011 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

JOHN L. COBBS & CO.,

Specialties in Medium Price

DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS.

The newest shades of all the most fashionable fabrics, put up with the latest and most stylish trimmings, at very low prices.

BLACK GOODS.

In our best grades we handle almost exclusively the celebrated Priestly's Dress Fabrics, which positively stand at the head of the list of all imported black goods. Antoine Guiner's BLACK SILKS.

Just in, a nice lot of Ladies' Jerseys, Walking Jackets and Colored Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs. A new lot of Ladies' and Misses Hosiery. Harris Bro.'s KID GLOVES. R. & G. CORSETS.

oct18-6. JOHN L. COBBS & CO., Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN,

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble.

— Manufacturer of all kinds of —

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, - - Alabama.

nov29-tf

JOHN P. LEEPER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

—AND—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d Street.

Birmingham, Ala.

12 20 6

The Lunsford.

Twenty-first Street between 2d and 3d Avenues.

Birningham, Alabama.

Elegantly furnished. Handsomest dining-room in the State. A Model House, with all modern improvements. Table Fare Unsurpassed. Fine Parlors and Bed-Rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. CARR, Prop'rs.

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H. CARR, Prop'rs.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 10, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the third Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:45 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:00 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:17 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:20 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:52 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

BENJ. W. EDDY. C. A. BROWNE.

Eddy & Browne,

WHOLESALE
BUILDING MATERIAL.
OFFICE 1918 THIRD AVENUE.
Warehouse and Yards
ON RAILROAD 24th STREET.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Orders by mail or telegraph for the following line of goods will receive our best attention and prompt shipment, and we guarantee the prices given will be same as if you bought in person

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS, WOOD AND IRON MANTELS, GRATES, CORRUGATED, CRIMP and STANDING SEAM IRON ROOFING, BUILDING PAPER and ROOFING FELT, LOCKS, BUTTS and BUILDERS HARDWARE, MIXED PAINTS, WHITE LEAD, ETC., ETC.

☞ When in the city call and see us.
EDDY & BROWNE.
[mar15-tf]

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Mr. G. R. Evans visited relatives in Clanton last week

Prof. J. L. Ruffin and Mr. Allen, of Jemison spent Saturday in Clanton.

Mr. B. H. Chestnut went to Birmingham on a business trip Monday.

Order rubber stamp goods from Osce Roberts 1918 First Avenue Birmingham, Ala.

We regret to lose the family of Mr. Harry Herbert. They will remove to Pine Hill near Jemison this week.

Miss Belle Smith, of Dixie, and Mrs. A. A. Green, of Verbena, have been visiting relatives in our town.

Mr. Chestnut's wagon repair shop is about completed. It is located where it will probably catch a good patronage.

Mrs. M. A. Butler requests us to ask parties not to block the front of her store with their vehicles. She invites them to hitch their stock in the lot adjoining her store.

In another column will be found the professional card of Col. R. M. Williamson, attorney at law. Col. Williamson has removed to our county to practice his profession. He is a good lawyer of established reputation.

Rev. J. P. Sanders, our new Methodist pastor, delivered excellent sermons at the M. E. Church Sunday morning and evening. He made a most favorable impression upon the christian community ierespective of denomination. It is hoped that he will take up his residence in our town.

Farmers, See Here.

I have what you want for use on your farms at this season of the year and will sell you your goods cheap for the cash. I need the cash and you need the goods, so come to see me and you soon can be relieved of your cash, and not be robbed either.

Your friend,
W. L. SAMPEY.

Early gardeners are at work in this locality.

Ninety-five pupils at Clanton High School.

Mrs. O. A. Duke has returned from a pleasant visit to relatives in her old home, Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. L. W. McCants, of Birmingham, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. A. E. Bivings.

Just as we go to press, we learn that the residence of Mr. J. F. Maull, at Strasburg, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday.

The Montgomery Advertiser and the VIEW one year for $2.00, or both papers for a little more than the price of one. Now is the time to subscribe.

Mr. Lane, a brother of Hon. A. O. Lane, of Birmingham, has removed to Clanton and purchased a farm just east of town. We are glad to welcome him and all other such good citizens to our town and county.

We agree with the Shelby Sentinal that when Republicans are to fill the Federal offices in this State we want to see just such upright and responsible men as Thos. J. Scott, of Montgomery, "draw the plums.".

We regret to lean that Mr. Thos. M. Ternan, of Blue Creek, formerly of Clanton, died Tuesday morning at his home near Verbena. His remains were brought to Clanton and interred Wednesday morning.

A petition will be sent to Governor Seay from this place for the pardon of Frank Baker, the negro who killed Solomon Love near town some years since. The petition sets forth the good character of Baker and the well known desperate character of Love. Baker is now serving a sentence in the penitentiary.

The people of Clanton are in hopes of getting Rev. J. P. Sanders, the Methodist pastor, to reside here. There is a plan on foot to build a parsonage. We need a preacher here and should go to work and build a nice home for our pastor. We must have a parsonage, then we will have our preacher with us.

The members of the Methodist Ladies Aid Society desire to return thanks to Mrs. Herbert, their pleasant and competent President for her past services. They are exceedingly sorry to lose such a good Christian worker as Mrs. Herbert and sincerely hope it will not be long before she can be with them again. Mrs. W. H. Lawrence was elected to succeed Mrs. Herbert.

Tax Assessor Rollins filled his appointment for assessing taxes at Clanton on Saturday. He is now making his first round of the county, and has instructions from the auditor to assess taxes at a true value, the low rate of taxation making it absolutely necessary that all property holders should give in true and correct returns of their property in order that the State may be able to meet fiscal expenses.

The Mule.

(A little boy's first composition.)

The mule is a mighty bad thing to kick but the girls are a heep worse they can kick you higher and run too (not the girls the mule.) Some of them are white, and some black and brown, and their tails are made to match. Men trim their tails off to keep them from growing out long like a horses tail. Mules is a good thing to tote men but a horse is better because they won't buck with you like a mule except a Texas horse.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough, we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton. jan 10

Read This All!

I have purchased the drug business of W. H. Phillips in Clanton, and will continue the business at the same stand.

I shall also keep a stock of extra quality family groceries. I shall handle none but the very best articles, and my customers can rely upon getting pure, fresh goods.

sep. 20. A. E. BIVINGS.

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

The Babies Cry For It

And the old folks laugh when they find that the pleasant California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, is more easily taken and more beneficial in its action than bitter nauseous medicines. It strengthens the stomach and bowels. For sale in fifty cents and $1 bottles. aug 23

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for forty years, and would say that in all my practice and experience, I have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours Truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.,
Office 215 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Propr's Toledo, Ohio.
oct 11-y

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

BLOOD AND BRAIN.

Pure blood is what oils the machinery of life, eases every movement of the body, removes stiffness of the joints, drives out pain from the nerves, stimulates the brain, protects the liver and kidneys from irritation, enables physical exertion without fatigue, prolongs life, and makes men and women perfect in health and feature. Good blood and good brain are inseparable. Aim to keep the blood pure by using the only true blood remedy, B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm.)

Miss S. Tomlinson, Atlanta, Ga., says:

"For many years I have been afflicted with rheumatism combined with severe kidney troubles, indigestion and nervous prostration.

Rheumatism Several physicians were employed and numerous patent medicines resorted to without benefit. At last I began the use of B. B. B., and its effect was like magic. Rheumatic pains ceased, my kidneys were relieved, and my constitution improved at once."

Z. T. Hallerton, Macon, Ga., writes:

"Three years ago I contracted a blood poison. I applied to a physician at once, and his treatment came near killing me. I employed an old physician and then went to Kentucky. I

Hot Springs then went to Hot Springs and remained two months, but nothing seemed to cure me permanently, although temporary relief was given me. I returned home a ruined man physically, with but little prospect of ever getting well. I was persuaded to try B. B. B., and to my utter astonishment it quickly healed every ulcer."

W. C. McGaughey, Webb City, Ark., writes:

"I owe the comfort of my life to a use of B. B. B. I was troubled with blood poison

Bad Blood for five or six years, and found no relief equal to that given by this valuable remedy."

Mrs. Emma Griffiths, Unitia, Tenn., writes:

"The doctors said my boy twelve years old had scrofula. His knees were drawn up and joints were stiff, and for three years he had been

Scrofula unable to walk. One bottle of B. B. B. has done him so much good he can now walk, and his pain has ceased. Its action on my boy has been pronounced most wonderful." (5)

[sep27 cw 1y]

NOTICE NO. 8253.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. }
December 6, 1888,

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., on January 26th, 1889, viz: William J. Gaylor, Homestead entry No. 13264, for the n e ¼ of s e ¼ the s w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 31 township 21 n range 17 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Joseph E. Culver, James Hayes, of Wadsworth, Ala. Daniel Dean, Jim Strength, of Verbena, Ala.

dec13 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8357.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 2, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circurt court at Clanton, Ala., on February 9, 1889, viz: George Cooper, homestead No. 15290 for the n e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 8, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John T. Norris, Joel Dennis, M. H. Thornton, John Dawson, all of Verbena, Ala.

jan3* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO 8291.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
December 14, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 25, 1888 viz: Amanda E. Williams, widow of Phillip W. Williams, dec'd homestead 13569 for the s e ¼ sec 24, township 20 n, r 13 e. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James W. Sauls, Evin J. Harrell, William Turner Joseph P. Culp, all of Billingsley, Ala.

dec 20 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8298.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
December 17, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Alabama, on January 28, 1889, viz: Martha J. Clecker, homestead 12578 for the s ½ of n w ¼ and n w ¼ of n w ¼ sec 8 township 22 n, range 15 e. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George Rhodes, George Mims, Thomas Rhodes, and Hans Rhodes, all of Clanton, Ala.

dec 20 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Blank ledgers and day books for sale at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

Blank draft, receipt, and note books, for sale at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

Mucilage, indelible ink, red, blue, black ink, chalk, rules, base balls and bats, &c. &c., for sale at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

READ THIS!

I have removed my stock of
Confectioneries
—AND—
Fancy Groceries

into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.

Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

HERE I AM!

—:o:—

I have opened at my old stand in Clanton
A New Stock of Goods!

And I propose to sell them at the lowest cash prices. Call on me and secure bargains in groceries and family supplies. Respectfully,
J. W. EDWARDS.

☞ Machine fixtures always on hand.
[dec 13-y]

ALLEGER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

FROM $85. to $53.

This Elegant Parlor Organ style 70 containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells. Stool and Book free. For only $53.00. With right and left coupler. "Warranted for 6 years."

It is only necessary to send references as to your responsibility from any banker, postmaster, merchant or express agent, and the Organ will be shipped promptly on ten days' test trial.

Circular free to all.
Be sure to write me, and save money. Solid walnut cases.
Mention Paper where this "AD" is seen.

Re-elected Mayor April 9, 1888, by a large majority.

H. W. ALLEGER,
Washington, : Warren County, : New Jersey,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
12 20 y

NOTICE NO. 8238.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 5, 1888. }

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 26th, 1889, viz: Edward W. Willis, homestead No. 15264 for the n e ¼ of n e ¼ sec 18 township 23 north range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Richard M. Aycock, James F. Goodgame, Levi Marcus, Marion Marcus, all of Jumbo, Ala.

dec6* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8410.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., }
Jan. 8, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit at Clanton, Ala., on February 16, 1889, viz: William H. Mills, Homestead 14843 for the s e ¼ of sec 14, township 20 north, range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry A. Sewell, James W. Sauls, William A. Henley, Thomas L. Dickerson, all of Kincheon, Ala.

jan10 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8409.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., }
January 8, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 16th, 1889, viz: Henry A. Sewell, homestead 13496, for the w ½ of s w ¼ sec 10, township 20 north, range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. Mills, Thomas Kemp, James W. Sauls, J. L. Williams, Jr., all of Kincheon, Ala.

Jan 10 J. G. HARRIS. Register.

NOTICE NO. 8199.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
November 26, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the of thecircuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 5, 1889, viz: James Hayes, Homestead 13204 for the n ½ of n w ¼ sec 32 township 21 north range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continued residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John F. Klinner, Simon Clark, Emmit Christian, Leslie Broadhead, all of Verbena, Ala.

nov29 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

A BIG TIME!!!
A REGULAR PICNIC!
For The People One and All!

CUTS! SLASHES!

BIG REDUCTIONS!

Our Already Low Prices have been Shattered!

We are more than overstocked! Our Goods must move, Cost what it may. Our Grand

MIDWINTER CLEARANCE SALE
IS NOW IN FULL BLAST.

Fine Tailor Made Suits for Men, Boys and Children, Hats Gent's Furnishing Goods, Trunks Valises and so on. All are included in this REDUCTION SALE.

Call, Come Look!

AND BE CONVINCED.

Very Respectfully,
J. BLACH & SONS,

Proprietors of the Fair and Square and Strictly One Price Clothing and Furnishing House, 1910 First Avenue Birmingham, Ala.

P. S.—All children visiting the Fair and Square will be presented with a beautiful chromo.
dec 20

I. N. Langston,

—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.,)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.

oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.

MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.

☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜

nov 8-y

Roberts & Son,

Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th SREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.

BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

dec5 ay

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost. Easy and pleasant to use. Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions. The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
PISO'S CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best **Cough Medicine.** If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

nov22-y

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $14,175.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Bogacki & McDonald,

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door Glass, Paints and Oils, Artists' Materials,
Pictures and Frames, Window Shades.
119 COMMERCE STREET, Wholesale Block.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

nov1-6*

Clanton High School

Will be opened on the first Monday in September and will continue nine scholastic months. The session will be divided into two terms. The first ending Friday before the first Monday in February, and the second will begin on the following Monday and will end with May. We will thoroughly prepare young men and ladies for college or give them a certificate of graduation. We expect to be assisted by an accomplished lady. Patronage is earnestly desired. Very Respectfully,

aug16 A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

Clanton Rice Mill.

—:o:—

I now have my new rice mill at work at Baker's mill two and a half miles east of Clanton. It is doing beautiful work. The patronage of parties in this section growing rice is respectfully solicited. J. W. PRITCHETT,

jan26-y] Proprietor.

S. P. TRESSLAR,

Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.

Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.

Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.

All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.

☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜

Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.

[jan21-tf]

GO TO
G. L. WERTH & CO.

103 & 105 Dexter Avenue, (Under Madison House)
—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—
For the best and cheapest
BOOTS and SHOES
of all grades. Also dealers in Pianos and Organs, Small Musical Instruments, Sheet Music and Music Books,
SEWING MACHINES.
Needles, Attachments, Fancy Goods, Notions, Novelties, Baskets and Embroidery Materials.

☞ Send for prices. ☜
[jan26-y]

J. H. SHEPHERD

THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER,
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.

Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

M. ISRAEL,

Leading Tailor.
1916 First Ave., Down Stairs.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Keeps constantly in stock a full line of
Elegant Goods.
ready to be made up in the latest style and with the best workmanship. Perfect fit and entire satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a trial. [mar 24-y

REDINGTON

Photographer
Portraits in
Crayon, Pastel, Water
COLORS AND
INDIA INK
of the Highest artistic merit.
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Branch of 1915 Sec. Avenue.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BEATTY'S

CELEBRATED
ORGANS and PIANOS.
For Catalogue address
Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J

$500,000—BEATY'S Organs at bargains. For particulars, catalogue, address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

BEATTY'S ORGANS—Are the best. Write for catalogue, address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

Beatty's Pianos—In use everywhere. Write for catalogue. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey. jan5-y

A fresh supply of blank deeds, crop liens, mortgages, and waive notes for sale at this office.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "A Bad Boil Cured."

TEXT: *"I have heard thy prayer; behold, I will heal thee. And they took and laid it on the boil and he recovered."*—II Kings, xx., 5, 7.

Luxurious living is not healthy. The second generation of Kings, and Queens, and Lords, and Princes is apt to be brainless and invalid. The second crop of grass is almost always short. Royal blood is generally scrofulous. You will not be surprised, then, to hear that King Hezekiah had disorders which broke out in a carbuncle, virulent and deathful. The Lord told him he must die; he did not want to die. He turned his face to the wall, so that his prayer would not be interrupted, and cried to God for his life. God heard the prayer and answered it, saying: "Behold, I will heal thee." But there was human instrumentality to be employed. This carbuncle needed a "cataplasm." That is a tough word we use to show how much we know. If in the pulpit we always used words the people understood, we never should have any reputation for learning. Well, this carbuncle needed a "cataplasm," which is a poultice. Your old mother, who doctored her own children in the time when physicians were not so plenty as they are now, will tell you that the very best poultice is a fig, and that was what she used upon the carbuncle of King Hezekiah. The power of God, accompanied by this human instrumentality, cured the King.

If sickness comes to your household, it will depend entirely upon ventilation, good diet, and the skill of the doctors, as to whether your child gets well. The father might pray all day, and the mother might pray all night—it would not have any effect upon the case. If squills, belladonna, paregoric and gruel do the work, your child will get well; if not, not. There is a cast iron God seated at the head of the universe, holding in the cold grasp of his metal fingers a band of law from which nothing can break away.

Men and women of God, at this point the great battle of Christianity is to be fought. The great foe of Christianity to-day is rationalism, that comes out from our schools, and universities, and magazines and newspapers, to scoff at Bible truth and caricature the old religion of Jesus. It says Jesus is not God, for it is impossible to explain how He can be divine and human at the same time. The Bible is not inspired, for there are things in it that they don't like. Regeneration is a farce; there is good enough in us, and the only thing is to bring it out. Development is the word—development. The Garden of Eden is a fairy story and no more to be believed than the "Arabian Nights," or "Gulliver's Travels," or "Robinson Crusoe." We all started as baboons, and are blood relations to that monkey squirming about on the top of that hand organ. Lazarus was not dead when Christ pretended to raise him; he was only playing dead. The water was not changed into wine at the wedding, but Christ brought in some wine that He had found elsewhere to make up the deficiency. Christ did not walk on the sea, but on the shore, so near that it seemed as if He really were on the water.

What is still more alarming is, that Christian men dare not meet this ridicule. There is not one Christian man in five that can, unblanched, stand in the presence of all this raillery, saying: "I believe in the whole Bible, and in every single statement that it makes." Christian men try to soften the Bible down to suit the skeptics. The skeptics sneer at the dividing of the Red Sea; and the Christian goes to explaining that the wind blew a hurricane from one direction a good while, until all the water piled up; and besides, that it was low water anyhow, and so the Israelites went through without any trouble. Why not be frank and say: "I believe the Lord God Almighty came to the brink of the Red Sea, and with His right arm swung back the billows on the right side, and with His left arm swung back the billows on the left side, and the abashed water stood up hundreds of feet high, while through their glassy wall the sea monsters gazed with affrighted eyes on the passing Israelites." The rationalist comes to you saying: "How about Jonah and the whale? Do you really believe that fish story?" There never were so many Nantucket fishermen after one whale as there have been rationalists flinging harpoons at the Mediterranean sea monster, and from that one whale they have got oil enough to light ten thousand souls to perdition. A skeptic tells you that Jonah would have been killed in the process of swallowing, and that he could not, anyhow, have lived three days in such close quarters, but would have been smothered by the poor ventilation. How the good Christians immediately go to work, and try to explain the whole thing by natural laws, so as to please the rationalists, and say that a whale is an air breathing fish; that every little while it comes to the surface, and that the whale that swallowed Jonah did the same thing, and thus got a supply for itself and for the prophet. Why not rather say that God can do anything; and He could take Jonah through the whale's throat, although the throat would not have been half large enough ordinarily to let him pass, and could have kept him alive in the whale five years without any air, if He had chosen to? Who made the whale? God. Who made Jonah? God. Then He could do anything He pleased with either of them.

The moment you begin to explain away the miraculous and supernatural you surrender the Bible. Take the supernatural out of the Bible, and you make it a collection of lies and humbugs, in preference to which I choose "Æsop's Fables." They are what they pretend to be—fables. But if, after all that the Bible declares, Jesus is not God, and Lazarus was not raised from the dead, and the water was not turned into wine, and the Red Sea was not divided, and in answer to prayer Hezekiah's boil did not get well, then the Bible is the worst fraud ever perpetrated in God's universe.

Ah! my friends, have we been mistaken? Does God hear and answer prayer, or does He not? Hezekiah was sick unto death; he prayed for his life; God heard him, and added fifteen years to that lifetime. The prayer saved him—the lump of figs applied being merely the God-appointed human instrumentality.

"But," says some one, "I don't believe the Bible." Ah! then we will have to part company for four or five minutes, for it is useless to try to argue with any man with whom you cannot stand upon common ground. In any argument, if you would be successful, there must be some common data to start from. It is foolish to try to prove to a man that twice three are six, provided he does not admit the multiplication tables, or that two and two are four, if he does not admit the addition table.

My first address, therefore, is to those who do believe in the Bible. I want to tell you that prayer is the mightiest of all remedies, and that the allopathic and homeopathic and the electric schools will yet acknowledge it. Here are two cases of sickness precisely alike; the same kind of medicine is given to both of them, and in the same quantities. The one patient recovers, and the other does not. Why? God blesses the one remedy, and does not bless the other. Prayer has helped many a blundering doctor through with a case that would have otherwise become completely unmanageable. There is such a thing as Gospel hygiene, as Christian pharmacy, as divine materia medica. That is a foolish man who, in case of sickness, goes only to human resources, when we have these instances of the Lord's help in the sick room. Before you call the doctor while he is there and after he goes away look up to Him who cured Hezekiah. Let the apothecary send the poultice, but God makes it draw. Oh! I am glad to have a doctor who knows how to pray. God send salvation to all the doctors! Sickness would be oftener baulked, death would be oftener hurled back from the door sill if medical men came into the sick room like Isaiah of the text, with a prescription in their hands and the word of the Lord in their mouths.

John Abercrombie, the most celebrated physician of Scotland, prayed when he went into the sick room, and he wrote no more ably about "diseases of the brain" than about "the philosophy of the moral feelings." I don't know how much of the medical success of Sydenham, and Cooper, and Harvey, and Rush depended upon the fact that they knew how to pray as well as to prescribe. I don't want a physician who sees no God in human anatomy to doctor my broken bones. If God made us (and I think He did), and if the Bible is true (and I am rather disposed to think it is), then it is not strange that prayer does traverse natural cause; ay, that it introduces a new cause. When God made the law, He did not make it so strong He could not break it. If God made our bodies, when they are broken He is the one to mend them; and it is reasonable that we should call Him in to do it. If my furnace in the cellar breaks down, there is no one so competent to repair it as the manufacturer. If my watch stops, there is no one so competent to set it going as the one who made it. If the body is disordered, call in the Maker of it. Is it not all, as these physicists tell us, a matter of ventilation or poisoned air, of cleanliness or dirt, of nutritious diet or poor fare? I have known people to get well in rooms where the windows had been six weeks down, tight shut, and I have known them to die right under patent ventilators. I have known children sickly who every day had their bath, and I have known children robust, the washing of whose faces would make their features unrecognizable.

I would have you also see—for it is another lesson of the subject—that our prayer must also be accompanied by means. It is an outrage to ask God to do a thing while we sit indolent. The prayer, to be acceptable, must come not only from the heart, but from the hands. We must work while we pray, devotion and work going together. Luther came to Melancthon's bedside and prayed for his recovery, and insisted, at the same time, that he should take some warm soup, the soup being just as important as the prayer. In the time of the great plague that came to York, of England, the priests prayed all night and all day for the removal of the plague, but did not think of clearing out the dead dogs and cats that lay in the gutters, causing the sickness. We must use means as well as supplications. If a man has "evening prayers," asking for health, and then sits down to a full supper of indigestibles at 11 o'clock at night, his prayer is a mockery. A farmer has no right to pray for the safety of his family when he knows there is no cover on the cistern. The Christian man, reckless about his health, ought not to expect the same answer to his prayer as the Christian man expects who retires regularly at ten o'clock at night, and takes his morning bath with the appendix of a Turkish towel.

That God answers prayers offered in the right spirit, seconded by our own effort, is the first and the last lesson of this text, and it is a lesson that this age needs to learn. If all communication between earth and heaven is cut off, let us know it. If all the Christian prayers that are going up toward God never reach Him, then, I say, let silence smite the lips of the afflicted world, and the nations smother their groans and die quietly. God does answer prayer. The text shows it. You say: "I don't believe the Bible; I think that those things were merely coincidences, which are often brought as answers to prayer." Do you say that? Was it mere happen so that Elijah prayed for rain just as the rain was going to come anyhow? Did Daniel pray in the wild beasts' den just at the time when all the lions happened to have lockjaw? Did Jesus pray at the grave of Lazarus just at the time when Lazarus was going to dress himself and come out anyhow? Did Jesus lose His place in His sermon, and make a mistake, when He said: "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you?" And, lest some were so stupid they could not understand it, He goes on: "For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened."

To prove that God does hear prayer, I put on the witness stand Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Ezekiel, Jeremiah, Micah, John, Paul, Peter and King Hezekiah. Tell me, ye ancient battle fields, ye Oriental threshing floors, ye Judean corn fields, ye Galilean fishing smacks, is God deaf and dumb and blind before all human petition? That God answers prayer, I bring the ten millions facts of Christendom to prove. There has never paper enough come out of the paper mills to write the story. Has not many a mother prayed back her bad boy from the ends of the earth—from Canton, from Madras, from Constantinople—until he knelt beside her in the old homestead? Have there not been desperadoes and renegades who have looked into the door of a prayer meeting to laugh and scoff at it, who have been drawn by the power of prayer, until they ran to the altar crying out for mercy? Did not the blacksmith in Lyons, N. Y., pray to God until there came a great awakening that shook the community?

I have had in my own experience, and I have had in the history of my own family, the evidence that God answers prayer. My mother, with three Christian women, assembled week after week and prayed for their children; they kept up that prayer meeting of four persons year after year. The world knew nothing of it. God answered all those prayers. All the group came in; the eleven sons and daughters of my mother came in, myself the last.

Sickness came to my household—hopeless sickness, as it seemed to many. At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the invalid was carried to the steamer for Savannah. At 11 o'clock the next day, being Sunday, standing in this very place, a man of God prayed for the recovery of the sick one. At that time, 11 o'clock, she who had been prostrated three weeks, with some help walked up on deck. The occurrence was as near to being miraculous as I can imagine. That she was hopelessly sick, people who sat up with her night after night, and are here, can testify. That the prayer for her recovery was offered in this pulpit, thousands of people could testify. That at 11 o'clock on that Sunday morning she walked up on deck, as by a miraculous recovery, I call the passengers on the San Jacinto, commanded by Captain Atkins, December 16, to testify. This is no second-hand story.

Prayer impotent! If I dared to think there was no force in prayer, methinks God, after all He has done for me and mine would strike me dead. Prayer impotent! Why it is the mightiest force in the universe. Lightning has no speed, the Alpine avalanche has no power, compared with it.

And now, in conclusion, I have to present you some checks, blank checks, on the bank of heaven, written in blood, and signed by the hand wounded on the cross. It is not safe for you to give a blank check with your name to it. You do not know what might be written above. But here is a blank check which God says I can give you; it is signed by the hand writing of the Lord Jesus Christ, and you can fill it up with anything you want to. "Ask, and it shall be given to you; seek, and ye shall find." I do not say that your prayer will be answered in just the way you expect, but I do say it will be answered in the best way. Oh! will you trust Him? This is the outcome of all this subject.

If I should ask the men and women in this audience who have found God a prayer-answering God to rise up, you would nearly all rise up. In time of darkness and trouble, as in time of light and prosperity, He answered you. I commend you to that God to whom your parents dedicated you in infancy. They believed so much in prayer that their last word was a supplication for you. Having heard you in days of prosperity, He will not reject your last petition, when in the darkened room, after they have wiped the dew of death from your brow, and the whole group of loved ones have kissed you good-by, you have only strength enough left to pray: "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!"

Poisonous Tin-Plates.

One of the dire consequences of the abnormal rise in the price of tin is the adulteration with lead, because of the greater cheapness of the latter metal. Attention is directed to this fact, by Mr. Jacob Reese, of New York, who points out the importance of the subject to the American people. The Americans are a nation of fruit eaters; indeed, so universally is this true, that it may be said that an American home that did not use canned fruits would be a wonder in the land. The tin cans that hold the fruit are made from tin-plate. Now, it is a well-known fact that tin-plate is made of sheet iron coated with tin. The tin is used because it keeps the iron from rusting, and because it is not affected by the acids present in the fruit. So that, when the iron is coated with pure tin, the fruit will come out of the cans as fresh and as sweet as though bottled in glass vessels. It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that when tin goes up in price, tin-plate manufacturers mix lead with tin, and use amalgam of tin and lead for coating tin plates, because the lead is cheaper. There is now great danger of the tin-plate-makers using lead, which, when coming in contact with the acids of the fruits in canned goods, will produce a deadly poison, which, owing to the extent of the use of canned fruit in the United States, might prove more disastrous to the people than yellow fever or cholera.—*Housewife.*

MRS. JOHN A. MARTIN, of Fond du Lac, Wis., who has not spoken above a whisper in twelve years, went out shopping last Monday, and, while examining some goods, was surprised to find that her voice had returned in full volume. Nothing like a bargain counter to make a woman talk.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Quantity of Salt for Stock.

It is stated that the proper daily allowance of salt is, for a sheep, one-half to three-fourths of an ounce; for a horse, one ounce; for a fattening hog, one to one and one-half ounce; for a milch cow or work ox, two ounces; for a fattening stall-fed ox, two and one-half to four and one-half ounces. Salt is said to increase the saliva. It certainly seems to make foods more palatable to animals.

Hints About Butchering.

If the hogs to be slaughtered are fed within twelve hours of their killing, the food is wasted, the meat will be more disposed to sour, and it will be more difficult to remove the distended intestines and take from them the lard. Nor is it well to allow the swine to drink on the morning of the day they are killed. Hogs cannot be killed too quickly. The more rapidly they are killed, and the blood got out of them, the better. A well directed blow on the head, between and just in front of the ears, will make the animal unconscious; but the chances for a mis-stroke are so many, and as the stroke makes unfit for use considerable meat, this method of killing cannot be recommended. The use of the shot-gun is no better. The rifle is the weapon to use—a ball on a line from the base of the ear to the opposite eye produces instant death and does not cause the waste of any meat.—*American Agriculturist.*

Keeping Cabbages for Spring Use.

Cabbages can be kept through the winter out of doors better than they can in the cellar, if the work is properly done. Select a position in the lee of a tight board fence or building, and dig down about two feet. From the bottom of this pit lay a drain that will carry off any water that may come into it, unless the soil is gravelly enough to drain itself. Then lay down some old boards or rails as a floor, and put on that a covering of straw or poor hay. Trim off nearly all the loose outer leaves of the cabbage, just leaving two or three of the innermost ones. Pack them carefully upon the straw, stem end uppermost. The roots may be left on or cut off as may seem most convenient. They seem to keep quite as well when the root is taken off, and they make much better stowage. They cannot be packed too closely, but it is not well to put them more than three or four tiers deep. Cover them now with straw, and upon that put an inch or two of earth. The pile should be highest in the centre, and some of the straw should be allowed to come above the soil at the highest point, that it may act as a ventilator to allow the escape of the warm air in the pit. As the weather grows colder, cover with more earth until it is from one to two feet deep. The object of the covering is not to prevent freezing, but to make the freezing and thawing process as gradual as it can be made. If the heap is a large one, there should be a ventilator of projecting straws to every ten feet square, and these should be so arranged that but little water will go down them. A little will not do any harm. Packed in this way they can be kept until spring, or they can be taken out for market at any time during the winter. If there comes a long thaw in January or February, it will be well to open the heap enough to examine the cabbages to see how they are keeping; but usually if, from the work not having been well done, or from any cause, they begin to decay, it can be detected by the odor which will come from the ventilators at evening after a warm day.—*American Cultivator.*

Co-operative Dairying.

Mr. John Boyd, well known in dairy circles in the West, believes in co-operative dairying. He has made many speeches in behalf of this plan, showing by facts and figures the profits accruing therefrom. In a communication to the *Prairie Farmer* he states the case as follows:

The co-operative plan has proved to be the best system of managing creameries. The farmers form a corporation or association, subscribe the necessary capital, and elect officers annually, to attend to the business. A factory is built and equipped, and an experienced butter-maker employed. The cream is brought to the factory, manufactured, the products sold, and the proceeds, after deducting expenses (including 6 per cent on the capital, and usually a small reserve fund), are divided monthly among the patrons, according to the amount of milk or cream each has furnished. In this way, the farmers do the business themselves, at the smallest possible expense, and get all there is to be made out of it. They are independent of contractors, or of private creamery managers. The patrons get their pay regularly, and know whom they are dealing with. By all means, therefore, a creamery should be a farmers' co-operative institution.

One great advantage of the cream-gathering system is that the patron living near the creamery possesses no advantage over the patron living at a distance—the gatherer collects the cream of each, and the expense is borne equally by all. The patrons don't have to spend valuable time delivering their cream to the factory—it is all taken at their own doors. The expense of this method is reduced to a minimum, because of the decreased bulk of cream compared with milk. Those who know the bother of delivering milk at factories or railroad stations twice daily during the busy season will appreciate this point.

Among the other advantages of cream over milk-gathering is the very important fact that the skim milk is left on the farm. If not sold, the skim milk is fed out on the farm, increasing the amount of stock, manure, crops, and thus the whole income of the farm. Nor is there any material shrinkage of cream in handling, owing to its smaller bulk, compared with the loss of a large quantity of milk. The skim milk, being kept clean and sweet, commands a high price in market.

The element of injustice is reduced to the minimum. Milk varies enormously in the quantity of butter it will produce; in cream, this variation is comparatively slight. The same quantity of Jersey milk will produce more spaces of cream than an equal quantity of native cow's milk. Thus the owners of Jerseys or good cows get the benefit of their superior product, instead of having to put it on equality with poor milk. There is, therefore, every inducement to improve one's stock, and breed cows that will give the greatest amount of cream. The result is seen in the better stock in the vicinity of cream-gathering creameries.

The milk of each patron being set in a Cooly creamer, is raised under essentially the same conditions—fully as much so as is milk set in a milk-gathering factory. The injury to the cream by being carried to the creamery is certainly no greater than the injury to the milk by similar transportation, for the cream-transportation cans have an interior floating device to prevent all churning. The last prop of the milk system is thus knocked away.

Scoring Squashes.

Farmers who have a supply of good squashes—such as the Hubbard, for example—should store enough of them for winter use, when they will prove a luxury. Squashes should be kept in a warm, dry place, where they can be frequently looked over to remove the speckled ones. The best temperature is from forty to sixty degrees, and those who have a cellar in which is a furnace for heating the house will find this a good place for storing their supply of squashes. They should be placed on shelves near the furnace, and ought to be looked over often. The best varieties for keeping are the hard-shelled Turban and Hubbard.—*New York Witness.*

Good Method of Oiling Harness.

To oil harness well, take the harness apart, wherever it can be unbuckled; give each strap a good wash, using lukewarm water with a little washing soda in it. Scrub well with a scrubbing brush, and be sure that you get all the grease and dirt off. Work well in the hands until soft and pliant, for it is no use to apply oil on dry, horny leather, it will never become soft. After this has been done, hang in a room where they will not dry too rapidly, until about three parts dry. Then apply plentifully on both sides pure cod oil—this has more body and lasting quality than any other grease for leather tanned with bark. Besides, if you use neatsfoot oil, rats and mice will eat your harness, while that greased with cod oil they will not touch. After giving a good coat of this oil, hang up until dry. Then I would go over them again with the oil, giving them but a slight coat of it this time. After that dries in, wipe off with a dry, coarse cloth. For common work harness nothing more is needed, but for carriage harness go over with a sponge and castile soap, and wipe with a dry chamois skin, and you may depend upon it there will be no black to rub off your hands.—*Courier Journal.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Save the dry leaves for covering tender plants and bedding animals.

It is better to teach the cows gentleness than to saw off their horns.

A calf born in the fall or winter is worth two born in the spring, for profit.

White oak firkins are recommended as best in which to make cucumber pickles, and next to that stoneware.

It is better to have a heifer calf grow lank and pot-bellied but thrifty than one that keeps as "fat as a seal."

Farm machines and tools no longer needed should be put in good repair and safely sheltered for the winter.

Close up all cracks, repair broken windows and make stables and poultry-houses warm and weather-proof.

The planting of the hyacinth, crocus, narcissus and similar hardy bulbs, is in order until the ground freezes up.

"One egg a week will pay for the support of a hen," is the way one authority computes it. The rest is pure profit.

The gentle yet hardy little Kerry cows, so valued by the Irish cottagers, are claimed to be unequaled for family dairy purposes.

Waldo F. Brown tells in *Ohio Farmer* that he has experimented with salt as a fertilizer and has seen no effect whatever from its use.

"If you want a cow to do her best give her just as good quarters and as good care as you do your favorite horse," advises a Pennsylvania farmer.

Pasturing meadows in the fall not only lessens the fertility of the soil, but leaves the roots unprotected, and causes the ground to heave more easily in winter.

It is better to buy grain for cows, and feed pretty liberally of the growing corn crop, rather than turn stock on young clover, though the present copious rains may make the present autumn an exception in some sections.

Small potatoes, pumpkins, sugar beets, mangels and turnips thoroughly cooked and mixed with a mixture of equal parts ground oats, corn and mill feed form a food recommended by Baltimore *American* for fattening fall pigs.

Cork dust, in which Malaga grapes are shipped to dealers all over the country, and which can often be had from local merchants for the asking, is suggested by *Orchard and Garden* as excellent material in which the home consumer may keep grapes.

Experiments at the Iowa Agricultural College Station seem to prove that when infested land is ploughed up in order to bury the chinch bug, the furrow, to be effective, must be cut six inches deep, and when the land is not too hard, an inch or two deeper is advisable.

As soon as the foraging season is over, says the *Fanciers' Review*, market the fowls, as the expense of feeding will then be greatly increased. The earlier one can get the poultry to market the greater the profit. It costs more to keep a chicken from the middle of October to Thanksgiving Day than during the three preceding months.

Cutting dry corn fodder into one-half inch lengths does not add anything to its nutritive elements, but Professor Henry has found by actual test that it will cause it to produce from ten to forty per cent. more butter. All that is here done is by mechanical means, putting the fodder in better shape for digestion. Digestion costs force, and force costs fodder.

Do not mass your fowls. If you have but one acre of land to devote to poultry, divide it into eighths, and put not more than twenty-five to a flock, which will make room for two hundred fowls. The same area will not keep fifty if allowed to run together as well as the larger number separated. In fact two hundred fowls will hardly flourish on five acres if kept en masse. Let your motto be, small flocks and complete separation.

A Burglar's Imperturbability.

The remarkable coolness of a Pittsburg burglar assisted him to escape. He broke into a laundry; and while sorting the garments into a large clothes basket was surprised by two officers, who appeared at a window opening into the yard. The fellow worked so systematically and quietly that the officials thought that perhaps he was an employe of the establishment, and they, therefore asked him why he worked at so late an hour. He replied: "I am getting the things ready for the girls, who will be up soon to do the ironing. I get $40 a month, and have to work awful hard to keep my place." He then went to the window and putting his arms on the sill said: "My, but this is a disagreeable night to be out in. I would not like to be in the place of either of you gentlemen. Won't you come inside and take a drink? I will open the wine cellar for you." The officers started for the kitchen door in the rear part of the yard, and the thief thereupon made for the front door and escaped, carrying with him many of the garments.—*Times-Democrat.*

White hair is particularly scarce and dear, coming as high as $50 and $100 an ounce.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Wool laces, though still used, are worn but little.

Tennyson calls Mary Anderson a "living, breathing poem."

Bracelets in various designs of braided silver are in high favor.

Butterflies of gold filagree are popular ornaments for the hair.

Stylish umbrellas are made with handles of petrified wood.

Flounces, both gathered and pointed, are seen on stylish costumes.

The only woman lawyer in Philadelphia is Mrs. Carrie B. Kilgore.

The latest winter fancy prescribes monkey and ostrich-feather boas.

Rev. Sophia Gibbs is pastor of the Universalist Church at Decatur, Ill.

The bridemaid of 1889 will be attired in a garb highly ornate and Frenchified.

Big buttons are again in style and will be worn profusely throughout the season.

Miss Strong, the young American rival of Rosa Bonheur, is a native of San Francisco.

Bead-dotted tulles and plain tulles still hold their own as material for dancing-gowns.

Fashionable costumes of cloth are severe in outline and entirely without ornamentation.

The waistcoats are of brocade, the figure representing very small but very bright knots of flowers.

The directoire coat and the directoire gown have made both big and little buttons very fashionable.

Mrs. R. Riddle of Savannah was made Grand Worthy Vice Templar of the Good Templars of Georgia.

Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, the English physician, exacts as large fees as the highest priced practitioner.

The Rev. Elizabeth W. Greenwood says there are in this country 14,465 commercial travelers who are women.

Mrs. Frank Leslie is responsible for the declaration that the reign of Paris as the mistress of fashions is at an end.

The esthetic style has quite disappeared and is replaced by the tight coat of satin, with pearl and silver buttons.

The Empress of Austria contemplates a voyage in the West Indies, to be followed by a tour through the United States.

Two pretty Santa Cruz (Cal.) girls make a pretty fund of pin money catching frogs around a spring on Escalona heights.

Mrs. Robert Williams, of Preston County, W. Va., although but fifty-two years old, is the mother of twenty-two children.

The Princess of Wales is more than ever discarding laces, satins and furbelows in public places. She dresses with studied simplicity.

The Chicago Society for the Promotion of Physical Culture and Correct Dress was organized last May and now has a membership of 150.

Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes presided over the Convention of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Boston.

Bayard Taylor's mother is still living at Cedarhurst, near Kenneth Square, Penn. Mrs. Taylor is a handsome old lady, and a remarkable linguist.

Mrs. Frances E. Willard, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is spoken of as a model presiding officer, dignified, quick-minded and vigorous."

Miss Amanda Delmas, a Creole who was brought up to a life of indolence, and was then thrown upon her own resources, is one of the most successful sugar planters in Louisiana.

Long, flat bows, butterfly and cockade bows, are all worn on the shoulders at the top of the full sleeves of many in-door gowns. Such bows give a very dressy effect to an otherwise plain toilet.

There are as many as four different types of blondes in Philadelphia—the ash, the chataigne or chestnut, the blondes dorces or golden blondes, and the "strawberry;" the latter, by the way, quite numerous.

The Italians are making some very pretty buttons and sending them to this country. They are made by hand in Venice, and are of shell, of a shrimp pink color, the lining of a large conch shell called the "King."

Philadelphia is generally rackoned as a somewhat slow town, but it is away ahead in the matter of lady editors. Besides numerous ladies employed by the daily papers, the city has five successful magazines, all edited by women.

A generous patron was a lady who contributed to a fair held the other day. She brought a large number of useful and fancy articles to assist in the adornment of the tables, and after they had been accepted purchased them all herself.

Miss Amelie Rives-Chanler wears shoes that are made like gloves, with a pouch for each toe. The majority of women, however, cannot wear such shoes, for their big toes lie on top of the other toes and cannot be trained over again.

Long, rich fringes of sewing silk cloth with spiked ends or beads with headings of rich raised passementerie and velvet bands worked in applique and satin stitch are quite the newest as they are the handsomest trimmings of the season.

Miss Hu King Eng, a daughter of a native Chinese Christian preacher in this country, is preparing herself for missionary work, and has just finished her course in the Ohio Wesleyan University and entered the Medical College in Philadelphia.

It has been discovered that wash leather is almost as good a ground as velvet for painting. Made into hankerchief or glove boxes it may be decorated very prettily, and any one who understands painting on velvet can paint on the leather without trouble.

A lady of Glenn Falls, N. Y., it is said, has a poplin gown, still handsome and serviceable, that has been in wearing thirty-eight years, and various and sundry silks whose age is about twenty each. Needless to add, she is more than comfortably rich, as only in that event would she be able to give her garments the care needed to preserve them.

Brakeman's Slang.

The brakeman gives the prevailing tone to the "society" of despatchers' lobbies and other lounging places which he frequents. He originates whatever slang may be deemed necessary to give spice to the talk of the caboose and roundhouse. He calls a gravel train a "dust express," and refers to the pump for compressing air for the power-brakes as a "wind-jammer." The fireman's prosaic labors are lightened by being poetically mentioned as the handling of black diamonds, and the mortification of being called into the Superintendent's office to explain some dereliction of duty is disguised by referring to the episode as "dancing on the carpet."

Will Have a Monument.

Rhode Island people are raising money for a monument to Thos. W. Dorr, hero of the Dorr war, and leader in the movement to substitute a constitution for the King Charles charter. Dorr was elected governor of Rhode Island in 1841 by the opponents to the old charter, and, although defeated and imprisoned by Governor King and his party, his ideas finally prevailed. The extension of suffrage by the Bourn Act has started the idea of a monument to the leader of constitutional liberty.

People Starving to Death

On account of their inability to digest food, will find a most marvellous food and remedy in SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. S. W. Cohen, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in Infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite, I am glad to use such a reliable article."

There are 3,000 Roman Catholic parochial schools in the U. S. with 511,000 pupils.

Conventional "Monon" Resolutions.

Whereas, The Monon Route (L. N. A. & C. Ry Co.) desires to make it known to the world at large that it forms the double connecting link of Pullman tourist travel between the winter cities of Florida and the summer resorts of the Northwest; and

Whereas, Its "rapid transit" system is unsurpassed, its elegant Pullman Buffet Sleeper and Chair car service between Chicago and Louisville, Indianapolis and Cincinnati unequaled; and

Whereas, Its rates are as low as the lowest: then be it

Resolved, That in the event of starting on a trip it is *good policy* to consult with E. O. McCormick, Gen'l Pass. Agent Monon Route, 185 Dearborn St., Chicago, for full particulars. (In any event send for a Tourist Guide, enclose 4c. postage.)

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y,
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Positively Delicious.

So delightful to the taste are Hamburg Figs that they could be placed upon the table for dessert, and no one would suspect that they were more than very superior crystalized fruit. This property is what makes them so popular with ladies and children for the cure of constipation, piles, indigestion and sick-headache. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

THE Mother's Friend, used before confinement, lessens pain and makes labor comparatively easy. Sold by all druggists.

The Plain Truth

Is that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands of people who suffered severely with rheumatism. It neutralizes the lactic acid in the blood, which causes those terrible pains and aches, and also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus preventing the recurrence of the disease. These facts warrant us in urging you, if you suffer with rheumatism, to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

"I had rheumatism so that when I sat or laid down I could hardly get up. Hood's Sarsaparilla has almost cured me."—P. CARNES, Galion, O.

N. B. If you make up your mind to try take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to take any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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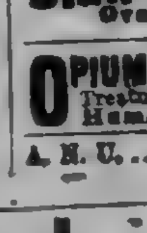

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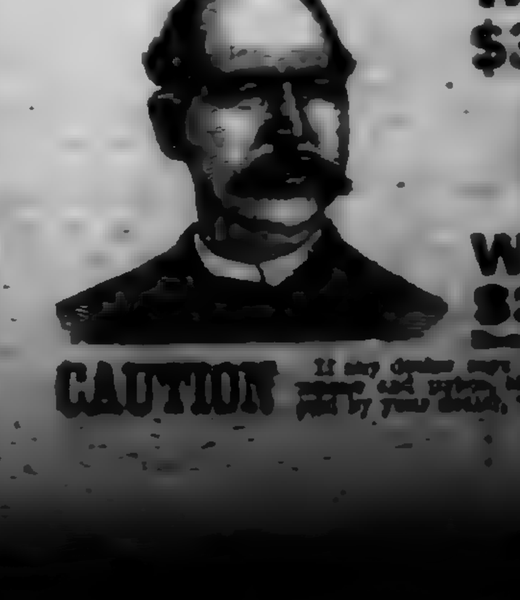

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VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1889. NUMBER 12.

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CAHEEN'S MOTTO: SELL HIGH, PASS YOU BY; SELL CHEAP, SELL A HEAP; SELL LOW, OUT THE BUNDLES GO.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Barnlike Birthplaces."

TEXT: *"Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host."*—Luke ii., 12-13.

At midnight from one of the galleries of the sky a chant broke. To an ordinary observer there was no reason for such a celestial demonstration. A poor man and wife—travelers, Joseph and Mary by name—had lodged in an outhouse of an unimportant village. The supreme hour of solemnity had passed, and upon the pallid forehead and cheek of Mary God had set the dignity, the grandeur, the tenderness, the everlasting and divine significance of motherhood.

But such scenes had often occurred in Bethlehem, yet never before had a star been unfixed, or had a baton of light marshaled over the hills a winged orchestra. If there had been such brilliant and mighty recognition at an advent in the house of Pharaoh, or at an advent in the house of Cæsar, or the house of Hapsburg, or the house of Stuart, we would not so much have wondered; but a barn seems too poor a center for such delicate and archangelic circumference. The stage seems too small for so great an act, the music too grand for such unappreciative auditors, the window of the stable too rude to be serenaded by other worlds.

No, sir. No, madam. It is my joy this morning to tell you what was born that night in the village barn; and, as I want to make my discourse accumulative and climacteric, I begin, in the first place, by telling you that, that night, in the Bethlehem manger, was born (I.) encouragement for all the poorly started. He had only two friends—they His parents. No satin lined cradle, no delicate attentions, but straw, and the cattle, and the coarse joke and banter of the camel drivers. No wonder the mediæval painters represent the oxen as kneeling before the infant Jesus, for there were no men there at that time to worship. From the depths of what poverty He rose, until to-day He is honored in all Christendom, and sits on the Imperial throne in Heaven.

What name is mightiest to-day in Christendom? Jesus. Who has more friends on earth than any other being? Jesus. Before whom do the most thousands kneel in chapel and church and cathedral this hour? Jesus. For whom could one hundred million souls be marshaled, ready to fight or die? Jesus. From what depths of poverty to what height of renown! And so let all those who are poorly started remember that they cannot be more poorly born, or more disadvantageously than this Christ. Let them look up to His example while they have time and eternity to imitate it.

Do you know that the vast majority of the world's deliverers had barnlike birthplaces? Luther, the emancipator of religion, born among the mines. Shakespeare, the emancipator of literature, born in a humble home at Stratford-on-Avon. Columbus, the discoverer of a world, born in poverty at Genoa. Hogarth, the discoverer of how to make art accumulative and administrative of virtue, born in a humble home at Westmoreland. Kitto and Prideaux, whose keys unlocked new apartments in the Holy Scriptures which had never been entered, born in want. Yea, I have to tell you that nine out of ten of the world's deliverers, nine out of ten of the world's messiahs—the messiahs of science, the messiahs of law, the messiahs of medicine, the messiahs of poverty, the messiahs of grand benevolence—were born in want.

I suppose that when Herschel, the great astronomer, was born in the home of a poor musician, not only one star, but all the stars he afterward discovered, pointed down to his manger. I suppose when Haydn, the German composer, was born in the humble home of a poor wheelwright that all the angels of music chanted over the manger. Oh, what encouragement for those who are poorly started. Ye who think yourselves far down aspire to go high up!

I stir your holy ambitions to-day, and I want to tell you, although the whole world may be opposed to you, and inside and outside of your occupations or professions there may be those who would hinder your ascent, on your side and enlisted in your behalf are the sympathetic heart and the almighty arm of One who, one Christmas night about eighteen hundred and eighty-eight years ago, was wrapped in swaddling clothes and laid in a manger. Oh, what magnificent encouragement for the poorly started!

II. Again, I have to tell you that in that village barn that night was born good will to men, whether you call it kindness, or forbearance, or forgiveness, or geniality, or affection, or love. It was no sport of high heaven to send its favorite to that humiliation. It was a sacrifice for a rebellious world. After the calamity in Paradise, not only did the ox begin to gore, and the adder to sting, and the elephant to smite with his tusk, and the lion to put to bad use tooth and paw, but under the very tree from which the forbidden fruit was plucked were batched out war and revenge, and malice and envy and jealousy, and the whole brood of cockatrices.

But against that scene I set the Bethlehem manger, which says: "Bless rather than curse, endure rather than assault," and that Christmas night puts out vindictiveness. It says: "Sheathe your sword, dismount your guns, dismantle your batteries, turn the war ship Constellation, that carried shot and shell, into a grain ship to take food to famished Ireland, hook your cavalry horses to the plow, use your deadly gunpowder in blasting rocks and in patriotic celebration, stop your lawsuits, quit writing anonymous letters, extract the sting from your sarcasm, let your wit coruscate but never burn, drop all the harsh words from your vocabulary—'Good will to men.'"

"Oh!" you say, "I can't exercise it; I won't exercise it until they apologize; I won't forgive them until they ask me to forgive them." You are no Christian then—I say you are no Christian, or you are a very inconsistent Christian. If you forgive not men their trespasses, how can you expect your Heavenly Father to forgive you? Forgive them if they ask your forgiveness, and forgive them anyhow. Shake hands all around. "Good will to men."

Oh, my Lord Jesus, drop that spirit into our hearts this Christmas hour. I tell you what the world wants more than anything else—more helping hands, more sympathetic [illegible] kind words that never [illegible]

disposition to give other people a ride, and to carry the heavy end of the load and give other people the light end, and to ascribe good motives instead of bad, and to find our happiness in making others happy.

Out of that Bethlehem crib let the bear and the lion eat straw like an ox. "Good will to men." That principle will yet settle all controversies, and under it the world will keep on improving until there will be only two antagonists in all the earth, and they will side by side take the jubilant sleigh ride intimated by the prophet when he said: "Holiness shall be on the bells of the horses."

III. Again, I remark that born that Christmas night in the village barn was sympathetic union with other worlds. The only skepticism I have ever had about Christianity was an astronomical skepticism which said: "Why would God out of the heavens and amid the Jupiters and Saturns of the universe have chosen our little bit of a world for the achievements of His only begotten Son when He might have had a vaster scale and vaster worlds?" But my skepticism is all gone as I come to the manger and watch its surroundings. Now I see all the worlds are sisters, and that when one weeps they all weep and when one sings they all sing.

From that supernatural grouping in the cloud banks over Bethlehem, and from the especial trains that ran down to the scene, I find that our world is beautifully and gloriously and magnificently surrounded. The meteors are with us, for one of them ran to point down to the birthplace. The heavens are with us, because at the thought of our redemption they roll hosannas out of the midnight sky.

Oh! yes; I do not know but our world may be better surrounded than we have sometimes imagined; and when a child is born angels fetch it, and when it dies angels take it, and when an old man bends under the weight of years angels uphold him, and when a heart breaks angels soothe it. Angels in the hospital to take care of the sick. Angels in the cemetery to watch our dead. Angels in church ready to fly heavenward with the news of repentant souls. Angels above the world. Angels under the world. Angels all around the world.

Rub the dust of human imperfection out of your eyes, and look into the heavens and see angels of pity, angels of mercy, angels of pardon, angels of help, angels crowned, angels charioted. The world defended by angels, girdled by angels, cohorted by angels—clouds of angels. Hear David cry out: "The chariots of God are twenty thousand. Even thousands of angels." But the mightiest angel stood not that night in the clouds over Bethlehem; the mightiest angel that night lay among the cattle—the Angel of the new covenant.

As the clean, white linen sent in by some motherly villager was being wrapped around the little form of that Child Emperor not a cherub, not a seraph, not an angel, not a world but wept and thrilled and shouted. Oh! yes, our world is only a silver rung of a great ladder, at the top of which is our Fathers's house. No more stellar solitariness for our world, not a friendless planet spun out into space to freeze, but a world in the bosom of divine maternity. A star harnessed to a manger.

IV. Again, I remark that that night born in that village barn was the offender's hope. Some sermonizers may say I ought to have projected this thought at the beginning of the sermon. Oh, no. I wanted you to rise toward it. I wanted you to examine the cornelians and the jaspers and the emeralds and the chrysalis before I showed you the Kohinoor—the crown jewel of the ages.

Oh! That jewel had a very poor setting. The cub of bear is born amid the grand old pillars of the forest, the whelp of the lion takes its first step from the jungle of luxuriant leaf and wild flower, the kid of goat is born in cavern chandeliered with stalactite and pillared with stalagmite. Christ was born in a bare barn. Yet that nativity was the offender's hope. Over the door of heaven are written these words: "None but the sinless may enter here."

"Oh, horror," you say, "that shuts us all out." No. Christ came to the world in one door and He departed through another door. He came through the door of the manger and He departed through the door of the sepulcher, and His one business was so to wash away our sins that one second after we are dead there will be no more sin about us than about the eternal God.

I know that is putting it strongly, but that is what I understand by full remission. All erased, all washed away, all scoured out, all gone. That undergirding and overreaching and irradiating and imparadising possibility for you and for me and for the whole race was given on that Christmas night.

Do you wonder we bring flowers to-day to celebrate such an event? Do you wonder that we take organ and cornet and youthful voice and queenly soloist to celebrate it? Do you wonder that Raphael and Rubens, and Titian and Giotto and Ghirlandajo, and all the old Italian and German painters gave the mightiest stroke of the pencil to sketch the Madonna, Mary and her boy?

Oh! now I see what the manger was. Not so high as the gilded and jeweled and embroidered cradle of the Henrys of England, or the Louises of France, or the Fredericks of Prussia. Now I find out of that Bethlehem crib fed not so much the oxen of the stall as the white horses of Apocalyptic vision. Now I find the swaddling clothes enlarging and emblazoning into an imperial robe for a conqueror. Now I find that the star of that Christmas night was only the diamond sandal of Him who hath the moon under His feet. Now I come to understand that the music of that night was not complete song, but only the stringing of the instruments for a great chorus of two worlds, the bass to be carried by earthly nations saved, and the soprano by kingdoms of glory won.

"Oh, heaven, heaven, heaven! I shall meet you there. After all our imperfections are gone I shall meet you there. I look out to-day, through the mist of years, through the fog that rises from the cold Jordan, through the wide open door of solid pearl, to that reunion. I expect to see you there as certainly as I see you here. What a time we shall have in high converse, talking over sins pardoned, and sorrows comforted, and battles triumphant!

I am going in. I am going to take all my family with me. I am going to take all my church with me. I am going to take all my friends and neighbors with me. I have so much faith in manger and cross I feel sure of it. I am going to coax you in. I am going to push you in. By holy strategem I am going to surprise you in. Yes, with all the concentrated energy of my nature—physical, [illegible]

to compel you to go in. I like you so well I want to spend eternity with you!

Some of your children have already gone. Some time ago I buried one of them, and though people passing along the street and seeing white crape on the doorbell may have said: "It is only a child," yet when the broken hearted father came to solicit my service he said: "Come around and comfort us, for though she was only fifteen months' old we loved her so much." Ah! it does not take long for a child to get its arms around the parent's whole nature.

What a Christmas morning it will make when those with whom you used to keep the holidays are all around you in heaven! Silver haired old father young again, and mother who had so many aches and pains and decrepitudes well again, and all your brothers and sisters and the little ones. How glad they will be to see you!

They have been waiting. The last time they saw your face it was covered with tears and distress, and pallid from long watching, and one of them I can imagine to-day, with one hand holding fast the shining gate, and the other hand swung out toward you, saying:

> Steer this way, father, steer straight for me;
> Here safe in heaven I am waiting for thee.

Oh! those Bethelehem angels, when they went back after the concert that night over the hills, forgot to shut the door. All the secret is out. No more use of trying to hide from us the glories to come. It is too late to shut the gate. It is blocked wide open with hosannas marching this way and hallelujahs marching that way.

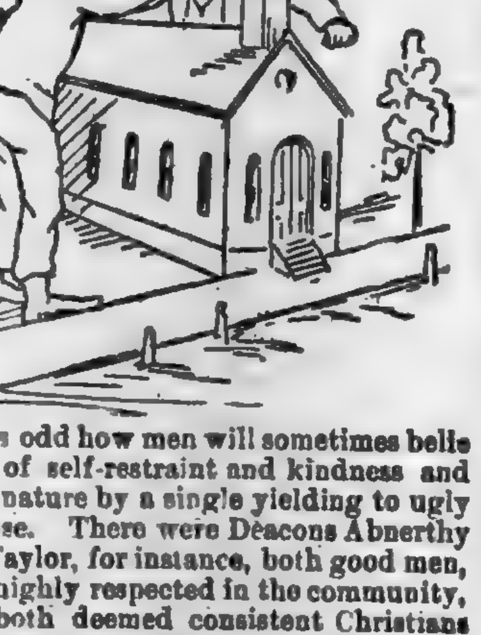
What almost unmans me is the thought that it is provided for such sinners as you and I have been. If it had been provided only for those who had always thought right, and spoken right and acted right, you and I would have had no interest in it, had no share in it; you and I would have stuck to the raft mid-ocean, and let the ship sail by, carrying perfect passengers from a perfect life on earth to a perfect life in heaven.

Oh! I have heard the Commander of that ship is the same great and glorious and sympathetic One who hushed the tempest around the boat on Galilee, and I have heard that all the passengers on the ship are sinners saved by grace. And so we hail the ship, and it bears down this way, and we come by the side of it and ask the Captain two questions: "Who art Thou? and whence?" and He says: "I am Captain of Salvation, and I am from the manger." Oh! bright Christmas morning of my soul's delight. Chime all the bells. Wreathe all the garlands. Rouse all the anthems. Shake hands in all the congratulations.

Merry Christmas! Merry with the thought of sins forgiven, merry with the idea of sorrows comforted, merry with the raptures to come. Oh! lift that Christ from the manger and lay Him down in all our hearts. We may not bring to Him as costly a present as the magi brought, but we bring to His feet and to the manger to-day the frankincense of ous joy, the pearls of our tears, the kiss of our love, the prostration of our worship.

Down at His feet, all churches, all ages, all earth, all heaven. Down at His feet the four-and-twenty elders on their faces. Down the "great multitude that no man can number." Down Michael, the archangel! Down all worlds at His feet and worship. "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men!"

A Literal Illustration.



It is odd how men will sometimes belie a life of self-restraint and kindness and good nature by a single yielding to ugly impulse. There were Deacons Abnerthy and Taylor, for instance, both good men, both highly respected in the community, and both deemed consistent Christians until there came the difficulty as to the style of the new house of worship. It was as pitiful as it was ridiculous to see these two good men "fighting over a church."—*Chicago Times.*

A Touch of Natural History.

The professor and the zoological study.—*Once a Week.*

The largest organ in the world is now being built in London for Sydney. It [illegible]

MONGOLIAN DUDES.

A PHASE OF ORIENTAL LIFE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Sunday Promenade in Chinatown—Pig-Tailed Beau Brummels Who Import Their Wardrobes from Peking.

The Mongolian "masher" is as distinctive a character in Chinatown as the American dude is on Kearny and Market streets on fine afternoons. The sameness of Chinese faces and costumes is often remarked by superficial observers, and all strangers unused to Chinese find it impossible to distinguish one of the Asiatics from another. The observant San Franciscan, however, possesses an eye educated in the discernment of Chinese physiognomy, and can detect as much difference in the faces of Mongolians as he can in those of his own race.

It is wrong, however, to think that in the matter of dress the Chinese are all disposed to conform to one model. The plain blouse of the ordinary coolie is so often seen on the streets of San Francisco that one may be pardoned for thinking that it is the universal fashion. Chinese would probably entertain a somewhat similar opinion about the ordinary coat worn by Americans, but we all know that there are as many varieties of the sack coat, for example, as there are globe trotters at the Palace Hotel or toughs in Tar Flat.

The Chinese dude, like his white brother, regards with contempt the efforts of local tailors, and, whenever possible, imports his finery. The corner of Dupont and Sacramento streets was formerly a favorite resort for the Mongolian gentleman of fashion. Here, on Sunday afternoons, quite an array of highly-dressed Oriental fops could be seen ogling the belles of the surrounding alleys. The painted sex in Chinatown is not relatively very numerous, so that the sight of a gaudily attired beauty in figured silk was calculated to create quite a flutter among the mob of pigtailed dudes.

THE SWELL BARBER.

Complaints from the Mongolian merchants in the vicinity of the mashers' favorite corner caused the police to give the Hongkong fashionables some pointed attentions. This official interference, combined with the effect of a new cable line on Sacramento street, caused the favorite promenade to lose its prestige. The fashion and beauty of Spofford alley and the adjacent by-ways of Chinatown moved west for its flirtatious recreation. The east side of Stockton street, between Pacific and Clay, is now the ultra-fashionable promenade of Chinatown, and there, on fine Sunday afternoons, the frescoed belles of the colony repair to delight the eyes of the pig-tailed mashers.

While the male sex is greatly in the majority in Chinatown, the women are by no means scarce, and for a couple of hours in the afternoon quite a spirited flirtation is carried along the two blocks of the promenade.

There is no need of a special officer to segregate the two grades of Mongolian men-about-town. The oleaginous sausage-makers and their intimates drift naturally into their station in the unfashionable section. If by chance one of the undeveloped mashers of the lower strata gets out of his element he soon realizes that he is misplaced and skurries out of range of the contemptuous sneers that reach him on the fashionable reserve.

The Oriental belles of Spofford alley and Murderers' row take dinner at noon, and about 2 o'clock the domestic duties of dishwashing, etc., having been duly discharged the bedizened beauties are ready to sally out for fresh conquests. The procession, so to speak, forms, as a rule, on Dupont street, between Clay and Jackson, and the line of march is from Dupont to Jackson, to Stockton, where it countermarches, and is reviewed by the assemblage of pig-tailed heart-smashers.

Custom prescribes that the unmarried damsels of modest years may show themselves only once on the promenade. To atone for this harsh edict of society they are allowed to walk as slow as they please. Married dames may countermarch once on the promenade without incurring censure. Widows being a law unto themselves can trot up and down the promenade as long as their breath lasts.

It is against all the rules of Chinese propriety that any woman should stand to chat with an acquaintance on the promenade or acknowledge any salutation by more than a smile. There being no old maids in Chinatown, that branch of the female condition needs no special rules, and the general code is thereby much simplified.

The behavior of the promenading belles is propriety itself. The almond-eyed damsels, with marital aspirations, trip along on their doubled-up toes, with their eyes glued to the sidewalk. No amount of ogling can make them hold up their heads, and the greatest favor that the most fascinating masher can obtain is one swift sidelong glance, that is thrown at him as unexpectedly as a brick on Brannan street. The recipient of this fleeting favor is immediately convulsed with delight, and the whole row of his associate mashers set up a gabble that is only quieted by the appearance of a fresh beauty.

The married belles stroll along, accompanied by a slipshod old duenna, who carries a bunch of keys as formidable as a sandclub. This old dame invariably possesses an eye like an auger, and by keeping it steadily fixed on the line of pig-tailed mashers, generally subdues all attempts at familiarity. If her ocular science of repression be not equal to the occasion, she cheerfully raps the giddy masher on the noddle with her bunch of keys and passes on calmly, while his companions take him off to be sticking-plastered. The widows perambulate alone, with their heads up like wild geese in a cornfield, while a running fire of complimentary comment greets them along the length of the line of mashers. The greatest social triumph that the object of this attention can achieve is to appear totally oblivious to all the remarks on her personal appearance. If she succeed in suppressing every sign of consciousness, and walk just as unmoved as if in the solitude of her boudoir in a Jackson street garret, her name is posted in every highbinders' club for a week, and the most prominent members of the profession would esteem it a treat to be sent to State Prison for trying to kidnap her. Nothing is considered sufficient excuse, however, to justify a Chinese gentleman in following the object of his sudden admiration to her domestic refuge.

The attire in which the more distinguished mashers appear on the fashionable promenade is both rich and costly. The "ten-cent" dudes are chiefly patrons of Bartlett alley and Kum Cook alley haberdashers, and never look like anything else than what they are. The veriest tyro in the art of cataloguing Chinese would never peg them up higher than lodging-house chambermaids or ordinary washhouse slaves let loose for an afternoon. The genuine mashers are gentry of a totally different stripe, and look like newly imported mandarins from Peking. They all affect the truly Asiatic garb, and never fall into the unpardonable crime against Chinese fashion of appearing on the promenade in domestic pantaloons, or American shoes or hats. A genuine Anglomaniac would as soon paint his face and sit on the Palace Hotel steps wrapped in a Mission blanket, like a native American, as a true Mongolian swell would sport a stiff brimmed hat and a pair of doeskin pantaloons.

A MONGOLIAN SPORT.

No local knight of the goose ever gets his murderous shears on the wardrobe of the Mongolian dude. His coats, blouses, [illegible] imported. The accompanying portraits, taken from life on the promenade by the *Chronicle's* talented artists, give valuable ideas as to the correct things in the wardrobe of a Chinese dude of the true Peking pattern.

The first portrait is that of a popular barber on Jackson street, whose blouses of blue and orange silk, with trousers and shoes to match, have made him such a noted figure on the Sunday promenade that his union with the sleek daughter of one of the most prosperous fish peddlers on Bartlett alley is considered a fixed event.

PEKING PANTALOONS.

The person in the fur-trimmed jacket is a fine type of the sporting Chinese gentleman of the modern school, who can handle a flatiron, a dicebox or a tomahawk with equal facility. The fullness of his figure is explained by the fact that he ordinarily wears three padded blouses and on state occasions dons a steel-plated shirt, weighing twenty pounds and impervious to bowie knife or pistol bullet. His costume is too expensive for the tinhorn gamblers and petty chicken thieves to copy, and though some of these gentry appear occasionally on the promenade in fur-trimmed blouses, their general air of cheapness gives them away as bogus sports, and they are relegated to the "ten-cent" division.

The Chinese gentleman whose rear view is so faithfully given illustrates graphically the very latest Peking fashion in pantaloons and hats. Before his introduction to society in Kum Cook alley some time ago through the medium of a Federal Court habeas corpus, it was popularly supposed in Chinatown that pantaloons should conform to the human figure. The new arrival from Peking created a sensation by appearing at the opening of the new rotisserie on Stout's alley with his unmentionables depending so low that his heels kept the garment in a state of agitation. The reception committee, consisting of the high priest of the Pow Sun Low Joss-house on Waverly place and the managers of the Jackson Street Theater, hurriedly took the loosely attired guest into a side room and explained to him that he was likely to lose an important part of his clothing if he did not immediately repair the damage to his parted suspenders. The new arrival from Peking laughed at the advice and abashed the committee by informing them that the droop in the rearward section of his pantaloons was the very latest thing in Oriental tailoring and had received the sanction of the imperial knight of the needle himself.

Since then all the fashionable pantaloons have ceased to conform to the outlines of the figure and have the proper fashionable looseness in the upper portions. Pantaloons of the American pattern with straight legs are tabooed by even the "ten-cent" division of dudes. All fashionable pantaloons must be made of silk, and tied at the ankle with a string. The hat worn by the reformer of pantaloons is also a new Chinese style. It is of a stiff, glazed felt, not unlike a Derby hat, and can only be obtained by sending direct to the best Peking hatters.

The picture of the person with the umbrella in hand is the portrait of a young Chinese diplomat en route to Europe. His long-tailed surtout, which is faintly suggestive of a night-gown, is of maroon silk. The flowing garment, leggins of flowered silk and a blue cap with a flaming ruby for a button, make a costume which has created a great sensation on the Stockton street promenade and relegated several aspiring Spofford alley Beau Brummels to obscurity. Many other striking types of highly dressed Chinese gentlemen could be given. Sufficient have been shown, however, to disprove the erroneous belief that Chinese fashion in dress is immutable and that Confucius set the styles of the Oriental mashers of to-day.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A CONTAGIOUS form of sore throat has broken out among the Mexican children of Bernalillo County, New Mexico, and it is said that 200 deaths have occurred in the past few weeks.

[illegible]

AN AFRICAN TELEPHONE.

Ingenious Method Employed by the Cameroon Natives.

A part of Reclus's map showing the tribes who live in the Cameroon district, West Africa, is shaded to show exactly what portion of the country is the home of the four or five little tribes who have perfected an ingenious and practical telephone system that distinguishes them from all the other natives of Africa. Everywhere among the blacks of Africa the big drum or tam-tam is used in war and on festive occasions, but it is only these Cameroon natives who have discovered how useful the tam-tam may be made as a rapid promulgator of news over mountain and plain.

Of course, the news is telephoned by drumming on the tam-tam, but the sounds produced are not signals. They represent syllables and words, and so grow into sentences like the ticks of a telegraph instrument. It is a very ingenious invention, and deserves to rank with any of our own devices for the rapid transmission of news that were in vogue before the electric telegraph superseded them. The force and rapidity with which the instrument is beaten are elements in the interpretation of the idea to be expressed, and syllables and words are also formed by combinations of strokes, something like the Morse alphabet. It is a complicated system, and speaks highly for the intelligence of the people who devised it.

The system is a secret that is confided to only about 200 of the natives. Though five or six of the white residents and explorers in that region have told all they know about the tam-tam telephone its language is as yet wholly unintelligible to them, as the secret is carefully guarded. Only a few women have been instructed in the art, and no slaver is permitted to acquire it.

It is the duty of every operator to be ready, if need be, when he hears the tam-tam to repeat the message, which is taken up in turn by operators further inland. In this way any news may be communicated for a distance of forty or fifty miles in a few hours. Thus the chiefs correspond with one another, and no important news happens that is not promptly telephoned all over the district. When a ship arrives at the mouth of the Cameroon River, the tam-tam may be heard beating far up the side of the neighboring mountains, and the news is repeated from drummer to drummer until it reaches the furthest confines of the district. If a white party proposes to visit some chief in the interior, the tam-tam carries the news to him that white visitors are coming almost before they have started on their journey. Thus our benighted African brother has taught himself a way to annihilate space and to transmit his thoughts on the wings of the wind.

THE establishment of a cremation society in Glasgow has elicited from the Duke of Argyll an expression of opinion which may probably be taken as representative. "Cremation," says the Duke, "is a subject from which I rather turn away, but I do not think it is unscriptural. It is an open question, and the progress of population may make it almost a physical necessity." When such a mind as the Duke of Argyll's assumes this attitude, the cause of cremation is practically won. It is not in normal human nature to take pleasure in contemplating the accompaniments of "eloquent, just and mighty death!" But there is one subject from which men are beginning to "turn away" with still more horror, and that is decomposition. It is not an idea on which even dukes can dwell with complacency.

To "COTTON," meaning to agree with, to take to, is now a common colloquial expression. As the poet says in "The Ingoldsby Legends:"

> "For when once Madame Fortune deals out her hard raps,
> It's amazing to think
> How one cottons to drink!"

This use of the word, however, was common several centuries ago. It is found occasionally in the Elizabethan writers; but perhaps the earliest known example is the following from Thomas Drant's translation of Horace, published in 1567:

> "So feyneth he, things trew and false
> So alwayes mingleth he,
> That first with midst, and midst with last,
> Maye cottes and agree."

THERE have been various estimates of the value of the property left by the late William Warren. It is known that very recently he held $[illegible] in one issue of Boston city bonds, and that he has held at times Boston and Maine and other railroad stocks and bonds, but how largely it is not known. He lost in some Western investments, made through a broker, some time ago, and a movement to recover failed. Chicago real estate was one of his favorite investments, but to what extent he entered into it is not known to his intimate friends. [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 17, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - - -	$1.50
One copy six months - - - -	75
One copy four " - - - -	50

The Dispatch says that the movement of negroes from that section to Louisiana and the west still continues.

We asked a man the other day to subscribe for the Whig and he replied: "I've already larnt mor'n I wanter know." We didn't press the subject.—*Eutaw Whig.*

Mr. Chappell Cory, of the Montgomery Advertiser, has accepted the position of managing editor of the Birmingham Herald. Mr. Cory is one of the few editors in the state whose efforts have been a judicious mixture of brains and studious labor. The Birmingham papers can now with reason claim that there is some braine connected with the professon of that city.—*Fort Payne Journal.*

Since the Immigration Convenmet in Montgomery we have been anxiously looking for some tangible results from the meeting since it was heralded with a flourish of trumpets and proclaimed to be a sure means of bringing immigrants southward in a steady stream. What has that convention accomplished anyway beyond giving the members an opportunity to let loose some of their bottled eloquence and saturate themselves with Montgomery beer?—*Fort Payne Journal.*

We have been informed that several postmasters in Elmore county, who tell the subscribers "that the Wetumpka papers are not worth a d-n" and at the same time ardently canvass their listener for a subscription to the New York Sun or some other dollar weekly that contains a large amount of reading matter. These foreign papers do not contain your county advertising or any other matter of local interests neither do they acquaint you with the status of your home markets. Practically they are about as valuable to you as a 10 cent novel.—*Wetumpka Times.*

Birmingham is a serious sufferer from the thousands of convicts from every portion of the State which have been turned loose upon her environs. Every citizen of the State should feel proud to see such a magnificient city growing up in Alabama, and every barrier to her future progress and greatness should be removed. The present legislature will be asked to pass a law requiring all convicts to be returned to the counties from whence they were sentenced when they have served their time in the mines, and such a law is demanded in justice to Birmingham and Jefferson county. It ought to be passed.

A fight is on between the Farmers Alliance and commercial fertilizer companies.

Cotton seed meal, which has been used very extensively by the farmers of Alabama is now priced at $21 per ton, cash down. Last year it was sold at $20 per ton. While the cash price per ton is $21 if the farmers buy the meal to fertilize this year's crops and pay for it next fall it will cost then from $23 to $25 per ton.

All the other commercial fertilizers used in this country have been raised in price $2.50 per ton.

The Alliance men say the prices have been raised by a combination and they propose to run a combine of their own and refuse to buy fertilizers until a reduction is made.

In answer to a question, "Is marriage a failure?" we would ask, "is the home a failure?" Is the christian religion a failure? Far better ask, "is justice a failure?" To this we would most heartily answer, yes! and will be so long as pure women are the other halves of impure men. That the question, "Is marriage a failure?" has become general and is being general seriously discussed is an evidence only that law and and decency are failures, and that human intellect has become as feeble as the human heart is corrupt. When the French nation substituted reason for God they had not gone much further in mental degradation than the American people have got in moral degradation when they consent to seriously discuss the question "Is marriage a failure?"

Another Horrible Crime.

A negro murdered a child and its mother in the woods near Pratt Mines last week. At last accounts the mother was alive but there were no hopes of her recovery. Several negroes were arrested and taken before the woman for identification. She stated that one of them, George Meadows, looked "awfully like the man," and some hours later Meadows was swung to a tree and his body riddled with bullets.

High Living.

Somebody is reported to have said that one half the world don't know how the other half lives. The princely lumber manufacturer of the hard wood, poplar and blue grass regions of Tennessee, Kentucky, and adjoining localities, where the blood horse, the lordly short horn, the butter-giving Jersey, and the lard-producing Berkshire contribute to his table, who feasts royally every day on hog and hominy with plenty of gravy with it, don't know and cannot appreciate how high a living our friends in the "piney woods" of Alabama enjoy, where they are deprived of these luxuries. They do live well and are noted for their fine physical development, their robust health, great longevity, and large size of their families. Their leading article of diet is the sweet potato. Many years ago, the Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, who canvassed the piney woods district of Alabama as a candidate for Congress, and who was a good story teller, gave a humorous account of his experience, which has been reproduced in the Clarion-Ledger as follows:

Traveling through that portion known as the piney woods region, he stopped for the night at the house of a widow lady. It happened to be Sunday, and most of the family had been to church and had returned home quite late, so that what had been cooked for dinner was set on the table for supper. There was not a dish but potato was the principal ingredient. They had potatoes baked, roasted, stewed and fried; a baked chicken with potato dressing; potato pies and custard, potato bread, potato coffee and potato beer, and in fact every dish was either potatoes or had potatoes in it.

Col. Claiborne paid a universal eulogy upon the universal vegetable, to which the lady of the house replied that some people thought the piney woods too poor to make a living in, but it was the greatest potato country in the world, and if people only knew it, they could live well in the piney woods on potatoes only. She said:

"We live on them, feed our stock on them, fatten our hogs on them, and in fact we want but little else than potatoes."

Before retiring, Col. Claiborne went to the stable to see his horse, and was astonished to see the trough full of potatoes and the rack full of vines. Upon retiring, he found that the mattress upon which he was to sleep was stuffed with potato leaves. He had been complaining of sore throat and soreness of one of his eyes. No sooner had he retired than the landlady made her appearance with a potato poultice to apply to his throat, and assured him that if he would allow her to squeeze a drop of potato juice in his eye the soreness would disappear by morning.

We clip the foregoing from the Southern Lumberman. If the editor of the Lumberman will come down to central Alabama we can promise to show him some potatoes, and he can secure 2500 new subscribers in this section if he will only take pay in potatoes.

The View for 1889 proposes to continue a conservative paper for our home people. Those who feel disposed to assist it in gathering news of interest and importance to the public and those who may feel sufficiently interested in Chilton county, her welfare and progress, and desire to assist in advertising their home county to the world are solicited to aid us by letting us hear from them when anything of consequence or of public interest may occur in their localities. We want to give you as good a paper as we can, and intend to do so. Outside of Alabama the View every week goes into the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and draws patronage from that extent of territory. It has been here over seven years, and by its independent course has no doubt made some enemies. However, it bears no ill will toward any and wants to hear from all, Democrats, Radicals, the upper ten, the lower ten, the middle ten, the nabob and the pauper alike. If any of these classes wants to be spiteful, because they could not agree with us as to what was right and what was our duty in the past, we forgive them because we feel sorry for them. We would take care of them if they would let us, but can't do it against their will, and they must not expect it.

The paper will endeavor to be wise, and just, and moderate in its opinions. Upon this policy it has met with marked success in the past and we feel confident will continue to meet with prosperity in the future, though the newspaper business in the country is comparatively a precarious business; yet we cannot sacrifice any principle to gain the good will of any class.

The View has found among the people of Chilton many friends, and for that reason it is a friend of Chilton county and has taken up a permanent abiding place within her limits.

Let us hear from you when you have any news and the time to jot it down.

Maplesville Dots.

Mrs. Sawyer has been visiting Dr. Woolley. She is much richer than when she first left, in the possession of a fine boy.

We had our usual Christmas with impish boys and fire-crackers. Some young ladies of our ville amused themselves and frightened their neighbors by shooting pistols.

Mr. T. Foshee was treated to a dinner in Atlanta.

Mrs. Gandy has broken up her old homestead and gone to make her home with her son, Fayette.

Mr. Bearden's little daughter, Dora, was most distressingly burned the 29th ult. She was in the room alone, her clothes caught on fire, and her screams called her mother. She lived eight hours.

Miss Palestine Rollins and Mr. C. Abrams were married the 28th of December.

Mrs. McCary, Miss Ella Dudley and Mrs. N. Goodwyn took Christmas dinner with Mrs. Frank DuBose, of Orrville.

Mr. B. O. Glover made a very pleasant visit to a friend at Dayton.

Mr. L. H. DuBose has been visiting his old homestead, combining business with pleasure.

Mr. Frank Kelly is in business at Ashby. Mr. Willie Kelly spent his Auburn vacation with friends here.

Mr. Robert Martin is in the employ of Mr. Tom Foshee.

Mr. Robertson is cultivating Mrs. N. Goodwin's farm this year.

We are pained to know that Mrs. McCrary, Sr., is quite sick with pneumonia.

Miss Maggie Walker has been on a pleasant visit to Miss Lula DuBose.

Sees Satan in his Dreams.

Mr. Jno. L. Jordan, of this county rushed into the Messenger office this week and depositing $2, upon the editor's desk, asked for a receipt for 1888. The editor pocketed the "two wheels," and instantly wrote out the receipt, but as he handed it to Mr. J. he noticed that he was nervous and excited, and asked the cause.

Said Mr. J. shuddering, "I had a terrible dream the other night I dreamed that I died, and my spirit sank down, down into a bottomless pit of eternal darkness and in a cavern of burning brimstone and sulphur. I stood before his Satanic Majesty to be judged for the deeds done in the body. All the evil deeds of my entire life were enumerated to me and I managed to find plausible excuses for them all, until his Majesty read in a voice that resembled thunder "Swindling your local newspaper out of its just dues." To this charge I could not answer my tongue clove to the roof of my mouth, and starting trembling before that fearful judge my silence confessed my guilt. With sparks of fire flying from his mouth and sulphuric smoke issuing from his nose he exclaimed "depart you soulless wretch and fail not in that or the most terrible punishment awaits you." I awoke in an awful fright my hair standing up and perspiration oozing from every pore. That dream happened last night and to-day I made all haste to pay my subscription and never will I let it run over again."—*Gainesville Messenger.*

Travers Hurst who assisted Hughes and two other prisoners to escape jail last September was arrested at Talladega and jailed.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good, it will cost you nothing. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

Southern Pacific Tea Company.

Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Coffees, Teas and Spices.

Fresh Roasted Coffee Daily. Also Coffee Roasted to order. Manufacturers of CAMPBELL'S BAKING POWDER.

Second Avenue, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Streets.

Birmingham, Alabama.

OTTO STOELKER,

THE JEWELER.

☞ REMOVED TO NO. 23 DEXTER AVENUE. ☜

New Goods! Large Stock!

Finest Display of Fine Diamonds in Alabama. Rich Jewelry. Fine Gold and Silver Watches. Wedding and Holiday Goods in Great Variety.

Twelve beautiful and valuable Christmas Presents given to my customers. Handsome Silver Tea Service, consisting of Six Pieces. Also one Diamond Lace Pin, containing Twelve Diamonds, and Ten other handsome presents. All now on exhibition at my Jewelry Store.

EVERY PURCHASER OF $5 Worth Entitled to a Chance.

OTTO STOELKER,

nov15 THE JEWELER, 23 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY.

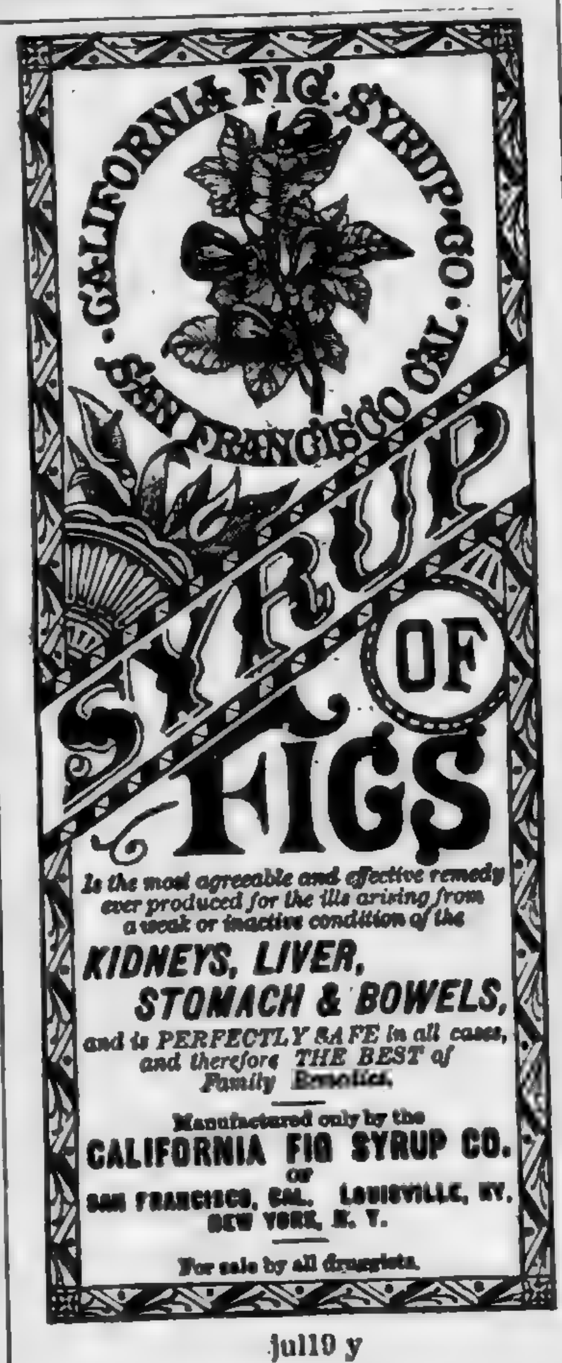
Organs For Sale.

The View has two excellent organs for sale. One is Beatty manufacture worth $100. Will be sold for $50. The other is an Alleger organ worth $85 and will be sold for $45. We have good testimonials from parties to whom we have sold organs.

The View job office has just received a lot of new type and new stationery and asks to be remembered when you want job work done.

Men

Who are weak Nervous and Debilitated and suffering from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, all the effects of early Evil Habits, which lead to Premature Decay, Consumption or Insanity, send for Pears' Treatise on Deseases of Man with particulars for Home Cure. Cures guaranteed. No cure no pay. J. S. Pears, 612 and 614 Church St., Nashville, Tenn. nov 22-y



CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO CAL.
SYRUP OF FIGS

Is the most agreeable and effective remedy ever produced for the ills arising from a weak or inactive condition of the KIDNEYS, LIVER, STOMACH & BOWELS, and is PERFECTLY SAFE in all cases, and therefore THE BEST of Family Remedies.

Manufactured only by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For sale by all druggists.

jul19 y

Assessor's Notice.

First Round.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1889:

Mineral Springs,	January	23
Jemison,	"	15
Providence,	"	16
Macedonia,	"	14
Benson,	"	12
Maplesville	"	11
R. Latham's	"	10
Dixie	"	8
Kincheon	"	4
Verbena	"	3
Cooper's	"	2
Clanton	"	5
Clanton Ford	"	7
Vallie Creek Church	"	9
Eliza Busby's	"	17
Archie's Chapel	"	18
Strasburg	"	19
Cane Creek Church	"	24

E. G. ROLLINS,
Tax Assessor Chilton Co.

NOTICE NO. 8299.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
December 17, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 28, 1889. viz: Thomas Weldon, Jr., Homestead 14697 for the e ½ of n w ¼ and n w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 12 township 20 n range 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, via: Absolom C. Pool, John Askins, Joseph Williams, and William I. Mullins, all of Kincheon, Ala.

dec 20 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

New Barber-Shop.

I have opened a barber-shop in the Wilson house, and am prepared to do all work in my line in good style and at low prices. I am also prepared to do dyeing, scouring and cleaning of clothing. I solicit your patronage.

Very respectfully,

novltf JOHN SMITH.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

DR. TAYLOR'S SURE CHILL CURE

WARRANTED

PURELY VEGETABLE.

A SURE & SAFE CURE FOR CHILLS and FEVER BILIOUS and INTERMITTENT FEVER

ALL MALARIAL DISORDERS, AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH & BOWELS.

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ALL Liver & Kidney Complaints

Price 50 cts. a Bottle. Trial Bottles 25 cts.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Prepared Only by RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO., 302 S. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Call for a Copy of Book "OUR FAMILY TROUBLES," to be had at all stores, or sent for two cent stamp.

tapr26

Harris & McCrary

—AT—

JEMISON, ALA.

Have just opened a new Stock of Goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

HARRIS & McCRARY.

oct 18-6

NOTICE NO. 8347.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 31, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence, the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 9, 1889, viz: Thomas H. Owen, Homestead 14541 for the n ½ of n w ¼ and n ½ of n e ¼ sec 14, township 23 n range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Marcus, John Littleton, LaFayette Marcus, and James Bradley, all of Jambo, Ala.

jan3* J. G. Harris, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8262.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
December 10, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on January 31, 1889, viz: Thomas B. Tanksley alias Tankersly, Homestead entry No. 21411 for the w ½ of s w ¼ sec 10 township 20 n range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: I. F. Welch, Oscar Welch, J. I. Cox, Emmet Cox, all of Dixie, Ala.

dec13 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage given by P. C. Bean and Mary Jane Bean to the undersigned on the 19th day of April, 1888, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash in the town of Jemison, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, on the 4th day of February, 1889, the following described property as the property of the said P. C. Bean and Mary Jane Bean, to-wit:

The east half of the southeast quarter, sec. twenty-four (24), township twenty-three (23), range thirteen (13), lying east of Yellowleaf Creek, also the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter section nineteen (19) township twenty-three (23), range fourteen (14), also one wagon, one yoke steers, (1 black and 1 blue and white) about 9 years old, and one set blacksmith tools. Also one lot of land in the town of Jemison bounded on the north by the Farmer's Alliance Lot on the west by the church and school house lots, on the south by L. J. Hand's land, on the east by the L. & N. Railroad, being a part of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter section twenty-three (23), township twenty-three (23) range thirteen (13), containing four acres more or less. Also one red and white cow and calf, one dun and white cow and calf, twenty head of goats, two sows and six pigs.

J. J. HONEYCUTT,
jan3 Agent and Mortgagee.

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

SAM. H. HARRIS,

—DEALER IN—

WALL PAPER,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Mouldings,

AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Send for prices and samples of Wall Paper and Paints.

312 North 20th Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Competent Workmen sent to any part of the State.

[ma17-y]

BLOOM,

The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.,

—HAS OPENED—

THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,

With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

D. A. CHILDS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, etc., etc. Have just opened their large and selected stock. We ask the public to call and see our mammoth establishment. Special inducements offered to country merchants from our Wholesale Department. Remember 2011 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

JOHN L. COBBS & CO.,

Specialties in Medium Price

DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS.

The newest shades of all the most fashionable fabrics, put up with the latest and most stylish trimmings, at very low prices.

BLACK GOODS.

In our best grades we handle almost exclusively the celebrated Priestly's Dress Fabrics, which positively stand at the head of the list of all imported black goods. Autoine Guiner's BLACK SILKS.

Just in, a nice lot of Ladies' Jerseys, Walking Jackets and Colored Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs. A new lot of Ladies' and Misses Hosiery. Harris Bro.'s KID GLOVES. R. & G. CORSETS.

oct18-6 JOHN L. COBBS & CO., Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN,

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble.

— Manufacturer of all kinds of —

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, - - Alabama.

nov29-tf

JOHN P. LEEPER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

—AND—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d Street.

Birmingham, Ala.

12 20 6

THE LUNSFORD.

Twenty-first Street between 2d and 3d Avenues.

Birmingham, Alabama.

Elegantly furnished. Handsomest dining room in the State.

A Model House, with all modern improvements.

Table Fare Unsurpassed. Fine Parlors and Bed-Rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. CARR, Prop'rs.

nov1-6

GO TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 17, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the third Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. —Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:45 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:00 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:17 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:20 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:52 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

BENJ. W. EDDY. C. A. BROWNE.

Eddy & Browne,

WHOLESALE
BUILDING MATERIAL.
OFFICE 1918 THIRD AVENUE.
Warehouse and Yards
ON RAILROAD 24th STREET.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Orders by mail or telegraph for the following line of goods will receive our best attention and prompt shipment, and we guarantee the prices given will be same as if you bought in person.

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS, WOOD AND IRON MANTELS, GRATES, CORRUGATED, CRIMP and STANDING SEAM IRON ROOFING, BUILDING PAPER and ROOFING FELT, LOCKS, BUTTS and BUILDERS HARDWARE, MIXED PAINTS, WHITE LEAD, ETC., ETC.

☞ When in the city call and see us.

EDDY & BROWNE.

[mar15-tf]

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Justice Dake seems to be kept pretty busy with official work.

Mr. H. A. Wilson, of Birmingham, spent Monday in Clanton. His family still reside at Lomax.

Mr. B. T. Rasberry has opened a new store on his place five miles west of Strasburg. Success to him.

To all who have been complaining of hard times we would suggest: Better save your money, and stay away from the circus to-day.

That good and valuable citizen Squire J. R. Jones has purchased a farm a short distance east of town and will move upon it at an early day.

Mr. Geo. D. Whitson, representing the National Life and Maturity Association, of Washington D. C., is among his friends in Clanton this week.

While the Legislature is in session you will want the Montgomery Advertiser and your county paper. You can get both one year for $2.00. Subscribe now.

To those whom it may concern we beg to say that before they spend a dollar or more at the circus to day they should pay the preacher, the merchant and the printer, and keep their money at home.

A bicycle party composed of Mess. T. Caheen, Petter Boggan and Fred Furgerson, from Birmingam passed through Clanton Sunday morning on their way to Montgomery.

Our Maplesville correspondent gives us neway items, and we want to ask that we may hear from her often and that the items be mailed in time to reach us Monday night.

Farmers, See Here.

I have what you want for use on your farms at this season of the year and will sell you your goods cheap for the cash. I need the cash and you need the goods, so come to see me and you soon can be relieved of your cash, and not robbed either.

Your friend,
W. L. SAMPEY.

Miss Gussie Evans has been visiting the family of Maj. W. P. Burks, Montgomery.

Read the new advertisement of Messrs. Lyman & Stone, dealers in books and stationery. You can order from them by mail and feel sure of getting what you want.

We notice that Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, of this county, was one of the delegates to the National Farmer's Alliance recently in session at Meridian Miss., and in the appointment of committees Mr. Honeycutt was placed upon the committee on "constitution and statutes."

Wedding Bells.

Rev. D. L. Lindsay pastor of the Jemison M. E. Church was married at Six Mile, Ala., on January 9th, to Miss Imogene Cottingnam, of Six Mile. All that our reverend friend needed to complete his happiness was a good wife, so he "went to Bibb and tuck 'er." The VIEW extends congratulations upon his very good fortune, and wishes for him and his fair bride much prosperity and happiness.

On Sunday the 6th inst., a niece of Mrs. J. M. Thacker, who is visiting the latter at her home near this place, came near losing her life by her clothing catching on fire; and but for the timely action of Mr. Thacker she would have doubtless been burned to death. While standing before the fire her skirts became ignited and almost in an instant the blaze shot upward two or three feet. Mr. Thacker, who was sitting near at the time grabbed her and endeavored to smother the flames with his hands, partially succeeded in doing so, though burning his hands terribly in the attempt. Being near the bed he reached out and pulled the quilts and blankets off and quickly wrapped them around the young lady and smothered the flames. Fortunately the young lady was not badly burned. Mr. Thacker is now carrying his left hand in a sling and his right one is badly burned and blistered though he is still able to use it. His presence of mind and prompt action is to be commended, and saved the young lady's life, beyond question.

Tribute of Respect.

WHEREAS, By the visitation of death into the circle of our school, we are called upon to mourn the loss of our beloved and highly esteemed friend, FELIX LEONARD ASHLEY; and, whereas, by this visitation we are taught the important lesson of mortality, and that the shaft of death finds its way to the hearts of the young as well as the old; therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That in the death of our esteemed friend, the Clanton High School has lost one of its best students and brightest ornaments.

2nd, that we as individuals have lost a strong personal friend, which tie was strengthened by our daily associations.

3d, That we will endeavor to profit by this dispensation of Providence, so that we may at all times be ready to answer to the summons when we are called to enter the dark valley and shadow of death.

4th, That we bow in humble submission to the will of God in this strange and mysterious Providence.

5th, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our deceased schoolmate.

6th, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the CHILTON VIEW for publication, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

JOSIE EDWARDS,
FRENCH EVANS,
LEROY WATTS,
LOUIS DEJARNETTE,
Committee.

Borax is exceedingly useful in the domestic economy and should always be at hand. Its medicinal properties are cleansing and healing. It is highly recommended for catarrhal troubles, and as a wash for weak eyes, especially for inflamed lids. For public speakers and singers it is invaluable for keeping the voice clear; a piece the size of a pea, dissolved in the mouth is all that is necessary It allays the inflamation of sore throat, and mixed with honey is very healing to canker, thrush and sore mouths of any kind.

Read This All!

I have purchased the drug business of W. H. Phillips in Clanton, and will continue the business at the same stand.

I shall also keep a stock of extra quality family groceries. I shall handle none but the very best articles, and my customers can rely upon getting pure, fresh goods.

sep. 20. A. E. BIVINGS.

The Babies Cry For It

And the old folks laugh when they find that the pleasant California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, is more easily taken and more beneficial in its action than bitter nauseous medicines. It strengthens the stomach and bowels. For sale in fifty cents and $1 bottles.

aug 23

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton, Ala.

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

O, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of tha more terrible disease, Consumption Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County, S. S.

Frank J, Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by druggists, 75 cts.

oct 11-y

The list of failures, 387, during the past week is the largest, probably ever recorded in this country.

UNAPPRECIATIVE.

How little we are apt to appreciate that which we possess. The hardy wood-sawyer envies the wealth of his employer. The rich man envies the health and strength of his poor neighbor.

"Our mind and our time we employ
In longing for what we have not,
Unmindful of what we enjoy."

How much better if all exerted themselves to obtain their heart's longing. If poor in purse seek to gain wealth by industrious and frugal habits. If poor in health seek to use those remedies which are the best and truest medicines. Among remedies sold by druggists none is the equal of Botanic Blood Balm for curing the ills of flesh and blood.

Felix Foster, Atlanta, Ga., says: "I took B. B. B., for several foul ulcers, which had given me much trouble and would not heal from a use of **ULCERS** other remedies. Within ten days my health improved, and before I had used three bottles every sore was entirely healed. It improved my appetite and gave me flesh and strength."

Hudson Clark, Camden, Ark., says: "I was afflicted with the severest form of **BAD BLOOD** rheumatism for about 12 years, and suffered extreme misery during all that while. I also had catarrh so bad it almost stopped **CATARRH** my breathing through my nose. My flesh in some places looked as if it had been charred or scalded. My back was so lame I could hardly stand. I tried nearly every- **RHEUMATISM** thing but found no relief until I tried B. B. B. I used several bottles and am now as sound and well as any man in Arkansas."

J. W. Messer, Howell's Cross Roads, Cherokee County, Ga., writes: I was afflicted with chronic **SORES** sores nine years, and had tried many medicines and they did me no good. I then tried B. B. B., and eight bottles cured me sound and well."

[sep27 cw 1y]

NOTICE NO. 8253.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.
December 6, 1888,

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., on January 26th, 1889, viz: William J. Gaylor, Homestead entry No. 13264, for the n e ¼ of s e ¼ the s w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 31 township 21 n range 17 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Joseph E. Culver, James Hayes, of Wadsworth, Ala. Daniel Dean, Jim Strength, of Verbena, Ala.

dec13 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8357.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 2, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circurt court at Clanton, Ala., on February 9, 1889, viz: George Cooper, homestead No. 15290 for the n e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 8, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John T. Norris, Joel Dennis, M. H. Thornton, John Dawson, all of Verbena, Ala.

jan3* I. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO 8291.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
December 14, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 25, 1888 viz: Amanda E. Williams, widow of Phillip W. Williams, dec'd homestead 13569 for the s e ¼ sec 24, township 20 n, r 13 e. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James W. Sauls, Evin J. Harrell, William Turner Joseph P. Culp, all of Billingsley, Ala.

dec 20 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8298.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
December 17, .888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Alabama, on January 28, 1889, viz: Martha J. Clecker, homestead 12578 for the s ½ of n w ¼ and n w ¼ of n w ¼ sec 8 township 22 n, range 15 e. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George Rhodes, George Mims, Thomas Rhodes, and Hans Rhodes, all of Clanton, Ala.

dec 20 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

BUSINESS-LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Blank ledgers and day books for sale at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

Blank draft, receipt, and note books, for sale at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

Mucilage, indelible ink, red, blue, black ink, chalk, rules, base balls and bats, &c. &c., for sale at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

R. M. WILLIAMSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

READ THIS!

I have removed my stock of

Confectioneries
—AND—
Fancy Groceries

into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.

Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

HERE I AM!

—:o:—

I have opened at my old stand in Clanton

A New Stock of Goods!

And I propose to sell them at the lowest cash prices. Call on me and secure bargains in groceries and family supplies.

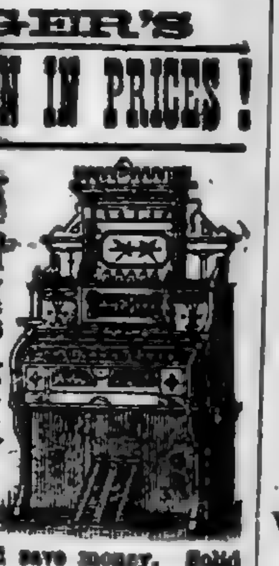
Respectfully,
J. W. EDWARDS.

☞ Machine fixtures always on hand.

[dec 13-y]

ALLEGER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

FROM $85. to $58.



This Elegant Parlor Organ style 70 containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells, Stool and Book free. For only $53.00. With right and left coupler. "Warranted for 6 years."

It is only necessary to send references as to your responsibility from any banker, postmaster, merchant or express agent and the Organ will be shipped promptly on ten days' test trial.

Circular free to all.

Be sure to write me, and save money. Solid walnut cases.

Mention Paper where this "AD" is seen.

Re-elected Mayor April 9, 1888, by a large majority.

H. W. ALLEGER,
Washington, : Warren County, : New Jersey,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

12 20 y

NOTICE NO. 8410.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
Jan. 8, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit at Clanton, Ala., on February 16, 1889, viz: William H. Mills, Homestead 14843 for the s e ¼ of sec 14, township 20 north, range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry A. Sewell, James W. Sauls, William A. Henley, Thomas L. Dickerson, all of Kincheon, Ala.

jan10 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8409.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
January 8, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 16th, 1889, viz: Henry A. Sewell, homestead 18496, for the w ½ of s w ¼ sec 10, township 20 north, range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz; William H. Mills, Thomas Kemp, James W. Sauls, J. L. Williams, Jr., all of Kincheon, Ala.

jan 10 J. G. HARRIS. Register.

Notice to Non-Resident.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.

Mary A. Butler, pro ami, vs. James C. Butler, respondent. In Chancery at Clanton, seventh district, Northeastern Chancery Division.

In this cause, it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of Mary A. Butler that the defendant James C. Butler "is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and the place of residence of the Respondent is unknown to affiant, nor has she been able to ascertain the place of said residence, although she has made dilligent inquiry," and further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the CHILTON VIEW, a newspaper published in the town of Clanton, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, the said James C. Butler to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 8th day of February, 1889, or, in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against him. Done at office in Clanton this 9th day of January 1889.

jan10-4t W. E. STEWART, Register.

A BIG TIME!!!
A REGULAR PICNIC!
For The People One and All!

CUTS! SLASHES!

BIG REDUCTIONS!

Our Already Low Prices have been Shattered!

We are more than overstocked! Our Goods must move, Cost what it may. Our Grand

MIDWINTER CLEARANCE SALE

IS NOW IN FULL BLAST.

Fine Tailor Made Suits for Men, Boys and Children, Hats, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Trunks Valises and so on. All are included in this REDUCTION SALE.

Call, Come Look!

AND BE CONVINCED.

Very Respectfully,
J. BLACH & SONS,

Proprietors of the Fair and Square and Strictly One Price Clothing and Furnishing House, 1910 First Avenue Birmingham, Ala.

P. S.—All children visiting the Fair and Square will be presented with a beautiful chromo.

dec 20

I. N. LANGSTON,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.

(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.,)

—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.

oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.

MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS

Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery

OF ALL KINDS.

MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.

☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜

nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.

Lyman & Stone.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Blank Books, - Letter Presses.
PRINTERS' STOCK.
Fine Stationery a Specialty.

2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,

Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th SREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.

BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

dec5 ay

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $14,175.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Bogacki & McDonald,

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door Glass, Paints and Oils, Artists' Materials, Pictures and Frames, Window Shades.

119 COMMERCE STREET, Wholesale Block,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

nov1-6*

Clanton High School

—o—

Will be opened on the first Monday in September and will continue nine scholastic months. The session will be divided into two terms. The first ending Friday before the first Monday in February, and the second will begin on the following Monday and will end with May. We will thoroughly prepare young men and ladies for college or give them a certificate of graduation. We expect to be assisted by an accomplished lady. Patronage is earnestly desired.

Very Respectfully,
aug16 A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

Clanton Rice Mill.

—:o:—

I now have my new rice mill at work at Baker's mill two and a half miles east of Clanton. It is doing beautiful work. The patronage of parties in this section growing rice is respectfully solicited.

J. W. PRITCHETT,
jan26-y] Proprietor.

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.

Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials,

Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.

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A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. [illegible]

[illegible]

IN THE WINDOW SEAT.

One evening in an autumn old
We in the cushioned window seat
Sat side by side in converse sweet.
As that old tale our young lips told
We watched the shadows sway and greet
Upon the walls. The burning logs
Lay crackling on the big brass dogs.
Far back within the window seat,
Half hidden by the curtain's fold,
You sat and swung your dainty feet.
Our brown eyes tenderly did meet
As low we talked, the story told,
That evening in an autumn old.

Things did not chance as they were told
Within the cushioned window seat
That autumn time. Our story sweet
Is like some vague romance of old.
Here in the after years we meet,
When shadows oft from burning logs
Have lain athwart the great brass dogs,
And clung about the window seat
Half hidden by the curtain's fold.
The paths we trod have led our feet
Apart till now; and years full fleet
Have drifted by. Since we are old
We smile at that old tale we told.

But hist! Within the window seat,
Half hidden by the curtain's fold,
Your daughter swings her dainty feet;
And, madam, hear my boy repeat,
With eager lips, a story told
One evening in an autumn old.
—*C. W. Coleman, Jr., in Lippincott.*

CAPTAIN TREVOIR'S GUIDE.

BY JENNIE S. JUDSON.

The bees-wax light in the wounded soldier's room was flickering low; still the quiet voices did not cease.

Through the thin partition the young girl in the adjoining apartment could not but hear them, whether she desired or not. She tried to read as she kept her lonely vigil, but—was that her name that had been mentioned? She lifted her head in wondering excitement.

"I met her at Inka Springs," said the young officer, "two years ago. She was the belle of the season there, and a belle worthy the title, I assure you. I never saw a more beautiful girl. Her hair was as soft and dark as a midnight cloud, her eyes were like flashing jewels, and her lips as red as a coral spray. But the color in her cheeks"—reflectively—"ah! that was something lovely. It reminded me of the light in a fire opal, which flickers gently for a time, then breaks into a flame."

"Why Trevoir, you actually grow poetic," laughed his wounded comrade.

"Over the subject's beauty, Edwin, not over the subject herself," with a slight bitterness of tone.

"Why not the subject herself? Was she not attractive?"

"Yes, as piquant, bright, and sparkling as you can imagine. A perfect little humming bird, scintillating her beauty here and there, but with about as much heart as one of those tiny creatures might possess. At first I enjoyed watching her as one might a lovely butterfly gathering sweets from every flower. She seemed so innocent, so joyous, so intoxicated with her own success. But I soon saw there was a 'method' in all this 'summer madness.' She was after all," with a slight sneer, "what is called 'deep.'"

The listening girl clasped her hands to her heart at these words, as if to quell a fierce and sudden pain.

"The wealthy young man of the set was by far the plainest and least interesting of them all. Least inclined too, apparently, to pay Miss Garrett the homage she had grown to consider her due. At first I thought this seeming indifference piqued her to unusual action in winning his regard; but I found afterward the motive was a more sordid one. She had determined to marry him for his wealth."

How white the girl's face gleamed in the feeble light! How hard and set her features!

"I was a semi-invalid at the time, and as a looker-on could see all the points in the game. Consequently it became one of unusual interest."

"Of too much interest for his happiness," his friend thought sympathetically.

"A valued friend of mine, young Harry Yerger, who had just graduated from the University of Mississippi, was one of the principal actors. I never saw a young fellow more infatuated. Happy as if in heaven when she was kind; utterly cast down if she were cold or careless. I could but remonstrate with him, once or twice, on his complete absorbtion, but I might as well have talked to younder image. And when I called Clayton Garrett a heartless coquette, and told him of her design to capture Whitcomb and his wealth, he turned upon me like a tiger.

"Three weeks later, Yerger came one morning with white face and anguish-stricken eyes to say good-bye. He had been discarded, as I had so surely predicted, and was to start directly for the East.

"'I do not blame her,' he said loyally; 'she did not love me.'

"'And yet she led you on,' I replied, with heat.

"'How hard you are, Trevoir! how harsh you have always been toward her! I loved her for what she was, and not because of any effort she put forth to make me.'

"'Blind to the last,' I muttered.

"He joined the Egyptian army that fall, and a month later was killed. I can but hold Clayton Garrett responsible in a measure for his death."

A groan escaped from the girl's pallid lips.

"I was very lonely after Harry left, and feeling my health restored, entered more fully into the gayeties of the pleasure seekers than before. Miss Garrett was pleased to be very gracious to me, and that I did not readily respond to the witching wiles which told so tremendously on others seemed to cause her some slight chagrin.

"Once I found her gazing at me earnestly, as if she would fathom the reason why I alone should be so impervious to her charms. Heavens!" he added, reflectively, "how could she have been so lovely, yet so devoid of heart? I sometimes wonder if it could possibly be that Harry was right after all. On the day that I received the news of his departure for the Egyptian army, swayed by regret at his exile and resentment at its cause, I made a remark in her hearing which may have seemed a little harsh. It was to the effect that I felt nothing but contemptuous scorn for a woman who encouraged the honest love of a poor man, when she had no thought all the while but to sell herself to a rich one. She turned on me for an instant with hurt, wounded eyes, and I saw that my shaft had struck home. She was kinder than ever to Whitcomb after that, and when we all left a week later she wore a handsome diamond ring, and it was currently reported that they were engaged.

"No doubt she lives in elegance now in her New Orleans home, and is able to gratify every wish of her worldly heart. A humble home with one she loved and who loved her would be nothing to a woman like that," he added, bitterly.

"Such a home and such a love as you [illegible]" thought his friend. "And did you never ask whether they were really married or not?" he asked.

"Why should I?" answered the officer, wearily. "It is something I've tried—Ah! have you heard," he interrupted himself hastily, "that the Washington Artillery has been ordered to our relief, and that Whitcomb is in command? 'Hence these tears,' or rather this retrospect of two years agone."

"Are they needed?"

"Great heavens! Edwin, has no one told you that we are in a desperate strait? The bridge is burned before us, the enemy is at our backs, and unless we escape by some ford to-night we shall be attacked in the morning and completely overcome. At nine o'clock, which is near, I am to meet at this house 'a friend'—so the note is signed—who is to show me the way to the ford. It was a courageous offer too, for much of the track, it is supposed, lies under the enemy's fire. But it is time for preparation, and I must say good-bye. God be with you, dear friend; I will write you in a few days if we are rescued from this snare." And with a hearty hand-shake he was gone.

A figure on horseback stood at the gate. "Is this the guide?" asked Captain Trevoir, as he advanced.

"It is," was the reply in a woman's sweet, low voice.

"There is some mistake," cried the young man in surprise.

"No, there is no mistake," the lady replied. "I came for this purpose from my father's plantation, three miles below and near the ford, this afternoon, and have only been waiting until the hour arrived."

"How did you reach here?"

"I made a detour through the woods on the south side of the stream, and crossed to this point in a skiff."

"Did you come alone?"

"Yes, for I could not trust the servants in such a case, and my father and brothers are in the army. No one knows of my intention but yourself and my friend."

"Then I beg of you, madam, to give me directions as clearly as you can, and turn back at once to the home of your friend. It is more than possible that the path lies near the line of the enemy's picket. I could not think of permitting you to accompany me."

"And I," she answered firmly, "could think of nothing that would induce me to return."

Ah! that sweet, tantalizing voice, where had he heard it before?

"We must start," she said. "Follow me closely. Should I fall, push on as best you can until you see a large house well lighted. The ford is near. Should you fall," with a break in the soft tones, "I will turn back to the camp and guide another."

What a brave, unselfish spirit this was! What intrepidity was shrined in this weak woman's form!

Breathlessly and in silence they traversed the threatened path. The dark river rolled at one side of them; on the other, any bush or tree might hold a lurking foe. The night was dark and still. Each sound could be heard with startling distinctness. Suddenly a voice quite near cried out: "Who goes there?" The two urged their horses wildly forward, and a bullet whizzed past in the air, then another, and another; but now they were at last out of range.

"Are you hurt?" asked Captain Trevoir, with trembling anxiety, as they slackened a moment their pace.

"No; but that was very close, was it not?"

"You should never have subjected yourself to such terrible possibitities," he answered, almost angrily.

"I was not thinking of myself," she said.

More than a mile of the winding, danger-beset path had been passed, and the worst would soon be over. But scarcely had Captain Trevoir and his guide started on the second mile when again the command "Halt!" was heard, and so near that they could dimly discern the figure of a man but six feet away. Again they urged their horses forward. Again came the singing bullet, but this time it found a mark, and its course was followed by a groan.

"You are hurt!" cried the young officer, in gravest solicitude.

"My right arm is slightly wounded; I will guide the horse with my left," the lady replied. "But for heaven's sake let us push on!"

Oh, the agony of the next few moments for the wounded guide! How hard to throw off the deadly faintness which threatened each moment to overwhelm her! She heard as in a dream the words, "We are safe at last," when the lighted house came into view; then knew no more until she awoke to find her head, with its mass of soft, loosened hair, pillowed on the young officer's breast. He held her tenderly, and guided his horse as best he might.

"You can turn back now," she said, rousing herself; "the ford is near, and though the way has been tortuous, you can surely find it again. I will keep the fires in the house blazing, and when you arrive with your troops, a guide will conduct you to the ford."

"I will never leave you, madam, except within your father's door. You have been wounded, and for us. No matter what the urgency of our case, I will see you where you can be cared for."

"This is nothing," she answered quietly; "I have suffered from far deeper wounds."

The pained significance of her tone sharply touched him.

"Will you tell me your name?" he asked earnestly. "Your voice is like that of a former friend. Beside, I must know to whom we are so immeasurably indebted."

"My name is not unknown to you, Captain Trevoir; I have even heard you mention it this very night."

A quick and fatal revelation stunned him.

"Is it Clayton Garrett or Clayton Whitcomb?" he asked huskily, after a moment's pause, while his heart stood still for the answer.

"Clayton Garrett," coldly. "Arnold Whitcomb was for years engaged to my cousin, who is now his wife. I was never influenced by the motives which two years ago, and again to-night, you so freely attributed to me. You labored under a mistake."

"Good God! Clayton, do you speak the truth? Have I in thought and deed so cruelly wronged you? If so"—after a pause filled by fierce mental conflict—"my suffering for the past two years will be but slight indemnity for the injustice I have done."

"I did not love your friend," she continued, in quiet vindication. "If I had, rich or poor, I should have married him; and heaven is my witness," earnestly, "that I did not 'lead him on.' I was too absorbed, perhaps too thoughtless as to results; but, oh! I was not a 'heartless coquette.'"

"Say no more," he answered, with a groan; "every word you utter enters my heart like a two-edged blade. My own weapons have been turned against me. How harsh, how unjust I have been! How cruel to the one who, despite all the unkind thoughts I have endeavored to foster against her, has been dearest of all the world to me for these two years! My punishment will be bitter, but, Miss Garrett, you will have the sweet satisfaction of knowing that you have been and yet will be avenged."

"Do not speak to me so," she cried; "we have come through great danger together. You have yet to go and come again. Let us be at peace in the short time left."

"At peace!" bitterly, "when my whole heart is filled to breaking with love for you, and yours holds nothing but resentment for me."

They were riding now up the avenue to the lighted house. For an instant she lifted her eyes to his, but in the half-light he could not read their expression.

"Please set me down near this rustic bench," she said; "it will least alarm my mother if I enter alone."

He lifted her gently from the horse. "And is this good-bye?" he asked with whitening lips.

"It is," she answered coldly, "for you must hasten on. There is need for great dipatch."

"Then good-bye, Clayton," in broken tones. "May God bless and restore you, darling, and may He see fit to reward you nobly for this night's brave work." No other word of the sorrow gnawing so cruelly at his heart, and he was gone.

He had mounted his horse.

"Arthur," she cried wildly, "come back."

In an instant he was at her side.

"I may never see you again," she panted; "there must be truth between us now. It was for your sake that I acted as guide to-night. You have vouchsafed me nothing but pain from the first, but, oh! my love, I have always loved you."

"Clayton, dearest, can this be true? I do not deserve such happiness. But, if I am spared, a whole lifetime of love and devotion shall atone. This is our betrothal as well as good-bye," he whispered, as he clasped her close to his passionately throbbing heart, and left a kiss on the tender, upturned lips.

And on the morrow the enemy heard that a part of Forrest's troop, whom they had considered as snared and hemmed in, had been guided to a ford, and had thus escaped in the night.—*Belford's Magazine.*

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Mock Turtle Soup.

Put a well-seasoned calf's head in a soup kettle with two quarts of cold water and some salt to three pounds of head, and set it on a good fire. At the end of half an hour, the scum will have risen to the surface and the water will begin to boil. Set the kettle back: add a gill of cold water and take off all the scum. Now add one carrot, half as much turnip, one onion, with two cloves, one leek, one stalk of celery, one of parsley, one bay leaf and two cloves of garlic. Simmer until the head is cooked, but is not too soft; strain the broth and set the calf's head aside to cool. When cool cut four ounces of the skin into dice. Put two ounces of butter into a saucepan and set it on the fire. When melted add one tablespoonful of flour, stir, and, when turning brown, add three pints of broth and boil for five minutes; add the four ounces of calf's head dice, four ounces of truffles or mushrooms cut into dice, or two ounces of each, and boil five minutes. While boiling cut two hard-boiled eggs and half a lemon into dice and put them in the soup tureen, pour the boiling broth over them and serve.
—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

How to Use Stale Bread.

Slices of bread, no matter how stale, make good toast, if held for an instant over glowing coals. Pile them neatly on a plate and send to the table hot; or dip each slice quickly in a dish of boiling water to which has been added a large lump of butter and a little salt. This is called water toast, and should be served in a heated, covered dish. If milk toast is preferred, pile these dipped slices in a deep dish; boil a pint of milk, stir in a teaspoonful of corn-starch moistened with cold milk or water, a large lump of butter and a little salt. Stir all together until it begins to thicken, then pour over the toast.

Slices of stale bread are delicious spread with butter and browned in a quick oven, with a thin slice of cheese laid on each, and put back in the oven long enough to melt the cheese. They are nice also dipped in a batter made of one egg, one cup of milk, one cup of flour and one-half teaspoonful of salt; fried in hot butter or dripping until a light brown, and used as a breakfast or tea dish, or eaten with molasses or sugar as dessert.

Slices of toast are appetizing with poached eggs on top, or a spoonful of hash, minced fish, Welsh rare-bit, asparagus, etc. Or they may be cut in small squares and added to the soup as it goes to table.

Croutons, used with strained soups, are small squares of stale bread fried brown.

Slices of bread spread with butter may be laid on top of a good custard and baked in the usual manner. Or they may be laid in a dish alternately with stewed or preserved fruit, a custard poured over them, and baked.

Bits and broken pieces of bread should be spread on a pie-plate or baking-pan, and browned slowly in an oven, with the door open; rolled (while still hot) on a bread-board, and put away in tin boxes or air-tight jars. They will be found far nicer than cracker crumbs for dipding oysters, chops, cutlets, small fish or anything else which is fried in egg and cracker.

They are also delicious stirred in browned butter, and sprinkled over the top of meat dumplings; or used for potatoes au gratin, tomato farci, etc. They also make delicate and delicious puddings.—*Housewife.*

Recipes.

GRAHAM CAKE.—One cup of brown sugar, one cup of sour cream, two eggs, two cups of Graham flour, one teaspoonful of soda, a little salt and cinnamon if liked. If the cream is not sour, use less soda. Do not stir too stiff.

HICKORY-NUT CAKE.—One-half cup of butter, two cups of sugar and four eggs beaten separately; three cups of flour, one-half cup of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two cups of hickory-nut meats, minced, one teaspoonful of extract of vanilla.

COFFEE.—Take one tablespoonful of coffee for each person, put in a thin muslin sack and pour slowly over boiling water enough to make the amount required; let stand ten minutes, then take out the sack containing the grounds and the coffee is ready for use.

BLACK SPICE CAKE.—The yolks of four eggs; mix two teaspoonfuls and a half of baking powder in two cups and a half of flour, one cup of brown sugar, half cup of syrup, half cup of milk, half cup of butter. The butter must be melted after being measured and stirred with the sugar; two teaspoonfuls and a half of powdered cloves, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, the same of allspice; the spices must be put into the flour, the syrup added after the sugar and butter are stirred together, then the eggs and milk.

SOME QUEER CUSTOMERS

THAT GOTHAM'S GUNDEALERS HAVE TO LOOK OUT FOR.

The Would-Be Suicide—The Insanely Jealous Lady, and Lastly the Three Bad Boys.

"There is no one who has to be a better judge of human nature," said a Broadway gundealer, "than a man in my business. I can size a man up the minute he steps into my store, and if I notice anything peculiar in his manner I watch him as closely as a cat does a mouse. What for? Why, because I don't want my place made the scene of a sensational suicide if I can help it. I began business here in 1875, and during that period some rather exciting incidents have happened in front of my counter. Let me see, I believe it was in 1876," and the dealer scratched his head in a reminiscent manner, "that I was at my desk one morning making out some bills, when a gentleman fully six feet in height and broad shoulders in proportion, came in. 'Will you let me see some of your revolvers?' he asked, in an ordinary tone; 'I am desirous of getting one for target practice.' I showed him several of the finest I had in the case, but they didn't seem to suit him. Then he asked to see a derringer. This request, coupled with an indefinable feeling that I had already felt that there was something wrong about the man, aroused my suspicions. What on earth can he want of a derringer for target practice? I said to myself, but I showed him one. He said he would take it, and asked for a quantity of cartridges to go with it. 'I am very particular about my cartridges,' he said, as I was about to do them up. 'Will you kindly open one of the boxes so that I may examine them.' The request seemed reasonable, and I did so. He glanced at the cartridges, took a few from the box, examined them, and then replaced them, with the remark: 'I guess they're all right. You may do the package up.' His calm manner partially allayed my suspicions and I started to wrap up the revolver and cartridges, when the man suddenly exclaimed: 'By Jove! that's a funny thing,' pointing toward the door. I turned my head, and, seeing nothing unusual, took a step or two in the direction he pointed. Still seeing nothing strange, I turned to ask him what he referred to. I didn't ask him anything, though, but instead jumped forward just in time to prevent his brains being scattered upon the floor. While my head had been turned he had slipped a cartridge which he had concealed in his hand into the revolver, placed the muzzle against his temple, and was about to pull the trigger as I sprang upon him. My fingers closed on the hammer just as it was coming down, and broke its force so that the cartridge was indented but the least bit, not enough to fire it. The man seemed as cool as a cucumber, and surrendered the weapon to me without a word. I put it back in the case, and as I did so he looked at me inquiringly. 'Won't you sell it to me?' he asked, and when I replied most emphatically in the negative he said: 'Well, suit yourself,' and walked calmly out, humming a fragment of a then popular air. I have never seen the man since, but for weeks I watched the papers to see if a gentleman of his description had killed himself. If he did I never found any account of it."

"Do you think he killed himself?"

"I do not, for this reason. If you have ever investigated cases of suicide you must have noticed that a person generally kills himself upon the impulse of the moment. Of course there are exceptions to this rule, but they generally occur among the lower classes. If a man of any intelligence yields to a suicidal impulse and is foiled in his attempt he is likely to believe that fate has intervened and that his luck will change. It is unlikely, therefore, unless he is crazy, that he will again attempt to take his life."

"Have you ever had any other strange experiences of a similar nature?"

"I can't remember any just like that I have told you about, but I have had other strange ones. One morning a woman who was refined looking and had quite ladylike manners, came in and asked to see some revolvers. I showed her some from which she selected one. 'This one will do,' she said, 'please load it for me.' I told her that I couldn't do that, as it was against my rules. She urged me for some little time to load it, but I still refused. 'Very well, keep it then,' and sailed out in an indignant manner. Hardly had she passed through the door when a detective with whom I was well acquainted came in. 'Did you sell that lady a revolver?' he asked. I told him I had not. 'Very well, don't sell her one if she should come here again,' he said, and rushed out after her. Either the same or following day she came in again. 'I'll take that revolver,' she said. 'I've got a friend who will load it for me.' 'I am sorry, madame,' I replied, 'but I cannot sell it to you.' 'Can't sell it to me,' she exclaimed. 'That's strange. What's the reason you can't?' I told her that I could give her no reason, but I could not sell her the revolver. She appeared very indignant, and went out, simply saying she would buy one somewhere else. A few days after I saw my friend, the detective, and he told me that the lady was well known in society, where she was a great favorite. 'She has a fine looking husband, who is devoted to her,' he said, 'but at times she becomes insanely jealous of him for no cause at all. At such times she is really out of her mind, and unless watched would do herself or him some injury. Every two or three months she has those spells, which generally last a day or two and then pass away. At such times I am employed to watch her. I get well paid for doing it, or you can bet I'd steer clear of such work. It's no picnic, I can assure you.'"

"Did you ever see the lady again?"

"Yes. Not long after she passed here leaning on the arm of a tall, handsome gentleman, whom, I suppose, was her husband. She was chatting gayly with him, and both seemed supremely happy. As they passed I saw her glance in my direction, but apparently without recognition. I understand that she is entirely cured now.

"There is one more curious case that I want to tell you of, and then I'll stop. One cold March afternoon three small boys, the oldest of whom could not have been over 13, swaggered into my store and asked 'ter see some of them guns and pistols.' I showed them some rifles and revolvers, and the oldest one of the crowd selected a Remington rifle, two revolvers, a quantity of ammunition, three bowie knives and some fishing tackle. The whole bill amounted to $80, and they settled it then and there. Of course, I knew there was something wrong, and so while the boys were selecting their outfit I sent my office boy out with a note on which I had written 'Call the first policeman you come across.' The policeman came and took the boys, outfit and all, to the station house. When the case came up before Justice White the next day it was discovered that the three little rascals had robbed a third boy of $80, which his father had sent him with to pay the rent. Filled with a desire to go West and kill Indians they had secured the money and came to me to buy their outfit. The remaining $36 was to pay their fares West. It is unnecessary to add that they never got further than the reform school, where I believe they still linger in durance vile."
New York Press.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The total number of Mormons is 260,000.

Under the State law of Michigan no duelist can cast a vote.

The center of population is in the vicinity of Indianapolis, Ind.

A cooking school in Pittsburg, makes a specialty of educating men cooks.

In the year 1888, Pawtucket, R. I., polled 1888 Republican presidential votes.

It is said that a man can live and support a family on ten cents a day in Mexico.

Barbecue is derived from the French words *barbe a queue* which means from snout to tail.

In the Sandwich Islands the natives paint their faces and knock out their front teeth in mourning for their friends.

One of the gifts to the Russian Czarina during her late visit with the Czar to Baku, was a bouquet-holder valued at $10,000.

A talking piano, operated by numerous keys and producing words of all kinds, is one of the curiosities at a New York museum.

An Oregon man has in his garden a tomato vine that is thirteen feet high, and the branches of which cover an area of twenty feet.

Three Englishmen now have statues in France—Lord Brougham at Cannes, Jenner at Boulogne-sur-Mer, and Shakespeare in Paris.

A man who was severely injured in a row in New York the other day, had his wounds photographed so that their extent could be shown in court after they had healed.

A newspaper man in Liverpool secured the names of 482 sailors, and only two among them were named Jack. In all his talk with them he never heard them use a nautical expression.

Bread baked from basswood sawdust and corn starch passed muster in a Boston restaurant as "Indian bread," but some of the eaters afterward complained that their hunger had not been satisfied.

A new humanitarian society has been organized in New York. One of its objects as laid down in the constitution is to compel storekeepers employing counter clerks of either sex to provide seats for them.

While a wedding party was waiting for a squire to perform the ceremony at Alpharetta, Ga., the groom excused himself and fled. The bride proposed to the groomsman on the spot, and they were married within an hour.

John Stokes, of Philadelphia, has just been awarded $100 damages against the man who hit him in the eye with a potato aimed at quite another person, and thereby drew blood, and is said to have injured the sight of Mr. Stokes.

Orwell was four years a flourishing little town in Kansas, with a good newspaper and other signs of prosperity. Now it has not a single inhabitant, and the houses gaze vacantly on the surrounding prairie. The railroad was extended and the people had to go with it.

Mr. Mellelond, of Dakota, has a horse that is just like all other horses till you come to the pastern joint, below which he branches into two shinbones and stands upon two perfect feet to each of his forelegs. He is quite as nimble as if he had but the normal complement of extremities. The owner, who has refused $2500 for half of him, is yet willing to take $5000 for the whole.

Pneumonia's Fatal Progress.

According to a medical contemporary, Dr. Gouverneur L. Smith, of New York, has just given some interesting and startling facts in regard to pneumonia. Dr. Smith points out that the disease is becoming worse every year, increasing rathing than decreasing, both in the number of cases and the percentage of mortality. The statistics of the Pennsylvania Hospital shows that the mortality from pneumonia there advanced from 6¼ per cent. in 1847 to 18½ per cent. in 1867, and 31 per cent. in 1886. Similarly, in the New York Hospital the ratio of mortality from this disease is more than double what it was in 1878. Thirty or forty years ago it was regarded as serious, but it did not excite anything like the alarm it does to-day. Dr. Smith is rather inclined to believe that the medical art, instead of progressing in its treatment of pneumonia, has actually gone back; and holds that the old methods of treating the disease at the time it was less deadly to have been abandoned for methods more finical but less efficacious. The first requisite, he insists, is a "superabundance of pure air about the patient. In pneumonia the breathing apparatus only partially performs its functions, for the diseased parts of the lungs are substantially useless. 'The working portion must perform the work of two lungs for a week or ten days in order to maintain the blood in a proper condition to sustain life;' and, therefore, 'the patient requires purer air and vastly more than one in sound health.' 'Pure air as a remedial agent in the management of pneumonia and other disorders, both acute and chronic, has ever been a more potent ally of therapeutics than any panacea offered by alchemy or any hobbledehoy presented by modern chemistry.'"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Fantastic Canes of Rare Woods.

One of this week's steamships brought over more and prettier cane and umbrella novelties than have ever been imported in one lot before. The larger number consist of French and Spanish creations, and of woods and ivory from the Holy Land. Spotted palm and Egyptian olive are perhaps the prettiest woods among the lot, and when capped and swedged with beautifully grained ivory they make canes which delight the eye of the most conservative connoisseur. The Egyptian olive wood is used principally in umbrella handles in the unfinished state.

Bouillion blonde, a very light wood from Algeria, and accasia, which grows in Spain, complete the list of new woods. Bleached buckhorn handles, with extra large, full crown, and lizard skin handles from Tunis, which have a decidedly snakish appearance, will please the ultra fashionable.

Mexican onyx is now being used in various designs for handles; shaped in Masonic emblems, it makes up very attractively, and bids fair to have a large run.—*New York Sun.*

The wife of a Wall street banker is reported as having invented a machine for making wire rope, the patent for which she has sold for $25,000 cash and a royalty.

Slave Traffic.

The dispatches from Zanzibar show some of the difficulties in the way of suppressing the slave trade there. One element available against the slave traders is furnished by the missionaries, who have a great many stations around lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika and Albert and Victoria Nyanza, and between those regions and the coast. These include Protestant and Catholic missions, and a point on which German, English and Scotch missionaries agree, is the enormity of this traffic in human beings and the need of opposing it at all hazards. Some of them have shown themselves of the church militant in this respect, having repeatedly fought the slave traders. The appeals of Cardinal Lavigerie are well known and are founded on personal observation. From the missionaries have been gathered some of the most startling statistics as to the extent of this traffic. The alleged tripartite agreement between the Sultan, the Arab traders, and the English East Africa Company, whose authenticity is denied in the current dispatches, refers to the English missions as being obliged to restore runaway slaves to thir owners. It is safe to say that they would not agree to anything of the sort.

Stingy Duke.

The parsimony of the Duke of Edinburgh has lately been exhibited in another direction. When the duke and duchess went to Greece with the English fleet, of which the duke is admiral, it was discovered that a trunk containing certain indispensable articles of attire belonging to the duchess had been left behind at Malta. The duke could readily have telegraphed for the trunk and had it forwarded by next day's steamer, but being unwilling to do so on the ground of the expense involved, he dispatched one of the vessels of his squadron back to Malta to bring back the trunk and its contents. The trip involved a tax of some hundreds of pounds to the English tax-payer, but, of course, cost the duke nothing.

Pleasant Correspondence.

Mrs. Harrison has been in weekly correspondence with Mrs. Cleveland since the election, with reference to many household affairs, which a woman of Mrs. Harrison's domestic thoughtfulness and care would deem important to know. It is said by those who seem to speak from knowledge of past changes of White House occupants, that more friendly relationship with the outgoing and incoming families never existed.

AUSTRIAN locomotive engineers are congratulating themselves upon the additional safety from accident which a recent invention affords them. The device, which is intended to prevent the serious effects of railway collisions, consists of a number of glass tubes projecting some distance in front of the engine. If these tubes are broken by an obstacle an electrical movement applies to the brakes and the train is brought to an immediate standstill.

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While blizzards are devastating the Atlantic states, Dakota farmers are plowing in field.

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To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y,
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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Does Religion Pay?"

TEXT: *"Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come."*—I. Timothy iv., 8.

A happy New Year to one and all!

There is a gloomy and passive way of waiting for the events of the opening year to come upon us, and there is a heroic way of going out to meet them, strong in God and fearing nothing. When the body of Catiline was found on the battle-field it was found far in advance of all his troops and among the enemy; and the best way is not for us to lie down and let the events of life trample over us, but to go forth in a Christian spirit determined to conquer.

The papers were made out, and some of you have just entered into business partnerships, and others of you take higher positions in the commercial establishment where you were engaged, and others have entered upon new enterprises, and there were last week in these cities ten thousand business changes. You are expecting prosperity, and I am determined, so far as I have anything to do with it, that you shall not be disappointed, and therefore I propose, as God may help me this morning, to project upon your attention a new element of success. You will have in the business firm, frugality, patience, industry, perseverance, economy—a very strong business firm, but there needs to be one member added, mightier than them all, and not a silent partner either—the one introduced by my text: "Godliness which is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come."

I suppose you are all willing to admit that Godliness is important in its eternal relations; but perhaps some of you say: "All I want is an opportunity to say a prayer before I die, and all will be well." There are a great many people who suppose that if they can finally get safely out of this world into a better world, they will have exhausted the entire advantage of our holy religion. They talk as though religion were a mere nod of recognition which we are to give to the Lord Jesus on our way up to a heavenly mansion; as though it were an admission ticket, of no use except to give in at the door of heaven. And there are thousands of people who have great admiration for a religion of the shroud, and a religion of the coffin, and a religion of the hearse, and a religion of the cemetery, who have no appreciation of a religion for the bank, for the farm, for the factory, for the warehouse, for the jeweler's shop, for the broker's office. Now, while I would not throw any slur on a post-mortem religion, I want this morning, and on the first Sabbath of the new year, to eulogize an ante-mortem religion. A religion that is of no use to you while you live, will be of no use to you when you die. "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come." And I have always noticed that when the grace is very low in a man's heart he talks a great deal in prayer meetings about deaths, and about coffins, and about churchyards. I have noticed that the healthy Christian, the man who is living near to God, and is on the straight road to Heaven, is full of jubilant satisfaction, and talks about the duties of this life, understanding well that if God helps him to live right He will help him to die right.

Now, in the first place, I remark that Godliness is good for a man's physical health. I do not mean to say that it will restore a broken down constitution, or drive rheumatism from the limbs, or neuralgia from the temples, or pleurisy from the side; but I do mean to say that it gives one such habits and puts one in such condition as is most favorable for physical health. That I believe, and that I avow. Everybody knows that buoyancy of spirit is good physical advantage. Gloom, unrest, dejection are at war with every pulsation of the heart, and with every respiration of the lungs. It lowers the vitality, it slackens the circulation, while exhilaration of spirit pours the very balm of heaven through all the currents of life. The scene of insecurity which sometimes hovers over an unregenerate man, or pounces upon him with the blast of ten thousand trumpets of terror, is most depleting and most exhausting, while the feeling that all things are working together for my good now, and for my everlasting welfare, is conducive to physical health.

You will observe that Godliness induces industry, which is the foundation of good health. There is no law of hygiene that will keep a lazy man well. Pleurisy will stab him, erysipelas will burn him, jaundice will discolor him, gout will cripple him, and the intelligent physician will not prescribe antiseptic, or febrifuge, or anodyne, but saws, and hammers, and yardsticks, and crowbars, and pickaxes. There is no such thing as good physical condition without positive work of some kind, although you should sleep on down of swan, or ride in carriage of softest upholstery, or have on your table all the luxuries that were poured from the wine-vats of Ispahan and Shiraz. Our religion says: "Away to the bank! away to the field! away to the shop! away to the factory! do something that will enlist all the energies of your body, mind and soul." "Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord;" while upon the bare back of the idler and drone comes down the sharp lash of the apostle as he says: "If any man will not work, neither shall he eat."

Oh, how important in this day, when so much is said about anatomy and physiology and therapeutics and some new style of medicine is ever and anon springing upon the world, that you should understand that the highest school of medicine is the school of Christ, which declares that "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is as well as that which is to come." So if you start out two men in the world with equal physical health, and then one of them shall get the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ in his heart, and the other shall not get it, the one who becomes a son of the Lord Almighty will live the longer. "With long life will I satisfy thee, and show thee My salvation."

Again I remark that Godliness is good for the intellect. I know some have supposed that just as soon as a man enters into the Christian life his intellect goes into a bedwarfing process. So far from that, religion will give new brilliancy to the intellect, new strength to the imagination, new force to the will, and wider swing to all the intellectual faculties. Christianity is the great central fire at which Philosophy has lighted its brightest torch. The religion of the Lord Jesus Christ is the fountain out of which learning has dipped its clearest draught. The Helicon poured forth no such inspiring waters as those which flow from under the throne of God clear as crystal. Religion has given new energy to Poesy, weeping in Dr. Young's "Night Thoughts," teaching in Cowper's "Task," flaming in Charles Wesley's hymns, and rushing with archangelic splendor through Milton's "Paradise Lost." The religion of Jesus Christ has hung in studio and in gallery of art and in Vatican, the best pictures—Titian's "Assumption," Raphael's "Transfiguration," Rubens's "Descent from the Cross," Claude's "Burning Bush," and Angelo's "Last Judgment." Religion has made the best music of the world—Haydn's "Creation," Handel's "Messiah," Mozart's "Requiem." Is it possible that a religion which builds such indestructible monuments, and which lifts its ensign on the highest promontories of worldly power, can have any effect upon a man's intellect but elevation and enlargement? Now, I commend Godliness as the best mental discipline—better than belles-lettres to purify the taste, better than mathematics to harness the mind to all intricacy and elaboration, better than logic to marshal the intellectual forces for onset and victory. It will go with Hugh Miller and show him the footprints of the Creator in the red sandstone. It will go with the botanist and show him celestial glories encamped under the curtain of a water-lily. It will go with the astronomer on the great heights where God shepherds the great flock of worlds, that wander on the hills of heaven answering His voice as He calls them all by their names.

Again I remark that Godliness is profitable for one's disposition. Lord Ashley, before he went into a great battle, was heard to offer this prayer: "O Lord, I shall be very busy to-day; if I forget Thee, forget me not." With such a Christian disposition as that, a man is independent of all circumstances. Our piety will have a tinge of our natural temperament. If a man be cross and sour, and fretful naturally, after he becomes a Christian he will always have to be armed against the rebellion of those evil inclinations; but religion has tamed the wildest nature; it has turned fretfulness into gratitude, despondency into good cheer, and those who were hard and ungovernable and uncompromising have been made pliable and conciliatory. Good resolution, reformatory effort, will not effect the change. It takes a mightier arm and a mightier hand to bend evil habits than the hand that bent the bow of Ulysses, and it takes a stronger lasso than ever held the buffalo on the prairie. A man cannot go forth with any human weapons and contend successfully against these Titans armed with uptorn mountain. But you have known men into whose spirit the influence of the Gospel of Christ came, until their disposition was entirely changed. So it was with two merchants in New York. They were very antagonistic. They had done all they could to injure each other. They were in the same line of business. One of the merchants was converted to God. Having been converted, he asked the Lord to teach him how to bear himself toward that business antagonist, and he was impressed with the fact that it was his duty when a customer asked for certain kinds of goods which he had not, but which he knew his opponent had, to recommend him to go to that store. I suppose that is about the hardest thing a man could do; but being thoroughly converted to God, he resolved to do that very thing, and being asked for a certain kind of goods which he had not he said: "You go to such and such a store, and you will get it." After awhile, merchant number two found these customers coming so sent, and he found also that merchant number one had been brought to God, and he sought the same religion. Now they are good friends and good neighbors, the grace of God entirely changing their disposition.

"Oh," says some one, "I have a rough, jagged, impetuous nature, and religion can't do anything for me." Do you know that Martin Luther and Robert Newton and Richard Baxter were impetuous, all-consuming natures, yet the grace of God turned them into the mightiest usefulness? A manufacturer cares but very little for a stream that slowly runs through the meadow, but a strong torrent that leaps from rock to rock, and rushes with mad energy through the valley and out toward the sea. Along that river you will find fluttering shuttles and grinding mill and flashing water wheel. And a nature, the swiftest, the most rugged and the most tremendous, that is the nature God turns into greatest usefulness. Oh, how many who have been pugnacious, and hard to please, and irascible, and more bothered about the mote in their neighbor's eye than about the beam like ship timber in their own eye, who have been entirely changed by the grace of God, and have found out that "Godliness is profitable for the life that now is as well as for the life which is to come."

Again I remark that religion is good for a man's worldly business. I know the general theory is, the more business the less religion, the more religion the less business. Not so, thought Dr. Hans, in his "Biography of a Christian Merchant," when he says: "He grew in grace the last six years of his life more than at any time in his life; during those six years he had more business crowding him than at any other time." In other words, the more worldly business a man has, the more opportunity to serve God. Does religion exhilarate or retard worldly business? is the the practical question for you to discuss. Does it hang like a mortgage over the farm? Is it a bad debt on the ledger? Is it a lien against the estate? Does it crowd the door through which customers come for broadcloths and silks? Now, religion will hinder your business if it be a bad business, or if it be a good business wrongfully conducted. If you tell lies behind the counter, if you use false weights and measures, if you put sand in sugar, and beet-juice in vinegar, and lard in butter, and sell for one thing that which is another thing, then religion will interfere with that business; but a lawful business, lawfully conducted, will find the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ its mightiest auxiliary.

Religion will give an equipoise of spirit, it will keep you from ebullitions of temper—and you know a great many fine businesses have been blown to atoms by bad temper—it will keep you from worriment about frequent loss, it will keep you industrious and prompt, it will keep you back from squandering and dissipation, it will give you a kindness of spirit which will be easily distinguished from that mere store courtesy which shakes hands violently with you, asking about the health of your family when there is no anxiety to know whether your child is well or sick! But the anxiety is to know how many dozen cambric pocket handkerchiefs you will take and pay cash down. It will prepare you for the practical duties of every-day life. I do not mean to say that religion will make us financially rich, but I do say that it will give us, it will assure us, of a comfortable sustenance at the start, a comfortable subsistence all the way through, and it will help us to direct the bank, to manage the traffic, to conduct all our business matters, and to make the most insignificant affair of our life a matter of vast importance glorified by Christian principle.

In New York city there was a merchant hard in his dealings with his fellows, who had written over his banking house, or his counting-house room: "No compromise." Then when some merchant got in a crisis and went down—no fault of his, but a conjunction of evil circumstances—and all the other merchants were willing to compromise—they would take seventy-five cents on the dollar, or fifty cents, or twenty cents—coming to this man last of all, he said: "No compromise; I'll take one hundred cents on the dollar, and I can afford to wait." Well, the wheel turned, and after a while that man was in a crisis or business, and he sent out his agents to compromise, and the agents said to the merchants: "Will you take fifty cents on the dollar?" "No." "Will you take anything?" "We'll take one hundred cents on the dollar. No compromise." And the man who wrote the inscription over his counting-house died in destitution. Oh, we want more of the kindness of the Gospel and the spirit of love in our business enterprises! How many young men have found in the religion of Jesus Christ a practical help! How many there are in this house to-day who could testify out of their own experience that Godliness is profitable for the life that now is. There were times in their business career when they went here for help, and there for help, and yonder for help, and got no help until they knelt before the Lord crying for His deliverance, and the Lord rescued them.

In a bank not far from our great metropolis—a village bank—an officer could not balance his accounts. He had worked at them day after day, night after night, and he was sick nigh unto death as a result. He knew he had not taken one farthing from that bank, but somehow, for some reason inscrutable then, the accounts wouldn't balance. The time rolled on, and the morning of the day when the books should pass under the inspection of the other officers arrived, and he felt himself in awful peril, conscious of his own integrity but unable to prove that integrity. That morning he went to the bank early, and he knelt down before God and told the whole story of his mental anguish, and he said: "O Lord, I have done right; I have preserved my integrity, but here I am about to be overthrown unless Thou should come to my rescue. Lord, deliver me." And for one hour he continued the prayer before God, and then he rose and went to an old blotter that he had forgotten all about. He opened it and there lay a sheet of figures which he only needed to add to another line of figures—some line of figures he had forgotten, and knew not where he had laid them—and the accounts were balanced, and the Lord delivered him. You are an infidel if you do not believe it. The Lord delivered him. God answered his prayer as He will answer your prayer, O man of business, in every crisis when you come to Him. Now, if this be so, then I am persuaded, as you are, of the fact that the vast majority of Christians do not fully test the value of their religion. They are like a farmer in California, with fifteen thousand acres of good wheat land and culturing only a quarter of an acre. Why do you not go forth and make the religion of Jesus Christ a practical affair every day of your business life and all this year, beginning now, and to-morrow morning putting into practical effect this holy religion and demonstrating in your life that Godliness is profitable here as well as hereafter!

How can you get along without this religion? Is your physical health so good you do not want this divine tonic? Is your mind so clear, so vast, so comprehensive that you do not want this divine inspiration? Is your worldly business so thoroughly established that you have no use for that religion which has been the help and deliverance of tens of thousands of men in crises of worldly trouble? And if what I have said this morning is true, then you see what a fatal blunder it is when a man adjourns to life's expiration the uses of religion. A man who postpones religion to sixty years of age gets religion fifty years too late. He may get into the kingdom of God by final repentance, but what can compensate him for a whole lifetime unalleviated and uncomforted? You want religion to-day in the training of that child. You will want religion to-morrow in dealing with that Western customer. You wanted religion yesterday to curb your temper. Is your arm strong enough to beat your way through the floods? Can you without being encased in the mail of God's eternal help go forth amid the assault of all hell's sharpshooters? Can you walk alone across these crumbling graves and amid these gaping earthquakes? Can you, waterlogged and mast-shivered, outlive the gale? Oh, how many there have been who, postponing the religion of Jesus Christ, have plunged into mistakes they never could correct although they lived eighty years after, and like serpents crushed under cart-wheels, dragging their mauled bodies under the rocks to die; so these men have fallen under the wheel of awful calamity, crushed here, destroyed forever, while a vast multitude of others have taken the religion of Jesus Christ into every-day life, and first, in practical business affairs, and secondly, on the throne of heavenly triumph, have illustrated, while angels looked on and a universe approved, the glorious truth that "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life which now is as well as of that which is to come."

ONE FOR THE MICROBE.

Mrs. Noseup has always contended that her husband's tobacco habit was a vile thing.

"There," remarked Mrs. Noseup, as she turned from the scientific journal, "it says here that there are no microbes to be found in tobacco."

"That's where the microbe shows his good sense," said Mr. Noseup.

WINTER QUARTERS.

SCENES AT A MENAGERIE DURING COLD WEATHER.

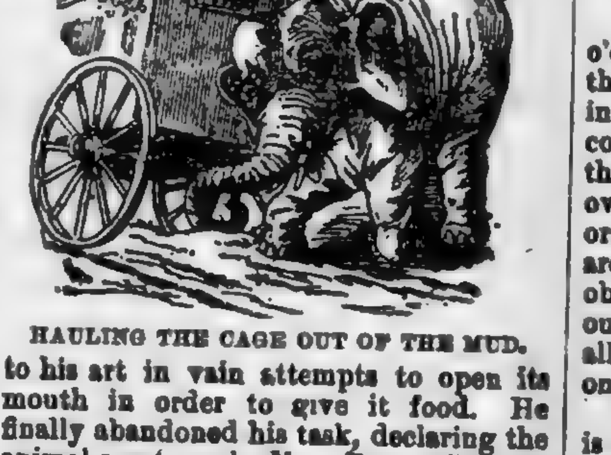
A Burmese Cow's Affection for a Young Goat—The Lockjawed Camel that Lives on Water, Etc., Etc.

"That is the strangest attachment I ever saw formed, and I've been around with circuses, man and boy, for forty-six years," said Harry Pierce, the veteran in charge of Grenier's wild beasts, in the winter quarters of the menagerie at the corner of Randolph and Ann streets. He referred to a white Burmese cow and a white kid, which were made fast, close by one another, to a wheel of the great cage in which was the hippopotamus. "Why, sir," said Pierce, approaching close to the animals with the *Herald* reporter, "we dare not separate them, even for a few moments, lest the cow go into fits. She will cry, moan and take on like a human being if it is out of her sight for a moment. She is evidently under the delusion that it is her calf. She will lick it, get close by its side, insist upon its having the choice of all food and fight for it, if needs be."

THE LOCK-JAWED CAMEL.

The reporter, being somewhat skeptical upon the latter point, drew close to the little goat and began to tease it. Well for him was it that Mr. Pierce was close at hand, else had the horns of the humped cow tossed him in the air. Accepting the remainder of the statements as facts, the reporter turned about, when his eye fell upon a goldish-red dog, possessed of intelligent face and soft, melting eyes. Nature had ungenerously withheld forelegs from the canine, which did not appear, however, to lie awake nights worrying over the niggardliness manifest in its make-up; for a jollier, better-natured, fatter dog could not be come up with in a month's journey.

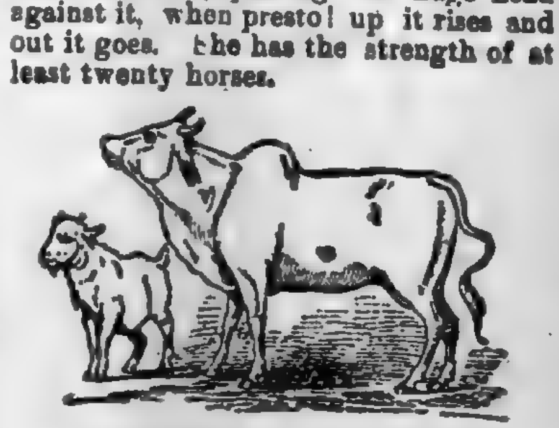
Strangest, though, of all the sights in Grenier's collection is a giant camel, a bactrian, which is suffering from lockjaw. Its mouth has been shut fast since October 10, and in all that time it has not taken any sustenance whatsoever, except a very small amount of water, say a quart or so, in each twenty-four hours. It is somewhat gaunt in appearance, it is true; yet at the request of the reporter Mr. Pierce caused it to move around, and it stepped forward seemingly without an effort, stalking up and down the room after the ungainly springlike manner peculiar to its class. There was not the slightest appearance of weakness. Its jaws are locked as firmly as though a half score of bolts had been driven through them and riveted there. A veterinarian of skill attended the great beast every morning for a month, exhausting every means known to his art in vain attempts to open its mouth in order to give it food. He finally abandoned his task, declaring the animal must surely die. But will it do so? Already it has shamed Tanner. Possessed of infinite powers of endurance, having a considerable amount of flesh to draw upon, is it not possible for it to hold out until the lock terminates? Mr. Grenier hopes so, for the animal is young and of extra value, because it is a superb beast of great stature, trained to draw wagons with the docility of an old dray horse.



HAULING THE CAGE OUT OF THE MUD.

There is much of interest attaching to a circus and menagerie in winter quarters. Wild beasts on exhibition are seen usually at some little distance from the cage. Here, if one be a friend of keeper or the owner, he can see them as they are, observe their habits, admire their beauty, strength or intelligence, and finally leave, feeling that he has been brought face to face with the wild beasts and become acquainted with them.

Two great elephants are close companions of the lock-jawed camel. One of them, Jennie, [illegible] animal, which is a veritable beast of burden. Her daily task, when the circus is on the road, is to place all the wagons in position in the tent. So, too, when a wagon sticks fast in the mud or a deep rut, it is she who gets behind it, placing her huge head against it, when presto! up it rises and out it goes. She has the strength of at least twenty horses.



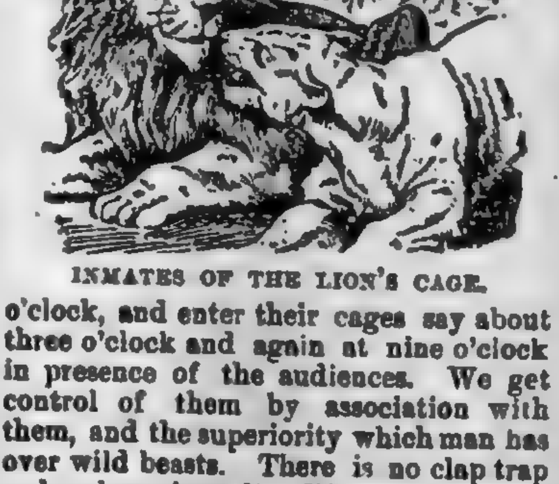
THE BACTRIAN COW AND PET KID.

ther, it may be well to inform the curious that an elephant when on the road requires two bushels of oats and 200 pounds of hay daily. His allowance of water is forty gallons in the same time. In winter, when resting, he eats 250 pounds of hay and drinks forty to fifty gallons of water. Grain is denied to him until he starts out on his spring campaign. Elephants are inordinately fond of whisky and beer. Keepers, whether teetotalers themselves or not, are of the opinion that whisky is a good medicine for the beasts, and occasionally they give to each a half-gallon in bottles. No old toper ever displayed greater zeal in emptying a glass than do these monsters in uncorking a bottle and draining its contents, only to seize another and another, as fast as handed to them.

"Do they feel it?" said Mr. Pierce. "Of course they do. They are like men folks, too, showing by their actions that in the wine is truth. If a beast is of an ugly disposition when sober, he will be meaner than the meanest when drunk. If of a lively disposition when sober, he'll be frisky as a lamb and gay as a peacock in spring time when drunk. I guess they have headaches afterward, too, like human beings. They look miserable enough to have the biggest sort of big heads; but they don't complain of it to me.

"We give the lions about fifteen pounds of meat each per day, feeding them but once in twenty-four hours every day in the week except Sunday. Sundays are fast days for carnivorous animals in all the menageries. They receive nothing in the shape of food from Saturday morning to Monday morning. I do not perceive that it makes any difference with them. You know that in a wild state they are frequently compelled to go a long time without food when it is scarce."

Mr. Pierce, who was one of the earliest of lion tamers, laughed at the idea of going in among them just after they had eaten. "That is a big mistake," said he. "It is strange how many sensible people swallow that yarn. All of the cat family are uglier and crosser just after eating than at any other time. We feed them in the morning about ten



INMATES OF THE LION'S CAGE.

o'clock, and enter their cages say about three o'clock and again at nine o'clock in presence of the audiences. We get control of them by association with them, and the superiority which man has over wild beasts. There is no clap trap or humbug about it. We teach them we are masters, and they learn to fear and obey, if not to love us. It is a dangerous business, however, for the cats are all treacherous, and one can avoid attack only by constant vigilance."

Returning to the animals, in a stall is a horse twenty-one hands high with a weight of more than a ton and a quarter, whose great solid face is in marked contrast with the chipper, intelligent countenance of the diminutive Shetland.

Dick, the jaguar, beautifully spotted, is tame and likes to be petted. In the cage adjoining him is a brute of a puma, which, ever restless, strides up and down its cage. A ferocious, ungrateful wretch, it would murder the man who feeds it, as it killed its beautiful and more docile mate a short time ago. Perhaps the meanest brute in the aggregation is a big mandril, whose purple-blue breast swells with rage at the slightest provocation. Untamed and untamable, it springs forward mad to seize and to tear every one passing the cage.

A curiosity is a den of five black wolves which commemorated their first night with Mr. Grenier by making a supper off the sixth, the largest of their number.

In the same apartment are Prince, Belle and Rose, three fine lions. Prince three weeks ago was the proud father

A CONTRAST IN SIZE.

the prettiest of baby lions. It was three months old when its voracious appetite was the cause of its death. It choked to death over a bunk of meat too large for its little throat. During the last month of its life it was passed around to ladies and children, who delightfully held it in their arms, fondling and caressing the feline without thought of its fierceness should it be spared to adult age.

Before referring to other animals fur-

THE SPIRIT MOVES THEM.

The house which the wild animals with the horses occupy is large and roomy. The premises are never left unguarded for a single moment. When Mr. Pierce's duties end for the day he is succeeded by an intelligent keeper who remains until his return in the morning. Besides these there is a superintendent, watchman and divers assistants. Insurance companies demand twelve per cent. for the risk, which they consider very hazardous. Rather than pay this every precaution is taken against fire, while ways of egress are many. There is something homelike about the place. One regarding the animals in their several apartments can scarcely bring himself to realize that once these beasts were wild and a terror to man. Now they are cared for better than many human beings in this great city. If sick they are nursed tenderly. Strong attachments grow up between keepers and the animals in their charge, even where, as in the cases of the baboon and puma, they are known to be treacherous, and love not in return for the many kindnesses heaped upon them.—*Chicago Herald.*

Will Wed a Prince.

This is a portrait of Miss Bessie Woodville, the Baltimore belle, who, as announced by cable, is to marry Prince Pless, of the German Embassy at Paris.—*Chicago Enquirer.*

OF COURSE.

A man who had been arrested and arraigned at a police court, and required to give bonds for a further hearing, brought in a citizen who said he was perfectly willing to go on the bonds.

"Own any real estate?" asked his Honor.

"No, sir."

"Got any money to deposit?"

"No, sir."

"Then how do you expect to go bail for him?"

"Why, he's my brother-in-law, and a mighty good talker."

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

A true principal never dies.

Activity is not always energy.

Every man owes a debt to mankind.

Be the architect of your own fortune.

Health is too costly a blessing to be fooled away.

A man of business is not always a business man.

Loyalty to best convictions is an important duty.

A man of maxims only is like a Cyclops with one eye, and that eye placed in the back of his head.

What view must we take of the persecutions which befall us from the blundering misapprehensions of others relating to our intentions.

They who call themselves men of the world, and pride themselves accordingly upon their knowledge, are of all men those who know least of human nature.

A person shows his standard of character by the standard he holds for others. Often he knows no higher standard than those among whom he lives.

The blessings of fortune are the lowest; the next are the bodily advantages of strength and health; but the superlative blessings, in fine, are those of the mind.

"It is the habitual thought that frames itself into our life. Our confidential friends have not as much to do in shaping our lives as the thoughts which we harbor."

The question of beauty takes us out of surfaces, to thinking of the foundations of things. The tint of the flower proceeds from its root, and the lusters of the sea shell begin with its existence.

This evil fortune which attends extraordinary men hath been imputed to divers causes that need not be set down when so obvious a one occurs, that when a great genius appears the dunces are all in conspiracy against him.

Remodeling Quaker Marriage Laws.

Important changes in the marriage laws of the younger branch of the Society of Friends are now under consideration and will be submitted to the next quarterly meeting. The changes recommended are "to discourage" instead of to "discountenance" mixed marriages; or strike out the prohibition against courting or "keeping company" with or attending the weddings of people who are not Quakers. The rule recommending "treating with" persons violating these regulations and "testifying against" them in case they remain obdurate is materially modified, giving the monthly meeting the right to condone the offense if the accused gives evidence of being approachable in other respects. Paragraph 54 of the Book of Discipline, adopted in 1846, renders parties liable to be expelled for marrying out of the order, or, if both amenable to Friends' law, without the sanction of the monthly meeting is modified to allow the retention of the member without a written acknowledgment, provided it be found that he or she is desirous of continuing a member of the society. If both parties are "amenable" and after care has been extended are not prepared to make satisfactory explanation in writing, they are to be released from membership. The last paragraph has also been rendered more liberal in its provisions for authorized marriages with persons not members of the Society of Friends.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Ground on Fire.

The Winnemucca (Col.) Silver State says: At the upper end of what was Humboldt lake when there was much water in the river, the ground is made up principally of tule roots and resembles peat somewhat. Recently a fire got started in the roots and the ground is now burning and fills the valley with volumes of dense smoke. The [illegible] say a fire was started in that [illegible] many years ago and it burned for months.

CHILTON VIEW.

ublished Every Thursday Morning.

LANTON, ALA., JAN. 24, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ne copy one year - - - $1.50
ne copy six months - - - 75
ne copy four " - - - 50

The Montgomery Dispach in its new dress is a paper beautiful to look upon and most interesting to

It is said the Florida Legislature which meets in February will favor the proposition of annexing West Florida to Alabama.

Rev. L. F. Whitten, formerly of Birmingham charges the Democrats of the magic city with fraud and bulldozing in their elections.

The Advertiser's imperial edition was a model specimen of journalism and may do the State some good if properly circulated.

The Senate has decided to confirm Capt. W. L. Bragg, of Montgomery, as one of the inter-state commerce commissioners for a second term.

The relatives of one of the parties killed by the Sheriff's posse in Birmingham on December 8th have brought suit against the Sheriff for $25,000.

Maj. J. G. Harris would be a good man for the Democrats of the sixth district to send to Congress. A magnificent orator, and a polished gentleman, he would make a fine representative.

We heartily subscribe to the following from the Rome Ga., Herald: "Give us the negro every time and all the time in preference to the law-hating, Sunday-hating anarchistic devils of the old world."

Col. L. J. Lawson, mayor of Greensboro, informs us that only one case was tried in the mayor's court at this place during the year 1888, that of a negro for fast driving through main street. Things were not this way in times past. When whisky was sold openly and above board here, the mayor's court was a source of considerable revenue. There is no town in the south with 2000 inhabitants, that can show half so clean a record.—*Greensboro Watchman.*

What is a managing Editor, anyhow?—Birmingham News.

That depends. On most metropolitan papers he is the boss; the high muck-a-muck; the man from whose decision there is no appeal the chief of the editorial department the man who says what shall and what shall not go in the paper.

In Birmingham he seems to be the news editor—the supervisor of the telegraph.

Down here he is the man who makes out the bills and hustles around with them; he is the man who writes the leader; throws on variety; looks after the telegraph, edits and sets the "ads," does the job work; is foreman of the composing room; makes a hand and a half at the case; uses the scissors and paste; makes up the forms; does the press work; makes fires in the morning when the devil is belated; does the swearing for the entire office; edits the occasional pieces of pie and cake that find their way into the inner sanctum; receives subscriptions (when there are any to receive;) runs to all of the fires; looks after the office cat; goes to bed while his other shirt is being washed, and attends to any other little detail that may be lying around loose and suffering for attention.

Dear brother there are managing editors and managing editors. We belong to the latter class.—*Tuskaloosa Times.*

The Chattanooga Times takes the checkered career and stormy history of the Nashville American to point the following wholesome moral:

Wrecks of this kind lie thick on the shores of the last quarter century. Millions on millions of money and vast amounts of talent and endeavor have been wasted in efforts to turn great newspapers into organs, divert them from their well worn channels and to found and keep alive party and personal newspaper representatives. It is amazing that the intelligent business men have not learned that such efforts are in their very nature business failures and foredoomed to disappointment if not ruin to their backers.

Journalism, like law, medicine or any other profession or calling is first of all business. Whenever it makes party or personal or factional interests anything but incidents and news materials in its management journalism fails to meet the wants of the general public and then follows certain failure.

The day of the newspaper organ has gone. Nothing but the independent, untrampled, unawed newspaper of the people and for the people has a lien or a lease on favor in these enlighened times.

The Lawson Bill.

This is a bill now pending in the Legislature embodying a new election law for Alabama. From what we have seen of it in the press we are disposed to think it is an improvement upon the present plan of conducting elections in this State. It is a bill the main point of which is that it will require that the voter be able to read the ballot he casts if he votes at all intelligently. It requires that the names of all the candidates before the people of whatever political party shall be printed on one ticket and the voter is to be handed the ticket by an election manager and must erase the names of those candidates for whom he does not wish to vote. He must do this himself while at the polls, and the vote is to be counted as cast. Should the voter be unable to read he may make a wrong erasure and vote for a candidate who is not his choice. Should he make no erasure for any given office the ballot is not counted for that office, and likewise it is not counted if no erasures at all are made.

If passed the bill may undergo some amendments. It is an improvement upon the present law and will probably be passed.

Annex West Florida.

A proposition is pending before the Florida Legislature which provides for the annexation of that part of the State of Florida west of the Chattahoochee river to the State of Alabama. This portion of Florida is known as West Florida and is quite a different county in climate, resources and prospects from that portion of Florida known as the peninsular. The citizens of the territory mentioned are largely in favor of the annexation. The country has been settled principally by people from Alabama. It is a good country agriculturally, its water and timber resources are extensive and valuable. In addition the harbors at Pensacola and St. Andrew's Bay are the finest and deepest on the gulf coast, and each as the cooling part for gulf steamers could be the site of populous cities. Pensacola now has a population of about 12,000. St. Andrews is yet a village but is growing.

We would like to see the plan of annexation carried out if it can be done. It would add to Alabam's wealth and resources and that is reason enough for us to desire to see it accomplished.

Never Get Into Debt.

Not many years ago a young man came in town to finish his studies at the office of one of our best lawyers. He was well educated, intelligent, agreeable and kind but he was poor, and in order to support himself tried to get a class in French. A few scholars came and the thing did not pay. After awhile he paid his landlady, left his boarding house and took to the woods. On the side of a hill, in a thick pine grove, he pitched his tent, where he cooked his food, slept and studied. Of course his strange conduct made a great deal of talk. One morning, after a terrible thunder storm during the night, his friends hunted him up.

"You'll be sick of this bargain after this," they said, and be glad enough to have a water-proof roof over your head."

"I did not take to the woods from choice," answered the young man. "I could not see my way clear to pay for my lodgings, and I am resolved never to be in debt. I know too well the danger of being in debt—my scanty income will carry me through the summer when I hope better times are coming."

Gentlemen offered to help him, but he sturdily refused their offers got through his studies, and has now a large business which handsomely supports him.

Was not that pluck? And did he not well think that the danger of being in debt is a serious danger? I wish more people thought so. Getting loose in money matters is often the beginning of ruin. When a boy or young man falls into the habit of borrowing money, spending freely, having things charged, neglecting to pay, dodging his creditors, promising to pay and not keeping his promise, he is in a bad way. He forgets, lies, loses self-respect, and is slowly but surely letting himself down, down, down. The history of many a man shows how far down it may be, even to robbery and murder. Two of the worst murders ever committed in Boston were done by respectable men *to hide their debts.* One killed his intimate friend because he could not pay a debt which he was owing him. The other, a young man, shot in cold blood in broad day a young associate, that he might rob the bank he was in in order to pay his debts Both did their work coolly, and apparently without any twinges of conscience. Both were above all suspicion. They had borne characters fair to the world; but there was a weak spot, a screw loose, a canker at the core. They were loose in their money matters.—*Exchange.*

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Maplesville Dots.

Mrs. Sophia Griffin is recovering from a serious illness.

Farmers are slowly moving around looking after pig cracks in their fences preparatory to planting, hoping after tickling the great brown earth with a hoe she may laugh with a harvest instead of a collapse of their pocket books.

Gardeners should plant Landreth's seed. Landreth's late cabbage stand our long summers better than any.

Miss Annie Givhan and Miss Loula Gilliam were the guests of Miss Willie Glover last week.

Stanton Notes.

Mrs. W. W. Little, our accomplished music and art teacher, is on a visit to her mother in Clark county.

Dr. W. W. Little, our beloved and skillful physician, can trade horses with the same success that attends his practice of medicine.

Miss Mamie Harwood, the popular and accomplished assistant teacher of the Stanton Institute, is expected home daily after a month's visit to Montgomery, Eufaula and Uniontown.

Mrs. O. H. P. Wright, who has been sick for over two month's, we are glad to say, is able to go about the house; may she soon be her self again.

The Stanton Alliance store is doing a fine business selling cheap goods. Mr. Stephens the manager is a wide awake merchant and as polite and affable as he is skillful in business.

Our little city is blessed in having preaching every Sunday except when we have a fifth Sunday. There are also two fine Sunday Schools. And we think we have the most moral community in the State. The writer has never heard an oath since his stay in Stanton.

Our Baptist ministers, Bros. McCord and Ruddick are exerting a healthful influence over the young of our neighborhood. May their harvest be abundant.

The immense business of Gregory-Coe Lumber Co. moves on under the management of its quiet, unassuming head, Mr. Richard Coe, like clock work. No strikes, no jars. Would that all enterprises had such a leader.

The Stanton Institute claims to be the largest school in the county, having 85 pupils on her roll-and can produce as fine specimens of art as can be found in any school in the State.

Miss Sallie Peebles, one of Brierfield's belles is visiting her aunt, Mrs. R. S. Marshall, of this place.

It is probable that Gregory-Coe Lumber Co. has sold 10,000 acres of land to an Immigration Co. from Chicago, Col. Randall Berry, of Selma, leading about a dozen of the representatives of the Company passed through this place enroute for the lands Sunday morning we hope the sale will be made.

We were glad to see the pleasant face of Mrs. Perry, nee Miss Lillie McGee, at church to-day.

You know Stanton is a historical place and in our next we hope to give you an account of the great battle fought here by General Forrest. X.

The Evil and the Remedy.

N. Y. Herald.

It is a disgrace to our civilization that fifty diverse systems of marriage and divorce are tolerated in this country.

That in one State a man may be a lawful husband and in another a bigamist.

That in one a woman be a wife and in an another a mistress.

That in one children may be legitimate and in another illegitimate.

That in one natural heirs may inherit and in another be disinherited.

That in a community where polygamy and polyandry are declared to be crimes a man may be the husband of more than one woman and a woman the wife of more than one husband.

The remedy is a constitutional amendment empowering Congress to make a uniform law of marriage and divorce.

Southern Pacific Tea Company.
Importers and Jobbers of
Fine Coffees, Teas and Spices.
Fresh Roasted Coffee Daily. Also Coffee Roasted to order. Manufacturers of CAMPBELL'S BAKING POWDER.
Second Avenue, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Streets.
Birmingham, Alabama.

OTTO STOELKER,
THE JEWELER.
REMOVED TO NO. 23 DEXTER AVENUE.
New Goods! Large Stock!
Finest Display of Fine Diamonds in Alabama. Rich Jewelry. Fine Gold and Silver Watches. Wedding and Holiday Goods in Great Variety.
Twelve beautiful and valuable Christmas Presents given to my customers. Handsome Silver Tea Service, consisting of Six Pieces. Also one Diamond Lace Pin, containing Twelve Diamonds, and Ten other handsome presents. All now on exhibition at my Jewelry Store.
EVERY PURCHASER OF $5 Worth Entitled to a Chance.
OTTO STOELKER,
nov15 THE JEWELER, 23 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY.

Organs For Sale.

The VIEW has two excellent organs for sale. One is Beatty manufacture worth $100. Will be sold for $50. The other is an Alleger organ worth $85 and will be sold for $45. We have good testimonials from parties to whom we have sold organs.

The VIEW job office has just received a lot of new type and new stationery and asks to be remembered when you want job work done.

Men

Who are weak Nervous and Debilitated and suffering from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, all the effects of early Evil Habits, which lead to Premature Decay, Consumption or Insanity, send for Pears' Treatise on Deseases of Man with particulars for Home Cure. Cures guaranteed. No cure no pay. J. S. PEARS, 612 and 614 Church St., Nashville, Tenn. nov 22-y

SYRUP of FIGS
FOR CONSTIPATION
Surpasses all other remedies in being more easily taken by young and old, more prompt and effective in cleansing the system, dispelling COLDS, HEADACHES and FEVERS, and it is the only remedy that will permanently CURE habitual
CONSTIPATION
by giving strength to the organs on which it acts, so that regular habits may be formed. It is
PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES.
Syrup of Figs
Does not gripe, sicken or debilitate. It acts gently, yet promptly and thoroughly, on the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels, and does not contain any poisonous or injurious substances of any kind.
Remember the name:
Syrup of Figs
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For Sale in 50c. and $1.00 Bottles
By all Leading Druggists.
jul19 y

Assessor's Notice.

First Round.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1889:

Mineral Springs,	January	23
Jemison,	"	15
Providence,	"	16
Macedonia,	"	14
Benson,	"	12
Maplesville	"	11
R. Latham's	"	10
Dixie	"	8
Kincheon	"	4
Verbena	"	3
Cooper's	"	2
Clanton	"	5
Clanton Ford	"	7
Vallie Creek Church	"	9
Eliza Busby's	"	17
Archie's Chapel	"	18
Strasburg	"	19
Cane Creek Church	"	24

E. G. ROLLINS,
Tax Assessor Chilton Co.

NOTICE NO. 8299.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
December 17, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 28, 1889, viz: Thomas Weldon, Jr., Homestead 14697 for the e ½ of n w ¼ and n w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 12 township 20 n range 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Absolom C. Pool, John Askins, Joseph Williams, and William I. Mullins, all of Kincheon, Ala.

dec 20 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

New Barber-Shop.

I have opened a barber-shop in the Wilson house, and am prepared to do all work in my line in good style and at low prices. I am also prepared to do dyeing, scouring and cleaning of clothing. I solicit your patronage.
Very respectfully,
novltf JOHN SMITH.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

DR. TAYLOR'S
SURE
CHILL CURE
WARRANTED
PURELY VEGETABLE.
A SURE & SAFE CURE FOR
CHILLS and FEVER
BILIOUS and INTERMITTENT FEVER
ALL MALARIAL DISORDERS,
AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE
STOMACH & BOWELS.
AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ALL
Liver & Kidney Complaints
Price 50 cts. a Bottle. Trial Bottles 25 cts.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Prepared Only by
RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO.,
302 S. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Call for a Copy of Book "OUR FAMILY TROUBLES," to be had at all stores, or sent for two cent stamp.
tapr26

NOTICE NO. 8347.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 31, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence, the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 9, 1889, viz: Thomas H. Owen, Homestead 14541 for the n ½ of n w ¼ and n ½ of n e ¼ sec 14, township 23 n range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Marcus, John Littleton, LaFayette Marcus, and James Bradley, all of Jumbo, Ala.

jan3* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8471.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.
January 17, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., on March 20th, 1889, viz: Burrell Bailey, Homestead entry 12318 for the n e ¼ of n w ¼ section 22 township 20 north of range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Seymour, James Vincint, Jefferson Seymour, Abram Lewis, all of Plantersville, Ala.

jan24 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8357.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 2, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circurt court at Clanton, Ala., on February 9, 1889, viz: George Cooper, homestead No. 15290 for the n e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 8, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John T. Norris, Joel Dennis, M. H. Thornton, John Dawson, all of Verbena, Ala.

jan3* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage given by P. C. Bean and Mary Jane Bean to the undersigned on the 19th day of April, 1888, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash in the town of Jemison, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, on the 4th day of February, 1889, the following described property as the property of the said P. C. Bean and Mary Jane Bean, to-wit:

The east half of the southeast quarter, sec. twenty-four (24), township twenty-three (23), range thirteen (13), lying east of Yellowleaf Creek, also the southwest quarter of the south-west quarter section nineteen (19) township twenty-three (23), range fourteen (14), also one wagon, one yoke steers, (1 black and 1 blue and white) about 9 years old, and one set blacksmith tools. Also one lot of land in the town of Jemison bounded on the north by the Farmer's Alliance Lot on the west by the church and school house lots, on the south by L. J. Hand's land, on the east by the L. & N. Railroad, being a part of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter section twenty-three (23), township twenty-three (23) range thirteen (13), containing four acres more or less. Also one red and white cow and calf, one dun and white cow and calf, twenty head of goats, two sows and six pigs.

J. J. HONEYCUTT,
jan3 Agent and Mortgagee.

BAINS & PORTER.
(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.
1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
Fine Stock of Chas Carley's Oils at Company's Prices.
P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

SAM. H. HARRIS,
DEALER IN
WALL PAPER,
Paints, Oils, Glass, Mouldings,
AND PICTURE FRAMES.
Send for prices and samples of Wall Paper and Paints.
312 North 20th Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Competent Workmen sent to any part of the State.
[ma17-y]

BLOOM,
The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.,
HAS OPENED
THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,
With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.
No. 7, North Court Street.

D. A. CHILDS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, etc., etc. Have just opened their large and selected stock. We ask the public to call and see our mammoth establishment. Special inducements offered to country merchants from our Wholesale Department. Remember 2011 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

JOHN L. COBBS & CO.,
Specialties in Medium Price
DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS.
The newest shades of all the most fashionable fabrics, put up with the latest and most stylish trimmings, at very low prices.
BLACK GOODS.
In our best grades we handle almost exclusively the celebrated Priestly's Dress Fabrics, which positively stand at the head of the list of all imported black goods. Antoine Guiner's BLACK SILKS.
Just in, a nice lot of Ladies' Jerseys, Walking Jackets and Colored Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs. A new lot of Ladies' and Misses Hosiery. Harris Bro.'s KID GLOVES. R. & G. CORSETS.
oct18-6 JOHN L. COBBS & CO., Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.
THOS. H. HOLT,
PRACTICAL WORKMAN,
AND DEALER IN
American and Italian Marble.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.
Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,
Birmingham, - - Alabama.
nov29-tf

JOHN P. LEEPER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
AND
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d Street.
Birmingham, Ala.
12 20 6

THE LUNSFORD.
Twenty-first Street between 2d and 3d Avenues.
Birmingham, Alabama.
Elegantly furnished. Handsomest dining room in the State.
A Model House, with all modern improvements.
Table Fare Unsurpassed. Fine Parlors and Bed-Rooms.
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. CARR, Prop'rs.
nov1-6

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 24, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the third Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.

—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:45 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:00 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:17 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:20 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:52 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

BENJ. W. EDDY. C. A. BROWNE.

Eddy & Browne,

WHOLESALE

BUILDING MATERIAL.

OFFICE 1918 THIRD AVENUE.

Warehouse and Yards

ON RAILROAD 24th STREET.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Orders by mail or telegraph for the following line of goods will receive our best attention and prompt shipment, and we guarantee the prices given will be same as if you bought in person

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS, WOOD AND IRON MANTELS, GRATES, CORRUGATED, CRIMP and STANDING SEAM IRON ROOFING, BUILDING PAPER and ROOFING FELT, LOCKS, BUTTS and BUILDERS' HARDWARE, MIXED PAINTS, WHITE LEAD, ETC., ETC.

☞ When in the city call and see us.

EDDY & BROWNE.

[mar15-tf]

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Several good friends gave us pleasant calls on circus day.

Mr. R. P. Woolley, of this place, will farm near Strasburg this year.

Miss Lilla Gulledge, of Verbena, is visiting the Misses Gullahorn at this place.

The circus had a very fair attendance, but did not draw such a great crowd as was expected.

Miss Abbott Spratlin and Miss Fannie Nix, of Verbena, visited friends in our town Saturday.

Mrs. Adam Scheussler, of Montgomery, and her little daughter have been visiting Clanton.

Mr. J. C. Lawrence and wife after a week's stay in Clanton returned last week to Tuskaloosa.

For sale at a sacrifice, a good farm horse only 5 years old. For further information apply at this office.

Miss Anna Logan, of Verbena has taken charge of the house keeping department of the A. C. F. College at Tuskaloosa.

We are very glad to learn that Mr. J. F. Maull has rebuilt his dwelling. His serious misfortunes seem to only redouble his wonderful energy and enterprise.

When you go to a circus always hunt up the "thimble rig" performer and bet against his trick. You can make a thousand dollars in fifteen minutes, which is a sure way to get rich fast.

Neglect never yet lifted a mortgage or bettered a bank account and just now the thrifty breeder will bestir himself to see that provision is made for carrying the live stock properly through the winter months.

Farmers, See Here.

I have what you want for use on your farms at this season of the year and will sell you your goods cheap for the cash. I need the cash and you need the goods, so come to see me and you soon can be relieved of your cash, and not be robbed either.

Your friend,
W. L. SAMPEY.

Miss Mattie Holt, a sister of Mr. T. G. Holt, is visiting relatives here.

Order rubber stamp goods from Osce Rroberts 1918 First Avenue. Birmingham, Ala.

Maj. John Harrell, of Birmingham, visited relatives in Clanton this week.

Miss Burwell, after a protracted visit to relatives in Clanton, retured to her home in Sumter last week.

Sheriff Hayes and deputy Stewart did some good work on circus day. They have set a good example by never having any thing to do with whiskey.

The Coosa Advocate is doing good work in behalf of good morals at Rockford by fighting the "blind tiger" in the interest of a good school. The Advocate, by the way, is an excellent paper.

Circus day was drunkard's day in town, but our business-like sheriff and deputy were onhand and kept good order. They are two men who never handle tangle-foot except when it is in another fellow.

Editor Bentley, of the Rockford Advocate, spent a few days with friends in Clanton the past week. Our brother is invited to make the VIEW office his headquarters when in our city, where he can write his notes or talk politics either. He wears such good clothes to be a country editor, and has such a winning look when he is over this way that we are 'kinder' suspicious that he means business when he comes here.

Sam English some time ago moved from Chilton to Autauga and left his subscription dues unpaid. The Pratville Progress man had better make a note of this. Another gentleman (?) by the name of J. H. Vines moved from near the town of Jemison into the western part of the county recently, and he keeps "as snug as a bug in a rug," and we can't get a hearing from him. However we will give him what he owes us if he will move on into Bibb or Dallas. The beats on our list are few and we will have to get some fun out of them if we can't get any money.

Justice Gore of beat one informed us on Thursday last of a criminal assault made right recently upon a thirteen year old child in that beat by a villain named G. W. Cannon. This was the second assault of the kind made by Cannon upon the same child. Justice Gore took the testimony of the little girl. The scoundrel escaped. It is too often the case in this part of the country that such fiends are allowed to get out of the reach of the law before they pay the penalty of their crimes.

The publications made by the daily press concerning the affair are incorrect in the matter of time, place and names of the parties.

The close of the war found Joe Owens a poor slave with a large family to support. He had nothing but a strong muscle and willing heart. He went to work and to-day he is what the world calls a rich man—has a fine valley farm plenty of good stock, a large gin, a commodious barn and a comfortable dwelling occupied by a happy family. He pays his debts and enjoys the full confidence of all business men. We are glad to note this evidence of prosperity among the colored people and hope to see them continue to prosper. Joe is a subscriber to the Advertiser and no doubt owes much of his success to its teachings.—*Moulton Advertiser.*

Read This All!

I have purchased the drug business of W. H. Phillips in Clanton, and will continue the business at the same stand.

I shall also keep a stock of extra quality family groceries. I shall handle none but the very best articles, and my customers can rely upon getting pure, fresh goods.

sep. 20. A. E. BIVINGS.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents, we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

A serious difficulty occured at Chandler's mill, some distance west of Clanton Tuesday. John Morgan and J. L. Smith two employees of the mill had a dispute about some logs, which ended in blows. Smith struck Morgan with a whip handle. Morgan retaliated by striking Smith on the head with a piece of iron, fracturing his skull. Morgan has left for parts unkown, and Smith, it is feared, is very seriously injured, though he will probably recover.

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough, we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton. jan 10

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
Lucas County, S. S.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by druggists, 75 cts.
oct 11-y

Bringing Gladness

To millions, pleasing their palates and cleansing their systems, arousing their Livers, Kidneys, Stomachs and Bowels to a healthy activity. Such is the mission of the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. For sale in 50 cents and $1.00 bottles. jul19

BEWARE! BE PRUDENT!

When the proprietors of a blood remedy tell you that Iodide of potash is a poison simply because their opponents use it, their assertions are made to deceive, and your use of 100 bottles of inert stuff their object. Iodide of potash is as essential to a true blood remedy, as pure blood is essential to good health. No remedy has proven

QUICK CURE

itself so safe, sure and QUICK an eradicator of mercurial, syphilitic, scrofulous, malarial or other poison, foreign to health, that gets into bone and blood, when all else fails as B. B. B. Send to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for illustrated "Book of Wonders," filled with convincing proof of QUICK CURES of seemingly incurable cases.

A. F. Britton, Jackson, Tenn., writes: "I contracted malaria in the swamps of Louisiana while working for the telegraph company, and used every kind of medicine I could hear of without relief. I at last succeeded in breaking the fever but it cost me over $100.00, and then my system was prostrated and saturated with poison and I became almost helpless. I finally came here, my mouth so filled with sores that I could scarcely eat, and my tongue raw and filled with little knots. Various remedies were resorted to without effect. I bought two bottles of B. B. B. and it has cured and strengthened me. All sores of my mouth are healed and my tongue entirely clear of knots and soreness, and I feel like a new man."

POISON

R. R. Saulter, Athens, Ga., writes: "I have been afflicted with Catarrh for many years, although all sorts of medicines and several doctors did their best to cure me. My blood was very impure, and nothing ever had any effect upon the disease until I used that great Blood Remedy known as B. B. B., a few bottles of which effected an entire cure. I recommend it to all who have Catarrh. I refer to any merchant or banker of Athens, Ga., and will reply to any inquiries."

CATARRH

Benj. Morris, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I had no appetite, my kidneys felt sore, my throat was ulcerated and my breast a mass of running sores. Seven bottles of B. B. B., entirely cured me."

SORE TONSILS

(7)

[sep27 cw 1y]

Harris & McCrary

—AT—

JEMISON, ALA.

Have just opened a new Stock of Goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

HARRIS & McCRARY.
oct 18-6

NOTICE NO 8291.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
December 14, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 25, 1888 viz: Amanda E. Williams, widow of Phillip W. Williams, dec'd homestead 13569 for the s e ¼ sec 24, township 20 n, r 13 e. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James W. Sauls, Evin J. Harrell, William Turner Joseph P. Culp, all of Billingsley, Ala.

dec 20 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8298.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
December 17, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Alabama, on January 28, 1889, viz: Martha J. Clecker, homestead 12578 for the s ½ of n w ¼ and n w ¼ of n w ¼ sec 8 township 22 n, range 15 e. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George Rhodes, George Mims, Thomas Rhodes, and Hane Rhodes, all of Clanton, Ala.

dec 20 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Blank ledgers and day books for sale at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

Blank draft, receipt, and note books, for sale at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

Mucilage, indelible ink, red, blue, black ink, chalk, rules, base balls and bats, &c. &c., for sale at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

R. M. WILLIAMSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

CLANTON, ALA.

READ THIS!

I have removed my stock of

Confectioneries

—AND—

Fancy Groceries

into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.

Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

HERE I AM!

—:o:—

I have opened at my old stand in Clanton

A New Stock of Goods!

And I propose to sell them at the lowest cash prices. Call on me and secure bargains in groceries and family supplies.

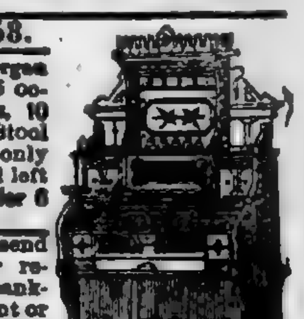
Respectfully,
J. W. EDWARDS.

☞ Machine fixtures always on hand.

[dec 13-y]

ALLEGER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

FROM $85. to $58.



This Elegant Parlor Organ style 70 containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells, Stool and Book free. For only $58.00. With right and left coupler. "Warranted for 6 years."

It is only necessary to send references as to your responsibility from any banker, postmaster, merchant or express agent and the Organ will be shipped promptly on ten days' test trial.

Circular free to all.

Be sure to write me, and save money. Solid walnut cases.

Mention Paper where this "AD" is seen.

Re-elected Mayor April 9, 1888, by a large majority.

H. W. ALLEGER,

Washington, : Warren County, : New Jersey,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

12 20 y

NOTICE NO. 8410.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
Jan. 8, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit at Clanton, Ala., on February 16, 1889, viz: William H. Mills, Homestead 14843 for the s e ¼ of sec 14, township 20 north, range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry A. Sewell, James W. Sauls, William A. Henley, Thomas L. Dickerson, all of Kincheon, Ala.

jan10 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8409.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
January 8, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 16th, 1889, viz: Henry A. Sewell, homestead 13496, for the w ½ of s w ¼ sec 10, township 20 north, range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. Mills, Thomas Kemp, James W. Sauls, J. L. Williams, Jr., all of Kincheon, Ala.

jan 10 J. G. HARRIS. Register.

Notice to Non-Resident.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.

Mary A. Butler, pro ami, vs. James C. Butler, respondent. In Chancery at Clanton, seventh district, Northeastern Chancery Division.

In this cause, it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of Mary A. Butler that the defendant James C. Butler "is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and the place of residence of the Respondent is unknown to affiant, nor has she been able to ascertain the place of said residence, although she has made dilligent inquiry," and further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the CHILTON VIEW, a newspaper published in the town of Clanton, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, the said James C. Butler to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 9th day of February, 1889, or, in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against him. Done at office in Clanton this 9th day of January 1889.

W. E. STEWART,
jan10-4t Register.

REDUCTIONS!

Bargains! Big Drives!

Our Grand Clearance Sale is still in full blast!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

Including a Complete Line of

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WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

A Cigarette-Smoking Duchess.

Mrs. Hamersley, now the Duchess of Marlborough, was always an inveterate cigarette smoker, and she has not abandoned the practice upon her elevation to the peerage. Just now the shops are showing little ladies' smoking jackets, said to be patterned after the one worn by the Duchess when she joins her husband in the smoking-room after dinner, for that is her custom, I am told, by those who have been to Blenheim under the new regime.—*Chicago News.*

Mrs. Shaw, the Whistler.

7

There was a great throng at Chickering Hall on her opening night in New York City to hear Mrs. Alice Shaw, the whistler. Seven numbers were heard before Mrs. Shaw appeared. To most of the audience she was a novelty, and not even Josef Hofman was looked upon with keener curiosity at his debut than was she as she walked from the waiting-room to the footlights. She held a piece of sheet music "Mia Piccirella," by Gomes, in her hand just as though she were going to sing from it. Nobody knew which was to have a turn first, the whistle or the piano. It was the piano. A short, meaningless prelude began the affair, and then Mrs. Shaw held up her head and put out her flexible lips like a pretty school girl under the light of the moon. The sound that followed was not suggestive of the moonlit scene. It was a soft, silvery trill, that hung for an instant at the same note and then darted away in liquid melody. High and low, presto and adagio, it went, now blustering a forte like a mad winter wind around a house corner, and again waiting sentimentally after the portamento fashion of a lover tenor. It was an interesting performance, and when the piece was finished the applause was genuine and hearty. Of course she was recalled and the second piece was as good and as well done as the first. Then there was more applause, and after coming out to bow her acknowledgments four times Mrs. Shaw whistled a third piece. Mrs. Shaw was a sensational pouting success.—*Chicago Times.*

The Toilet in Ancient Egypt.

A few words may be said about the dress of the ladies in ancient Egypt. They wore a gown of brightly colored and patterned stuff secured by a sash at the waist or by a belt over the shoulders. Above this was a large, loose robe of fine linen, with full sleeves, fastened in front below the breast. The sandals were usually pointed and turned up at the toe, and people of position were very particular about them. The hair was worn long or plaited in the triple plait, the ends being tied by a string of the same color as the hair. The back hair in plaits reached to the bottom of the shoulderblades, while the plaits at the side fell down to the breast. Ornamental bands were fastened over the head, and sometimes combs were worn. The short hair at the side of the face was interwoven with some of the longer hair and made to fall in a little curl just in front of the earring. The earrings usually worn were large hoops of gold, of a diameter of from one to nearly three inches, but one in the shape of a dragon has been found. Rings were generally worn on the left hand, and particularly on the third finger; they were of gold, and were sometimes set with engraved gems. Anklets and bangles were also worn, and bracelets set with precious stones; also necklaces of many devices, usually with a large drop ornament in the centre. The appliances of the toilet used by a lady were numerous and included a black powder for staining the eyelids and eyebrows—antimony or black oxide of manganese being generally used, though the black powder of burnt almonds seems a more harmless material than these metallic products. In Egyptian paintings the eye is often represented as much elongated, and probably this appearance was produced by painting. A bodkin was used for applying the black powder, or kohl, and very elegant little boxes with various compartments were devised to contain it. Some large gold-headed pins have been discovered, which seem to have been used to stick into the hair, much after the modern fashion. In order to enhance the beauty of the fingernails the pink portion of them was stained with henna, which made the white semi-circle at the root of the nails stand out more clearly by contrast. Mirrors were made of metal, and so highly polished that they were perfectly adapted for the purpose; they were round, and were inserted in a handle of some pretty or quaint design. Sometimes the head of some hideous monster formed part of the handle, the mirror thus suggesting the idea of Beauty and the Beast, and the ugly head serving as a foil to the loveliness reflected in the bright surface above. The ladies were fond of bathing, using both the hot and cold bath, but ordinarily preferring the latter.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Fashion Notes.

Feather boas are more popular than ever.

Green retains its place as the favorite color.

The newest French toques are round in shape.

A great many black hats and bonnets are worn.

Dark green bengaline is used for street costumes.

Lace is the favorite trimming for evening dresses.

The low-crowned hat and bonnet are coming, but they come, like most good things, slowly.

Ribbon toques are new. They are in the long English shape, two kinds of ribbon being used.

Misses' evening bonnets are in pale pink or blue tulle, with very long and very broad ribbons of the same color.

Quite new and immensely stylish are the veils of black dotted net drawn under the chin by a narrow black ribbon.

A white flannel afternoon bonnet recently seen was trimmed in white cloth, with green velvet front, laid in loose folds.

Among the novelties in millinery are bonnets covered in split zephyr worsteds, usually white, woven across and around the crown.

Although coiffures are less voluminous, the hair is still piled on the top of the head, while a few light curls fall over the forehead.

Ribbon muffs to match the costumes with which they are worn are novel and pretty. They are made with alternating strips of ribbon and of fur going round the muff, and many-looped bows of the ribbon on the top.

Fillets of ribbon are worn in the hair with evening toilets; also half-wreaths of tiny flowers, which tend the hair in two pointed, fillet-like rows. These fillets are often finished with a [illegible] bow of many short loops.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Glue for Many Purposes.

Soak half a pound of glue over night in a quart of good milk, and boil it the next day; it will dissolve moisture much better than glue dissolved in water.

An adhesive mucilage for labels, suitable for bottles or glass, may be prepared by soaking glue in strong vinegar; then heat to boiling and add flour. This is very adhesive, and does not decompose when kept in wide-mouthed bottles.

The following preparation is very useful for gumming large sheets of paper, which may be kept on hand ready for use; when wetted they will stick well on glass: Starch, two drachms; white sugar, one ounce; gum arabic, two drachms; to be boiled with a sufficient quantity of water.—*Jewellers' Review.*

Economical Hints for the Kitchen.

Among the cheap and nutritious meats may be mentioned tripe. Twice a week, each time in a different way, this dish would be acceptable to many. Where the meat dish is light a cheese or macaroni may be served with it, thus keeping up the required amount of nourishment. Lentils also contain so much nitrogenous food that very light or made over meats should accompany them. Variety will be found to be more economical, at the same time more beneficial to health and appetite than the usual rounds of the American housewife. When a quart can of tomatoes is opened for soup, one-half only should be used, and with a quart of stock (the latter costs nothing if all stock materials are saved), a little suet, flour, onion and bay leaf, makes a delightful dinner soup, and quite enough for a family of six. The few pieces of bread left from breakfast may be cut into squares and toasted to serve with it. The remaining half of the tomatoes should be put in a bowl or jar and used next day for sauce, scalloped, or if mixed with okra and rice will make a nice dish for lunch. Do not waste even a slice of tomato or a leaf of cabbage, and at the end of the year you will be well paid.—*Table Talk.*

Cold Potatoes in Nine Ways.

There are many families, writes D. M. M. in *Good Housekeeping*, who never make any use of potatoes left from dinner; there are others who use the whole boiled and throw away the mashed. There is no vegetable which may be made into more savory forms than the potato. Of the various ways of frying there need be but little mention. The whole ones cut in four large slices are very good broiled over coals.

Potato mound: One-half of a cupful of milk, a tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste, the well-beaten whites of four eggs added to six mashed potatoes. Stir all together lightly with a fork. Pile in a mound and brown.

Lyonnaise Potatoes are prepared by cutting cold potatoes into small pieces, season with salt and pepper; add one teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Put a teaspoonful of butter on the fire in a saucepan; when hot add a slice of onion; fry brown; add potatoes and fry a light brown.

Potato cake: Mix mashed potato with pepper, salt, a small proportion of flour and a little baking powder. Mix with milk to proper consistency, roll out to the thickness of an inch and cut in cakes; grease the frying-pan, lay in the cake and turn as griddle cakes are turned to cook both sides.

Potato scalloped with cheese: Two pounds of finely mashed potato; add three ounces of melted butter, two ounces of grated cheese, a little pepper and salt. Fill small dishes with this and brown in the oven. Glaze them over with melted butter and grated cheese, return one minute to the hottest part of the oven. Serve very hot.

Potatoes a la Provencale: Finely mashed potato seasoned with pepper and salt. For two pounds of the potato allow two ounces of grated cheese which has been mixed to a paste with butter; add a gill of milk and a teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Put the mixture in a frying-pan, add the potato mixed well and stir till the mass is pale brown. Serve as a pyramid.

Potato croquettes are good and easily made. To mashed potatoes add pepper and salt, with sufficient egg to make a stiff paste; make it into balls of equal size, roll in fine crumbs, dip in egg and again roll in crumbs. When your fat is smoking hot put the croquettes in the wire basket and fry them, shaking lightly all the time. As soon as they are a golden brown they are done.

Scalloped potatoes: For one quart of potatoes cut very small, allow a large cupful of milk. Make a cream of the milk, one teaspoonful of flour and one tablespoonful of butter. When it is thick put a layer of potato in a baking dish, season with salt and pepper and pour on a little of the cream. Continue until all is used. Cover the top with rolled cracker crumbs and bits of butter. Bake twenty minutes. Serve in the baking dish.

Potatoes with cheese: Cut six cold potatoes into dice. Make a sauce by by melting two tablespoonsful of butter; add two tablespoonsful of flour and pour on slowly one cupful of white stock and one cupful of milk; season with salt and pepper and add four heaped tablespoonsful of grated cheese. Put a layer of potato into a baking tin, and pepper; cover with sauce, and continue until all is used. Sprinkle with buttered crumbs, and brown in the oven.

Potato salad: One of the best methods of serving cold potatoes is to make them into salads. Cut them into any convenient form, add one small onion finely chopped and a little celery. Mix thoroughly with a dressing made as follows: Break into a bowl the yolks of three eggs, add a pinch of red pepper, a teaspoonful of made mustard, a teaspoonful of salt, and beat hard. Add of best oil, beating constantly, enough to make the dressing as thick as cake batter, alternating occasionally with a few drops of vinegar. Finish by adding one cupful of thick cream—sweet or sour.

A Goldbeater's Marvelous Skill.

It is said that a single Cincinnati establishment each year beat out 21,000 gold dollars into gold leaf, and as each dollar can be made into a sheet that will carpet two rooms sixteen and a half feet square, some idea may be formed of its extreme tenuity. It requires 1400 thicknesses of gold leaf to equal a sheet of this paper, and 280,000 to form an inch. The metal, which must be twenty-three carats fine, is first run into bars one inch wide and about seven inches long, and then rolled to the thickness of letter paper. It is then cut into inch squares, 390 of which are interleaved with four-inch squares of parchment and beaten by hand with heavy hammers upon a solid block till they spread to the parchment's dimensions. Then they are subdivided and again beaten out, and the process goes on and on, till the limit is reached, when the moulds pass into the hands of girl sorters and counters, who trim each sheet to the size of 3¼ inches, and lay them between tissue paper in the "books" of commerce.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

To Prevent Winter Killing of Wheat.

Every spring when the crop reports begin to come in, more or less is heard of winter killed fields of wheat. Whatever tends to prove this, helps to increase the crop and the farmer's profit. The *American Agriculturist* gives the following upon this subject, which is worthy of trying:

The most effective and beneficial mode of preventing the wheat plant from being injured or destroyed by the freezing and heaving of the soil, is liberal mulching, top dressing with fine manure or compost from the barnyard, or slacked peat from the muck pile, to be evenly spread over the fall sowed wheat field. In autumn, when the ground is sufficiently frozen to bear the wagon wheels, spread just thick enough to have the ground lightly covered, so that when the soil freezes, cracks and heaves, the wheat roots will be covered, protected, and not torn out, but the mulch or compost will fall into the cracks and cover the roots, sheltering them from the effects of the weather. We have several times seen fields which were liable to freezing and heaving, with wheat drilled in, portions of which were top dressed in autumn as above directed, and on which a full crop of plump grain was secured, while on the portion of the fields not mulched, in every instance the crop of wheat was a total failure, not showing straw or grain enough to be worth harvesting. In fact, the grain obtained from the top dressed portions of the fields much more than paid the cost of the operation; beside the incidental benefits of this light mulching as a surface manure, it was a protection to the soil from scorching sun rays of summer, and sheltered the young grass when the grain was cut off. In fact, liberal, frequent, careful top dressing of fall sown grains as well as meadows, is one of the most profitable and reasonable methods for preserving fertility of soils and protecting grains and grasses that farmers can practice, and will be found always profitable.

The Care of Poultry in Winter.

As the winter draws near and the provident farmer prepares food for his cattle, sheep and other live stock, it will be well for him also to take into consideration the wants of the poultry. By looking around the farm many little remnants of seeds and grain can be put aside for their use, as for instance the seed from the sorghum stalks, the scattered corn gathered up from the floor of the corn crib before the new crop is housed, and the trashy wheat mixed with dust and chaff left on the granary floor when the last bag has been carried to mill.

During the cold weather as much of their food should be given to them warm as possible; even the milk for them to drink should be warmed. Last winter the cook used to make mush of skim milk for the fowls. The milk was brought to a boiling point, then thickened with cornmeal. It is needless to say that this dish was most highly appreciated. Corn was also boiled for them, and wheat, partly because it is more wholesome and partly from economic reasons; the grain by swelling to twice its size goes twice as far. Boiled wheat is the best food for fowls that we have ever tried; still, the greater variety the better. We give them something of nearly everything on the place. The horses are made to contribute some of their shelled oats; the cows, a bag of wheat bran now and then, a small portion of their ground oats, shipstuff, or whatever is in season. It is an excellent idea to mix a little cottonseed meal with the soft food about every other day. One pint to a mess for one hundred fowls is sufficient, as the cottonseed meal is very rich. This, by the way, deepens considerably the color of the yolks of the eggs. I know of one farmer who raised a large crop of black-eyed peas for the benefit of his fowls on a field that was too poor to bring anything else. It is a good idea to boil the peas with the corn or the wheat, and the fowls show their appreciation by eating the peas first.

Before the winter comes on the hen-house should be examined, close shutters nailed over the lattice-work windows, and all other openings closed that are large enough to admit the driving rain or drifting snow. When fowls are not sufficiently protected to prevent their combs and feet from becoming frosted, not only is their appearance considerably disfigured, but the suffering is so intense that the hens become poor and the supply of eggs is diminished. Many persons think that fowls are healthier to roost above an earthen floor, but where a good many are kept in one house it seems to me it would be difficult to keep the floor clean; earth, because of its absorbent qualities, soon becomes very impure. My best hen-house has a good tight floor high enough from the ground for the air to circulate freely beneath it, and so smooth that it can be scraped clean with a hoe, after which it is neatly swept with a broom, and receives, together with the roosting-poles and nest-boxes, a good thick coat of whitewash. This is done as often as seems necessary; when we have a good many fowls, every two weeks at least. The old nests are then thrown away and a layer of refuse tobacco placed in the bottom of the boxes with only a sufficient quantity of clean straw or hay put above it to make a soft nest. Since this plan has been adopted the fowls have not been troubled with insects, and have been remarkably healthy. Lime, crushed egg-shells and bone meal are placed in accessible places; and thus finding all their natural wants provided for, chickens are not apt to contract the bad habit of eating their own eggs, or plucking out each other's feathers.—*Country Gentleman.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Do not waste wood ashes.

The pulse of a healthy horse is from thirty-two to forty beats per minute.

Buttermilk poured over the backs of scurvy swine is said to be a sure cure.

It is better to give the cows plenty of bedding than to abuse them because they lie in the manure.

Give a small quantity of bicarbonate of soda in swill to young pigs which are afflicted with scours.

Never give a horse a full feed immediately before nor soon after subjecting him to severe exertion.

It is better to make box stalls for your cows than to dehorn them so that you can pack them closer in a shed.

Club root in cabbages is prevented by making the seed bed on new ground or ground not used for cabbage for several years.

Major Alvord condemns dehorning in toto. He says that it is cruel, and argues that it does not render the cattle less pugnacious.

Cows at pasture after the first severe frost want something more than damaged grass. Grain will come in play as well as in midwinter.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

It is the last step that costs.

Never put a gift cigar in the mouth.

A man is known by the dog he keeps.

Never press a favor where it seems undesired.

Never intrude ill health, pains, losses or misfortunes.

Never unavoidably wound the feelings of a human being.

A man may wear epaulets and be only a drummer in the band.

Providence always provides a shorn lamb for the wind to blow upon.

Love labor; for if thou dost not want it for food, thou mayst for physic.

Injuries are forgiven only in their ceasing to be such, and then, what is there to forgive?

Selfishness mars the loveliest actions; it stains the fairest beauty; it dims the brightest lustre; it blotches the most munificent charity.

The golden beams of truth and the silken cords of love, twisted together, will draw men on with a sweet violence whether they will or not.

Prosperity is not the only state and course of things among mankind. Only a very few prosper until they have purchased prosperity by very severe and long-continued effort and suffering.

Always give precedence to elders, visitors and superiors. Offer them the best seat at the table, the best place by the fire and the first of everything. Go farther than mere form and see that they are comfortable and happy.

Novel Mode of Keeping Fish Fresh.

On the river front of the Fulton Market little offices are portioned off for the use of the marketmen. Visitors to these offices, should they happen to look out on the river water between the piers enclosing the slips in the rear of the market, will be puzzled at the scene that greets them. A score or more of small sloops or schooners lie a stone's throw distant from the river front, and between them and the rear of the market are dozens of queer-looking contrivances, something like big tomato crates, so submerged in the water as to only have their tops projecting above the surface. If these crates or boxes are watched signs of life will be seen within them. Close inspection will reveal the fact that most of these crates are filled with lobsters, green turtles, ocean cod, sea bass or other denizens of the deep.

The crates are designed to keep certain kinds of fish alive until they are wanted for the market. The average crate, or "car," as it is technically termed, is about eighteen feet long by fourteen wide and about five feet deep. It is made of slate, nailed to a framework and placed so close together as to prevent the escape of the fish imprisoned within, but at the same time sufficiently apart to permit a free circulation of river water through the sides. There are scores of these "cars" moored in the slip in close proximity to one another.

The frame of which they are constructed is very buoyant and the "cars" are used by the marketmen as a sort of a pontoon bridge from their stalls to the fishing vessels. Ladders are suspended from the rear of the market stalls, and the marketman can clamber down to the floath underneath, run over the "cars" to his smack in the slip and the back again, up the ladder, and in his office in a few minutes time.

Several of these smacks may be seen in the slip at any time when the river is navigable. They are for the most part small affairs, ranging from 10 to 75 tons burden, and are worth from $150 to $4000 or $5000. The fleet numbers about eighty sloops and schooners, the halibut boats being schooner-rigged and the larger number of the others being sloops. Most of them are owned by commission fish dealers, though some belong to their captains.—*New York Sun.*

Elevated Railroad Perquisites.

It may not be generally known that even the ticket sellers in the Elevated roads have what they cheerfully term "perquisites." They consist largely of the change that passengers in a hurry leave behind them in their haste to board the cars. This forgotten change invariably goes into the pocket of the ticket seller, and the agent who turns this money into the office would be regarded as uncommonly soft. The Observer was told the following story by an ex-agent on the Sixth Avenue "L:" "Some time ago," said the young man, "an old fellow came along carrying one of those chain purses. It bulged at both ends, and in getting out his money he evidently dived into the wrong end, for he passed a $20 gold piece through the window. I gave him his ticket and his ninety-five cents change and turned to the drawer to count out the other $19. When I had it ready the old fellow had disappeared." "What did you do with the money?" I asked. "Put it in my pocket, of course. The old fellow never came back for it and I was in just $19 that day above my regular perquisites." At some of the busy stations it is no uncommon thing for the agents to clear from $3 to $10 a day above their regular wages from forgotten change, and they consider themselves perfectly justified in appropriating it to their own use. This is not all. Some of them effect temporary loans from the money drawer, and to keep their accounts straight borrow tickets from each other, representing the amount, until the loan has been repaid. There is a great deal of quiet financiering among the "L" road ticket agents.—*New York Graphic.*

Area and Population of British India.

A statistical abstract recently published contains a table showing the increase in the area and population of British territory in India since 1842. In that year the area was 626,000 square miles, in 1844 it increased to 675,000; in 1847 to 694,000; in 1848 to 699,000; and so down to 1855 more or less was added every year (except 1852), until it reached 832,000 square miles; and in 1856 it arose to 856,000. At this it remained until 1865, when this increased to 860,000; in 1882 this rose to 868,256; and in 1886 to 947,887 square miles. So that British India in 1886 was half as large again as it was in 1842. Perhaps this extraordinary increase will be better understood when put in this form. Since 1842 an area equal to that of France, Italy and Belgium had been added to British India—that is to the British territory in India, including the native States. In 1842 British India had an area equal to that of France, Spain and the German Empire of to-day; in 1852 an area as large as Italy and Portugal put together was added to this; by 1862 a further area as large as Hungary was added; by 1882 this was increased by the area of Holland; and by 1886 an area equivalent to that of the whole German Empire, including the kingdom of Prussia, was added to this. The area of the native States under British protection, which are not included in the above examination, is roughly equivalent to the combined areas of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Spain, Portugal and Italy.—*Pioneer.*

STORIES ABOUT WASHINGTON.

The New Congressmen and the Jokes Played on Them.

An employé of the House has been telling me about a new Congressman from the South, who came walking into the hall, looked around for awhile with an air of ownership as if he had just bought the Capitol and was pleased with his purchase, and then inquired where the vacant desks were. When told they were all vacant he seemed gratified and asked how they were assigned.

"Every member selects for himself," was the reply,

"Which have been taken?"

"None. Nobody has been in to choose yet."

"Wa'al, that's lucky, ain't it; so I'm the first man on the ground;" and walking away with a satisfied air he picked out a seat nearly in front of the clerk's desk and observed:

"I reckon I'll roost here,"

The word was passed around among the messengers and pages, and, as usual, they were ready for a lark. A card was cut, upon which the new Honorable wrote his name, and then one of the boys shoved it in the frame made for the purpose. Next they showed him to the stationery room, where he inquired into the perquisites of a legislator and seemed greatly pleased at the idea of having so much fine letter paper and sundries at his disposal. He gave each of the pages a pocket-knife and the stationery clerk put him up an assortment of all kinds and sizes of paper and envelopes, which he packed away in his desk. Then he sat down to write a letter home and "tell the folks all about it." Next week he will discover what the boys were laughing at.

I heard about another member of the freshman class at the Capitol who discovered the House restaurant, ordered a square meal, ate it with great gusto, and was then almost knocked out of his chair by having a cashier's check presented to him. He had previously taken a bath and offered to pay for it, but was told that it was a free Government institution. He naturally concluded that a great Nation—spelled with a big N—that bathed its servants and paid men to rub them down, fed them as well, and thought the waiter was trying to humbug him.

"Isn't this the members' restaurant?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter.

"Well, I'm a member from So-and-So."

"Can't help that, sir; members pay just like other folks."

Well, it all ended by the new member hauling out his wallet and in a cautious way settling the bill, but it will take some time for the idea to get through his head that while the Government provides every opportunity for its legislators to be clean, it has not reached that point yet where it proposes to feed them.

The Dutch Succession.

The king of the Netherlands is dying. The heir to King William III is the Princess Wilhelmina, the only child of his second marriage, who is now in her 9th year. It has been decided by the Dutch Chamber that, failing the young princess and her heirs, the succession is to vest in the king's sister, the Grand Duchess Sophia Louisa, of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, and then in the descendants of the late Princess Marianne, of the Netherlands, who was married to Prince Frederick Albert, of Prussia, a younger brother of the late German Emperor William I, who died in 1872, having been divorced from her in 1849. Their eldest son is the prince regent of Brunswick, but his chances of reigning at the Hague are remote, as the grand duchess of Saxe-Weimar has a son and two grandsons, and her elder daughter, Princess Marie, is married to Prince Henry VII, Reuss.

Something New.

A new and very effective thing which is taking hold on the market, is a valuable discovery made known through The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md., proprietors of the renowned St. Jacobs Oil, and known as Diamond Vera-Cura, for Dyspepsia, a positive cure for Indigestion and all stomach troubles arising therefrom. If not found in the stock of druggist or dealer, it will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of two-cent stamp. It has been found on trial to be a specific for sour stomach, heartburn, nausea, giddiness, constipation, nervousness and low spirits, and it is spoken of and recommended by hundreds who have used it and have found lasting benefits.

Mrs. Selby—"Doctah, de chile dun gone swaller 'r pint ob ink." Doctor—"Hab yo' dun enyding fo' de relief ob 'im?" Mrs. Selby—"I'se dun made 'im eat free sheets of blottin' paper, doctah. Was dat rite?"

Lung Troubles and Wasting

Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement from D. C. Freeman, Sydney: "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

The question of reviving the use of the lance in the [illegible] army is again being discussed.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

A Hamburg Fig.

There is no longer need to force children to take castor oil for constipation. A Hamburg Fig, which is like preserved fruit, will be taken by them with relish. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

Pains and Aches

In various parts of the body, more particularly in the back, shoulders, and joints, are the unwelcome indications that rheumatism has gained a foothold, and you are "in for it" for a longer or shorter period. Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood, and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which neutralizes the acidity, and eradicates every impurity from the blood.

"I suffered from an acute attack of rheumatism induced by a severe sprain of a once dislocated ankle joint, which caused great swelling and intense pain. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla restored circulation, cleansed the blood and relieved the pain."—L. T. [illegible], Springfield, Mo.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Burning the Dead.

Cremation societies are being augmented in this country by women of the "strong-minded" class, who are joining them rapidly. In New York, Brooklyn, and Boston particularly, there are a great many well-known women enrolled among the cremationists, and the movement is endorsed by a still greater number who have not taken pains to become members. Mary A. Livermore, Lucy Stone, Miss Peabody, Clara Erskine, Clement Waters, Edna Dean Proctor, Lillian Whiting, Lucy Larcom, and Miss Whitney are among those in Boston who advocate burning the dead. In New York there is a yet greater company of literary and artistic women, and throughout the country the prominence and numbers of cremationists are surprisingly large. Many members of Sorosis, of the Authors' Club, and the Artist League are cremationists, and the rank and file of heterodox people are its advocates. Among Unitarians, cremation is generally accepted as the best mode of disposing of dead bodies, and not a few orthodox Christians favor it earnestly.

Use of the Beaver's Tail.

It is a common belief that the beaver uses its tail as a trowel to plaster the mud on the walls of its house and dam. Captain Hardy studied the habits of the animal in Nova Scotia some time ago, and came to the conclusion that this opinion was not well founded.

The vulgar opinion that the broad tail of the beaver was used to plaster down the mud in its work, has long since been pronounced erroneous. Its real use is evidently to counterpoise, by an action against the water in an upward direction, the tendency to sink, head foremost, when propelling itself through the water by its powerful and webbed hind feet, and at the same time supporting the load of mud or stones in its forepaw under the chin.

Our Indians laughed at the idea of the trowel story. That, and the assertion that the tail is likewise used as a vehicle for materials, may be considered as exploded notions.

Read and Remember.

Thousands suffer from ailments that make existence almost unbearable. Weakness, loss of appetite, sore kidneys, sore liver, skin sores, aching joints, etc., cause years of suffering simply because the true remedy is not made use of. Botanic Blood Balm, more familiarly known as B. B. B. or the Three B's, has satisfactorily proven its merit in many thousand instances, and is an unfailing cure for all diseases originating from a state of either inherited or contagious blood poison. It is unique in its curative power, and is unlike all other compounds. It has cured many cases pronounced incurable. No sufferer should feel discouraged because other medicines have miserably failed to give relief. B. B. B. will not disappoint anyone. Get it of retail druggists. If they don't have it on hand, make them send to their wholesale dealer for a supply. Try it when in a condition of ill-health. You will be delighted with its quick assistance as a recuperative agent. Send for our illustrated book of testimonials. Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Conventional "Monon" Resolutions.

Whereas, The Monon Route (L. N. A. & C. Ry Co.) desires to make it known to the world at large that it forms the double connecting link of Pullman tourist travel between the winter cities of Florida and the summer resorts of the Northwest; and

Whereas, Its "rapid transit" system is unsurpassed, its elegant Pullman Buffet Sleeper and Chair car service between Chicago and Louisville, Indianapolis and Cincinnati unequalled; and

Whereas, Its rates are as low as the lowest; then be it

Resolved, That in the event of starting on a trip it is good policy to consult with E. O. McCormick, Gen'l Pass. Agent Monon Route, 185 Dearborn St., Chicago, for full particulars. (In any event send for a Tourist Guide, enclose 4c. postage.)

All diseases and disorders peculiar to women are cured by the timely use of Bradfield's Female Regulator. Sold by druggists.

Diamond Vera-Cura

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUCH AS Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Giddiness, Constipation, Fullness after eating, Food Rising in the Mouth and disagreeable taste after eating. Nervousness and Low Spirits.

At Druggists and Dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md.

SENT FREE.

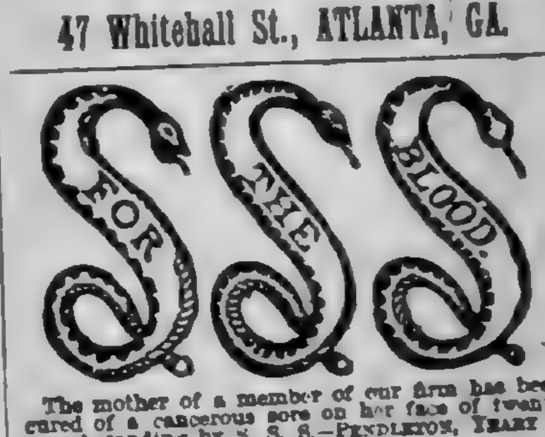
Every reader of this paper who expects to buy anything in the line of Diamonds, fine Jewelry, Silver and Clocks—or who thinks of buying

A WATCH

Should send for our new illustrated catalogue for 1889, which we send free.

J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers,

47 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.



The mother of a member of our firm has been cured of a cancerous sore on her face of twenty years' standing by S. S. S.—Pendleton, Yeary & Kiley, Druggists, Farmersville, Tex.

Swift's Specific cured our babe of an angry eruption called Eczema after the doctor's prescriptions had failed, and she is now hale and hearty.

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10c. [illegible]

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PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON

THE NERVES,
THE LIVER,
THE BOWELS,
and the KIDNEYS

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow the nerves to remain weakened and irritated, and these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

PAINE'S { CELERY COMPOUND

WILL CURE BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS.

By quieting and strengthening the nerves, and causing free action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Bilious Pains and Aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over Disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches?
Why have sleepless nights?

Use Paine's Celery Compound and rejoice in health. It is an entirely vegetable remedy, harmless in all cases.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00. Six for $5.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, BURLINGTON, VT.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

I suffered from catarrh 12 years. The droppings into the throat were nauseating. My nose bled almost daily. Since the first day's use of Ely's Cream Balm have had no bleeding, the soreness is entirely gone.—D. G. Davidson, with the Boston Budget.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

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The Tea that has gained such a reputation at Expositions.

The proprietors of HE-NO Tea are Martin Gillet & Co., a house established at Baltimore in 1811.

Mention this paper and send your address for a 25 cent book, free by mail, charmingly illustrated, entitled "Tea Gossip," which tells all about Tea, how it is made in China, and exposing its humbug.

Send in silver or stamps, ten cents for an eighth of a pound sample package of HE-NO Tea.

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CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

SALESMEN We wish a few men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Largest manufacturers in our line. Enclose 2-cent stamp. Wages $3 Per Day. Permanent position. No postals answered. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. Centennial Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

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GOLD Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

PALMS BUS. COLLEGE, Philadelphia. Pa. Scholarship and position, $50. Write for circulars.

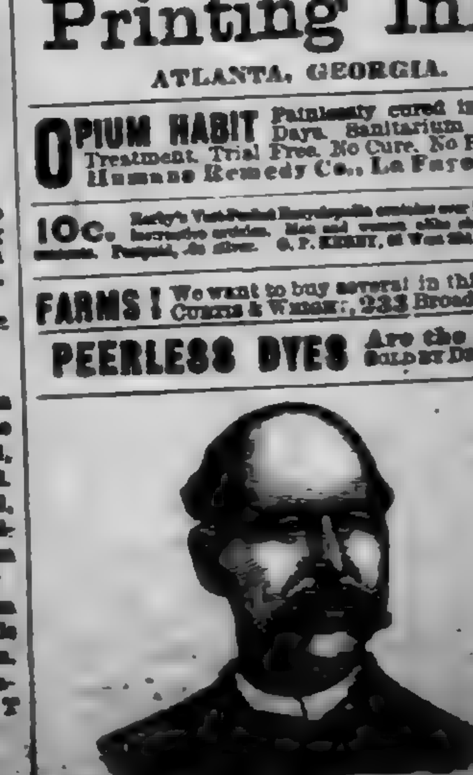
Agents wanted. $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Catalogue and samples free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

A. N. U. ……… Three,



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Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
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$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
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All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR LADIES.

Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.

CAUTION If any dealer says he has the W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES without name and price stamped on bottom, [illegible]

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1 Inch	$ 5 00	$ 7 00	$ 11 25
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3 Inches	10 00	15 00	22 50
4 Inches	12 50	20 00	27 00
5 Inches	15 00	22 50	33 00
¼ Column	18 00	27 00	40 00
½ Column	27 00	40 00	60 00
1 Column	45 00	60 00	100 00

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1889. NUMBER 14.

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Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

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Caheen Declares and Pledges himself to sell Dry Goods and Millinery cheaper than other houses can buy them. Our business has been a grand success, and we truly appreciate the large patronage bestowed upon us. We shall always endeavor to merit a continuance of popular favor by offering such inducements and unexcelled bargains to the people of Birmingham and vicinity, that the crowds of buyers will seek our double store (filled with desirable Dry Goods) in preference to any other. We are not selfish in our dealings, for when our New York buyer ships us our car loads of Dry Goods, bought direct from manufacturers, at the lowest cash prices, we do not ask our customers a double profit, but at once divide the jobbers' profit with our patrons. A practice at Caheen's: QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

OUR ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING IS AT HAND! WATCH FOR THE FALL OF PRICES!

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CAHEEN'S MOTTO: SELL HIGH, PASS YOU BY; SELL CHEAP, SELL A HEAP; SELL LOW, OUT THE BUNDLES GO.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "A Bright Sunday Versus A Doleful Sunday."

TEXT: "*And call the Sabbath a delight.*"—Isaiah lviii., 13.

There is an element of gloom striking through all false religions. Paganism is a brood of horrors. The god of Confucius frowned upon its victims with blind fate. Mohammedanism promises nothing to those exhausted with sin in this world but an eternity of the same passional indulgences. But God intended that our religion should have the grand characteristic of cheerfulness. St. Paul struck the key-note when he said: "Rejoice evermore, and again I say, rejoice." This religion has no spikes for the feet; it has no hooks for the shoulder; it has no long pilgrimages to take; it has no funeral-pyres upon which to leap; it has no Juggernauts before which to fall. Its good cheer is symbolized in the Bible by the brightness of waters, and the redolence of lilies, and the sweetness of music, and the hilarities of a banquet. A choir of seraphim chanted at its induction, and pealing trumpet, and waving palm, and flapping wing of archangel are to celebrate its triumphs. It began its chief mission with the shout: "Glory to God in the highest!" and it will close its earthly mission with the ascription: "Hallelujah, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth!"

But men have said that our religion is not cheerful, because we have such a doleful Sabbath. They say: "You can have your religious assemblages, and your long faces, and your snuffling cant, and your psalm books, and your Bibles. Give us the Sunday excursion, and the horse-race, and the convivial laughter. We have so much joy that we want to spread it all over the seven days of the week, and you shall not have one of our days of worldly satisfaction for religious dolefulness." I want to show these men—if there are any such in the house this morning—that they are under a great delusion, and that God intended the fifty-two Sundays of the year to be hung up like bells in a tower, beating a perpetual chime of joy, and glory, and salvation, and heaven; for I want you to carry out the idea of the text, "and call the Sabbath a delight."

I remark, in the first place, we are to find in this day the joy of healthy repose. In this democratic country we all have to work—some with hand, some with brain, some with foot. If there is in all this house a hand that has not, during the past year, been stretched forth to some kind of toil, let it be lifted. Not one, not one. You sell the goods. You teach the school. You doctor in the sick room. You practice at the bar. You edit a newspaper. You tan the hides. You preach the Gospel. You mend the shoes. You sit at the shuttle. You carry the hod of bricks up the ladder on the wall. And the one occupation is as honorable as the other, provided God calls you to it. I care not what you do, if you only do it well. But when Saturday night comes you are jaded and worn. The hand cannot so skillfully manufacture; the eye cannot see as well; the brain is not so clear; the judgment is not so well balanced. A prominent manufacturer told me that he could see a difference between the goods which went out of his establishment on Saturday from the goods that went out on Monday. He said: "They were very different indeed. Those that were made in the former part of the week, because of the rest that had been previously given, were better than those that were made in the latter part of the week, when the men were tired out." The Sabbath comes, and it bathes the soreness from the limbs, quiets the agitated brain, and puts out the fires of anxiety that have been burning all the week. Our bodies are seven-day clocks, and unless on the seventh day they are wound up, they run down into the grave. The Sabbath was intended as a savings bank: into it we are to gather the resources upon which we are to draw all the week. That man who breaks the Sabbath [illegible] his own nerve, his own muscle, his own brain, his own bones. He dips up the wine of his own life and throws it away. He who breaks the Lord's day gives a mortgage of disease and death upon his entire physical estate, and at the most unexpected moment the mortgage will be foreclosed, and the man ejected from the premises. Every gland, every pore, and cell, and finger-nail demands the seventh day for repose. The respiration of the lungs, the throb of the pulse in the wrist, the motion of the bone in its socket declare: "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy." There are thousands of men who have had their lives dashed out against the golden gates of the Sabbath. A prominent London merchant testifies that thirty years ago he went to London. He says: "I have during that time watched minutely, and I have noticed that the men who went to their business on the Lord's day or opened their counting-houses, have, without a single exception, come to failure." A prominent Christian merchant in Boston says: "I find it don't pay to work on Sunday. When I was a boy, I lived out on Long Island there were merchants who loaded their vessels on the Sabbath day, keeping their men busy from morning until night, and it is my observation that they themselves came to nothing—the merchants—and their children came to nothing. It doesn't pay," he says, "to work the Sabbath."

I appeal to your observation. Where are the men who twenty years ago were Sabbath-breakers, and who have been Sabbath-breakers ever since? Without a single exception, you will tell me, they have come to financial or to moral beggary. I defy you to point out a single exception, and you can take the whole world for your field. It has either been a financial or moral ruination in every instance. Six hundred and forty physicians in London petition Parliament, saying: "We must have the Sabbath obeyed. We can not have health in this city and in this nation unless the Sabbath is observed." Those of our own country have given evidence on the same side. The man who takes down the shutters of his store on the Sabbath takes down the curse of Almighty God. The farmer who cultures his ground on the seventh day raises a crop of neuralgia, and consumption, and of death. A farmer said: "I defy your Christian Sabbath. I will raise a Sunday crop." So he went to work and plowed the ground on Sunday, and harrowed it on Sunday, and he planted corn on Sunday, and he reaped the corn on Sunday, and he gathered it into the barn on Sunday. "There," he says, "I have proved to you that all this idea about a fatality accompanying Sabbath work is a perfect sham. My corn is garnered, and all is well." But before many weeks passed the Lord God struck that barn with his lightnings, and away went the Sunday crop.

So great is the moral depression coming upon those who toil upon the Sabbath day, that you may have noticed (if you have not, I call your attention to the fact) that in cases where the public interest demands Sabbath toil the moral depression is so great that there are but very few who can stand it. For instance, the police service, without which not one of our houses would be safe—there are very few who can stand the pressure and temptation of it. In London, where there are five thousand policemen, the statistic is given that in one year nine hundred and twenty-one of that five thousand were dismissed, five hundred and twenty-three were suspended, and two thousand, four hundred and ninety-two were fined. Now, if the moral depression is so great in occupations that are positively necessary for the peace and prosperity of society, I ask you what must be the moral depression in those cases where there is no necessity for Sabbath work, and where a man chooses wordly business on the Lord's day just because he likes it, or wants to add to his emoluments? During the last war it was found out that these public works which paused on the seventh day turned out more war material than those which worked all the seven days. Mr. Bagnall, a prominent iron merchant, gives this testimony: "I find we have fewer accidents in our establishment and fewer interruptions, now we observe the Lord's day; and at the close of the year, now that we keep the Sabbath, I find that we turn out more iron and have larger profits than any year when we worked all the seven days." The fact is, Sabbath-made ropes will break, and Sabbath-made shoes will leak, and Sabbath-made coats will rip, and Sabbath-made muskets will miss fire, and Sabbath occupations will be blasted. A gentleman said: "I invented a shuttle on the Lord's day. I was very busy, so I made the model of that new shuttle on the Lord's day. So very busy was I during the week that I had to occupy many Sabbaths. It was a great success. I enlarged my buildings; I built new factories, and made hundreds of thousands of dollars; but I have to tell you that all the result of that work on the Sabbath has been to me ruin. I enlarged my buildings, I made a great many thousands of dollars, but I have lost all, and I charge it to the fact of that Sunday shuttle." I will place in two companies the men in this community who break the Sabbath and the men who keep it, and then I ask you who are the best friends of society? Who are the best friends of morals? Who have the best prospects for this world? Who have the best for the world that is to come?

Sabbath morning comes in the household. I suppose that the mere philosopher would say that the Sabbath light comes in a wave current, just like any other light, but it does not seem so to me. It seems as if it touched the eyelids more gently, and threw a brighter glow on the mantel ornaments, and cast a better cheerfulness on the faces of the children, and throw a supernatural glory over the old family Bible. Hail! Sabbath light! We rejoice in it. Rest comes in through the windows, or it leaps up from the fire, or it rolls out in the old arm chair, or it catches up the body into ecstacy, and swings open before the soul the twelve gates which are twelve pearls. The bar of the unopened warehouse, the hinges of the unfastened store window, the quiet of the commercial warehouse seem to say: "This is the day the Lord hath made." Rest for the sewing-woman, with weary hands, and aching side, and sick heart. Rest for the overtasked workman in the mine, or out on the wall, or in the sweltering factory. Hang up the plane, drop the adze, slip the band from the wheel, put out the fire. Rest for the body, for the mind, and for the soul.

"Welcome, sweet day of rest;
That saw the Lord arise;
Welcome to this reviving breast,
And these rejoicing eyes."

Again I remark, we ought to have in the Sabbath the joy of domestic reunion and consecration. There are some very good parents who have the faculty of making the Sabbath a great gloom. Their children run up against the wall of parental lugubriousness on that day. They are sorry when Sunday comes, and glad when it goes away. They think of everything bad on that day. It is the worst day to them, really, in all the week. There are persons who, because they were brought up in Christian families where there were wrong notions about the Sabbath, have gone out into dissipation and will be lost. A man said to me: "I have a perfect disgust for the Sabbath day. I never saw my father smile on Sunday. It was such a dreadful day to me when I was a boy, I never got over it, and never will." Those parents did not "call the Sabbath a delight;" they made it a gloom. But there are houses represented here this morning where the children say through the week: "I wonder when Sunday will come!" They are anxious to have it come. I hear their hosanna in the house; I hear their hosanna in the school. God intended the Sabbath to be especially a day for the father. The mother is home all the week. Sabbath day comes, and God says to the father, who has been busy from Monday morning to Saturday night at the store, or away from home: "This is your day. See what you can do in this little flock in preparing them for heaven. This day I set apart for you." You know very well that there are many parents who are mere sutlers of the household; they provide the food and raiment; once in a while, perhaps, they hear the child read a line or two in the new primer; or if there be a case of especial discipline, and the mother can not manage it, the child is brought up in the court-martial of the father's discipline and punished. That is all there is of it. No scrutiny of that child's immortal interests, no realization of the fact that the child will soon go out in a world where there are gigantic and overwhelming temptations that have swamped millions. But in some households it is not that way; the home, beautiful on ordinary days, is more beautiful now that the Sabbath has dawned. There is more joy in the "good morning." There is more tenderness in the morning prayer. The father looks at the child, and the child looks at the father. The little one dares now to ask questions without any fear of being answered: "Don't bother me—I must be off to the store." Now the father looks at the child, and he sees not merely the blue eyes, the arched brow, the long lashes, the sweet lip. He sees in that child a long line of earthly destinies; he sees in that child an immeasurably eternity. As he touches that child he says: "I wonder what will be the destiny of this little one!" And while this Christian father is thinking and praying, the sweet promise flows through his soul: "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." And he feels a joy, not like that which sounds in the dance, or is wafted from the froth of the wine-cup, or that which is like the "crackling of thorns under a pot," but the joy of domestic reunion and consecration.

Have I been picturing something that is merely fanciful, or is it possible for you and and for me to have such a home as that? I believe it is possible.

I have a statistic that I would like to give you. A great many people, you know, say there is nothing in the Christian discipline of a household. In New Hampshire there were two neighborhoods—the one of six families, the other of five families. The six families disregarded the Sabbath. In time, five of these families were broken up by the separation of husbands and wives; the other by the father becoming a thief. Eight or nine of the parents became drunkards, one committed suicide, and all came to penury. Of some forty or fifty descendants, about twenty are known to be drunkards and gamblers and dissolute. Four or five have been in State prison. One fell in a duel. Some are in the almshouse. Only one became a Christian, and he after first having been outrageously dissipated. The other five families that regarded the Sabbath were all prospered. Eight or ten of the children are consistent members of the church. Some of them became officers in the church; one is a minister of the Gospel; one is a missionary to China. No poverty among any of them. The homestead is now in the hands of the third generation. Those who have died have died in the peace of the Gospel. Oh, is there nothing in a household that remembers God's holy day? Can it be possibly that those who disregard this holy commandment can be prospered for this life, or have any good hope of the life that is to come.

Again, we ought to have in the Sabbath the joy of Christian assemblage. Where are all those people going on the Sabbath? You see them moving up and down the street. Is it a festal day, people might ask? Has there been some public edict commanding the people to come forth? No, they are worshippers of God who are going to their places of religious service. In what delicate scale shall I weigh the joy of Christian convocation? It gives brightness to the eye, and a flush to the cheek, and a pressure to the hand, and a thrill to the heart. You see the aged man tottering along on his staff through the aisle. You see the little child led by the hand of its mother. You look around and rejoice that this is God's day, and this is the communion of saints. "One Lord, one faith, one baptism." Some familiar tune gets all the soul aquiver and aquake with rapture. We plunge into some old hymn, and all our cares and anxieties are bathed off. The glorious Gospel transports us, the Spirit descends, Jesus appears, and we feel the bounding, spreading, electric joy of Christian convocation.

I look upon the Church of God as one vast hosanna. Joy dripping from the baptismal font, joy glowing in the sacramental cup, joy warbling in the anthem, joy beating against the gate of heaven with a hallelujah like the voice of mighty thunderings. Beautiful for situation! The joy of the whole earth is Mount Zion. It is the day and the place where Christ reviews his troops, bringing them out in companies and regiments and battalions, riding along the line, examining the battle-torn flags of past combat, and cheering them on to future victories. Oh, the joy of Christian assemblage!

I remark also, we are to have in this day the joy of eternal Sabbatism. I do not believe it possible for any Christian to spend the Lord's day here without thinking of heaven. There is something in the gathering of people in church on earth to make one think of the rapt assemblage of the skies. There is something in the song of the Christian Church to make one think of the song of the elders before the throne, the harpists and the trumpeters of God accompanying the harmony. The light of a better Sabbath gilds the top of this, and earth and heaven come within speaking distance of each other, the song of triumph waving backward and forward, now tossed up by the Church of earth, now sent back by the Church of heaven.

"Day of all the week the best,
Emblem of eternal rest."

The Christian man stands radiant in its light. His bereft heart rejoices at the thought of a country where there is neither a coffin nor grave; his weary body glows at the idea of a land where there are no burdens to carry, and no exhaustive journeys to take. He eats the grapes of Eshcol. He stands upon the mountain top and looks off upon the promised land. He hears the call of the eternal towers, and the tramp of the numberless multitude with sins forgiven. This is the day which the Lord hath made. Let us rejoice and be glad in it. Oh, ye who have been hunting for Sunday pleasures in the street, and on the river bank, and in the houses of sin, I commend to you this holy day and holy service! I do not invite you to swallow a great bitterness or to carry a heavy yoke; but I invite you to feel in body, mind and soul the thrill of joy which God has handed down in the chalices of the golden Sabbath.

With what revulsion and with what pity we must look out on that large class of persons in our day who would throw discredit upon the Lord's day. There are two things which Christian people ought never to give up: the one is the Bible, the other is the Sabbath. Take away one, and you take both. Take either, and farewell to Christianity in this country, farewell to our civil and religious liberties. When they go, all go. He who has ever spent Sunday in Paris, or Antwerp, or Rome, if he be an intelligent Christian, will pray God that the day will never come when the Sabbath of Continental Europe shall put its foot upon our shores. I had a friend in Syracuse who lived to be 100 years of age. He said to me, in his ninety-ninth year: "I went across the mountains in the early history of this country. Sabbath morning came. We were beyond the reach of civilization. My comrades were all going out for an excursion. I said: 'No, I won't go; it is Sunday.' Why, they laughed. They said: 'We haven't any Sunday here.' 'Oh, yes,' I said, 'you have. I brought it with me over the mountains.'"

There are two or three ways in which we can war against Sabbath-breaking usages in this day; and the first thing is to get our children right upon this subject, and teach them that the Sabbath day is the holiest of all the days, and the best and the gladdest. Unless you teach your child under the paternal roof to keep the Lord's day, there are nine hundred and ninety chances out of a thousand it will never learn to keep the Sabbath. You may think to shirk responsibility in the matter, and send your child to the Sabbath-school and the house of God: that will not relieve the matter. I want to tell you, in the name of Christ, my Maker and my Judge, that your example will be more potential than any instruction they get elsewhere: and if you disregard the Lord's day yourself, or in any wise throw contempt upon it, you are blasting your children with an infinite curse. It is a rough truth, I know, told in a rough way; but it is God's truth, nevertheless. Your child may go on to seventy or eighty years of age, but that child will never get over the awful disadvantage of having had a Sabbath-breaking father or a Sabbath-breaking mother. It is the joy of many of us that we can look back to an early home where God was honored, and when the Sabbath came it was a day of great consecration and joy. We remember the old faces around the table that Sabbath morning. Our hearts melt when we think of those blessed associations, and we may have been off and committed many indiscretions and done many wrong things; but the day will never come when we forget the early home in which God's day was regarded, and father and mother told us to keep holy the Sabbath.

There is another way in which we can war against the Sabbath-breaking usages of the country at this time, and that is by making our houses of worship attractive and the religious services inspiring. I plead not for a gorgeous audience chamber; I plead not for groined rafters or magnificent fresco; but I do plead for comfortable churches, home-like churches—places where the church-going population behave as they ought to. Make the church welcome to all, however poorly clad they may be, or whatever may have been their past history; for I think the Church of God is not so much made for you who could have churches in your own house, but for the vast population of our great cities, who are treading on toward death with no voice of mercy to arrest them. Ah! when the prodigal comes into the church, do not stare at him as though he had no right to come. Give him the best seat you can find for him. Sometimes a man wakes up from his sin, and he says: "I'll go to the house of God." Perhaps he comes from one motive, perhaps from another. He finds the church dark and the Christian people frigid (and there are no people on earth who can be more frigid than Christian people when they try), and the music is dull, and he never comes again. Suppose one of these men enters the church. As he comes in he hears a song which his mother sang when he was a boy he remembers it. He sits down, and some one hands him a book, open at

"Jerusalem, my happy home,
Name ever dear to me."

"Yes," he says, "I have heard that many times." He sees cheerful Christian people there, every man's face a psalm of thanksgiving to God. He says: "Do you have this so every Sunday? I have heard that the house of God was a doleful place, and Christians were lugubrious and repelling! I have really enjoyed myself!" The next Sabbath the man is again in the same place. Tears of repentance start down his cheek; he begins to pray; and when the communion table is spread he sits at it, and some one reaches over and says: "I am surprised to find you here. I thought you didn't believe in such things." "Ah!" he says, "I have been captured. I came in one day, and I found you were all so loving and cheerful here that I concluded I would come among you. Where thou goest I will go: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried."

Ah! you can't drive men out of their sins, but you can coax them out—you can charm them out.

I would to God that we could all come to a higher appreciation of this Sabbath heritage! We can not count the treasures of one Christian Sabbath. It spreads out over us the two wings of the archangel of mercy. Oh, blessed Sabbath! blessed Sabbath! They scoff a great deal about the old Puritanic Sabbaths, and there is a wonderful amount of wit expended upon that subject now—the Sabbaths they used to have in New England. I never lived in New England, but I would rather trust the old Puritanic Sabbath, with all its faults, than this modern Sabbath, which is fast becoming no Sabbath at all. If our modern Sabbatism shall produce as stalwart Christian character as the old New England Puritanic Sabbatism, I shall be satisfied, and I shall be surprised.

Oh, blessed day! blessed day! I should like to die some Sabbath morning when the air is full of church music and the bells are ringing. Leaving my home group with a dying blessing, I should like to look off upon some Christian assemblage chanting the praises of God as I went up to join the one hundred and forty and four thousand and the thousands of thousands standing around the throne of Jesus. Hark! I hear the bell of the old kirk on the hill side of heaven. It is a wedding-bell, for behold the Bridegroom cometh. It is a victor's bell, for we are more than conquerors through Him who hath loved us. It is a Sabbath-bell, for it calls the nations of earth and heaven to everlasting repose.

"Oh when, thou city of my God,
Shall I thy courts ascend?
Where congregations ne'er break up,
And Sabbaths have no end."

Curious Relic of the Revolution.

A curious relic of Revolutionary days is preserved by the Maryland Historical Society. It is a pen and ink drawing, showing Washington on his death bed, surrounded by doctors. The drawing is washed with color, and is humorously spoken of by art critics. Mrs. Washington, in a neat cap, is holding a handkerchief to her face; the recumbent form of Washington is touched with blue and one of the doctors is dressed in green and another has jet-black legs. The perspective is something astonishing. A quaint inscription is appended.

LAND OF WONDERS.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS AND RARE SIGHTS IN SIAM.

Giving the Dead to the Vultures—An Expensive Cremation—Beautiful Temples—Curious Features of the City of Bangkok.

SIAM'S LITTLE QUEEN, AGED 28 YEARS.

Hon. Jacob T. Child, United States Minister to Siam, who recently passed through San Francisco on his way to Bangkok, Siam, in conversation with a *Chronicle* representative related to him a great many interesting facts about the customs of Siamese and their country. Mr. Child said: "Siam is a land of wonders. Many of the customs seem shocking to us, and yet the people are highly civilized. But the civilization of all Oriental lands differs in so many ways from ours, at first one is likely to look upon any variation from our Western customs as barbaric. One of their most shocking practices is the way they dispose of the bodies of poor people and criminals after death. Every Siamese whose friends pay the cremation fee of about $1 is cremated, but there are many poor people who cannot secure even this small amount. The bodies of those for which no fees are raised are taken to what is called a wat, or temple, for the poor. This is a large structure without a roof, and it is usually built in some great city, as at Bangkok. Tropical trees grow within the walls of the dismal inclosure, and sometimes the trees are fairly black with savage vultures. The body is laid upon the floor, which is merely a rough piece of ground, and within an hour the vultures have torn every particle of flesh from the corpse.

"The wat for the poor at Bangkok is upon a high hill, called 'Gold Hill,' because of the enormous sum of money which was required to get a proper foundation for the temple. The people do not seem to care what becomes of their bodies, if they are poor, and instead of regarding the 'poor wats' as horrible places, I believe they regard them as wise provisions made by the King, and they are thankful for such a favor as having even the wat as a final resting place.

"The cremation ceremonies over royal personages are the most expensive and elaborate forms of doing honor to the dead that the world has ever seen. Last May three children of the King were cremated. The bodies were first embalmed in oils, gums and spices, then placed in a casket and left for six or seven months. In the meantime many high priests called at the palace to offer up prayers for the dead. Provisions were then set out in the open air to propitiate the spirits of evil. Then for months the best bands of music that could be hired were procured to give open-air concerts free. Siamese lacons Japanese jugglers and Chinese actors were employed to give daily entertainments for the amusement of the people. Soda water, ice cream, cake, fruits and more substantial articles of diet were given away for months, to all who called to pay respects to the dead. These ceremonies were all propitiatory to the spirits and to please the departed, who were supposed to hover nigh and partake in the general joy.

"When the time arrived for the cremation of the bodies of the princes, a premian, or palace, was built at enormous expense and gorgeously decorated. The remains were conveyed to the premain on a golden chariot, surrounded by priests, and when the altar was reached the embalmed bodies were carefully put in a golden urn, which was suspended above the high altar. In the altar was built a great furnace. The funeral services then began and lasted for three days. They consisted of readings from the works of Buddha by the high priests, and mourning aloud, by groaning, by women enrobed in white. All the servitors and wives were dressed in white, while the high priests were clothed in brilliant yellow robes. At the end of the third day the King and one of the high priests brought from the palace the sacred fire in a lamp containing palm oil. The fire was then applied to the mass of combustibles in the furnace, and the King retired. The princes, nobles and all the invited guests, who had been supplied with scandal-wood flowers, and sticks a foot long, then advanced slowly to the furnace and threw the offerings into the sacred flames. The fire was kept up until after sunrise of the next day, when the urn was opened. The white ashes and a few selected bones were placed in another golden urn and carefully conveyed to a porcelain vault, which is used as a receptory of the crematory urns of the royal dead of the Kingdom. The remainder of the bones—for some were not taken to the vault—were then taken and blessed by the high priest, after which they were conveyed in a royal barge down the Menam River to where the tides meet and thrown into the water. "The boatmen, sixty in number, chanted a requiem as they plied the oars. They were all dressed in brilliant red. The cost of this cremation alone ran up to $1,000,000, while each invited guest received a valuable present drawn on a number marked on his ticket, somewhat after the fashion of our American lotteries.

"While speaking of temples and ceremonies I may as well say that while I have seen most of the grand architecture of the Old World I never saw anything to compare with a temple in the Menam Chopea River at Bangkok, built to honor the spirits of the water. It is a handsome spiral dome of purest white, with two wings, which are crystal palaces.

The temple standing there in the picturesque mother of waters is a poem in itself. The combination of handsome architecture and striking natural scenery was never surpassed.

"The system of jurisprudence in Siam strikes one as crude. There are not many lawyers, and while they go through the form of a trial and have judges, who receive petty salaries, they seldom give a case the thorough ventilating it would get in an American court. There are some English and German lawyers there who are beginning to make money. Their system of capturing criminals works well, although it strikes one as very unfair to innocent persons. When a criminal escapes his family is at once arrested, put in chains and made to work on the streets or elsewhere with the 'chain gang' until he is apprehended. The criminal usually comes in and surrenders himself rather than have his wife, parents or sister tortured for his misdeed.

"The Chinese are the upper business class there. They keep the stores and conduct the great business interests of Siam. The Siamese lower classes are usually peddlers and boatmen, and they are in a great measure slaves to the Chinese. I believe that the people respect the Chinese and encourage them. I remember that a young Siamese, a relative of the King, who got his education in London, asked permission to start a newspaper. He was allowed to run it, and when he asked the King whether he would be allowed the privilege of freedom of the press, the jolly King replied in a joking manner: 'Yes, but if you say what does not please me I'll bamboo you.' Of course the King did not mean that he would carry out his threat. However, the young man began a vigorous attack upon the Chinese, and he advocated restriction of Chinese immigration. The King notified him to let some one else print the newspaper and to report to his palace, where he would be detailed a position in the Foreign Office.

THE GOLGOTHA OF SIAM.

"But the King and Queen are usually quite liberal with their subjects, and of late years they have been very charitable, recently endowing and giving large sums to well known charities. The Bangkok *Times*, a semi-weekly newspaper edited and owned by a remarkable Englishman named William Eas, who speaks seventeen languages, has never been molested by the Government. There are a great many English speaking people to patronize his paper, but by far the greater part of the foreign population is German. The city itself is healthful for a place of 600,000 population. We have daily monsoons, and a daily rise of ten feet in the tide water river Menam Chopea. A large part of the city is built on the river, and boating is the chief occupation of the lower classes.

"The Siamese people resemble more closely the better tribes of American Indians than any of the neighboring Oriental nations, although their resemblance is very faint. The full blooded Siamese is copper colored and not usually more than five feet five inches in height. They are alert and active, reasonably muscular, and decidedly a handsome people. Nothing of the Chinese cast of feature is to be found among them. The population of the Empire is about 10,000,000, but this is mere guesswork, for no census has ever been taken.

"The costume of the people is simple and graceful. The climate is warm, not hot like that of Singapore, but about like that of Jacksonville, Fla., with less severe winters. No very heavy clothing is required, and the garments are therefore light and flowing. Men and women dress about alike. They wear the penang or pantaloons, made out of silk, linen or cotton, as the taste or fortune of the wearer may determine. Under the penang they wear a very curious pair of drawers, the legs not being more than a foot long, and in some instances very handsomely embroidered, the Siamese dudes, of whom there are not a few, pay particular attention to this part of their attire. But one upper garment is worn, a sort of jacket made of silk, velvet or linen. The jackets worn by the nobles and richer merchants are handsomely embroidered, great attention being paid to the buttons. Few are so poor as not to be able to afford silver, while among the upper classes gold buttons, very intricately worked in a beautiful filigree pattern, are worn. The nobles use diamonds as buttons, some of them very large and valuable. Around the waist is a gold-embroidered belt, which in the case of the nobles is a belt of flexible gold fastened with a large diamond-studded clasp. This dress is very picturesque and exceedingly becoming. Over the jacket and across the shoulders the women wear a gay scarf. A peculiar and graceful feature of their attire is the jessamine wreath, which they habitually wear on their heads.

TEMPLE ON MENAM RIVER.

"The present Siamese King, Somdech Phra Pharamindr Maha, known as Chulalongkorn, is a handsome man, thirty-two years old. He has absolute power, but avails himself of a council of nobles. He is of a kind disposition, easily approachable, and is very popular among his subjects. I once attended a grand garden party given by him, at which more than 3000 guests were present. There were not more than 500 foreign residents in Bangkok, but the most elaborate preparations were made for their entertainment. English and French cooks were employed, and European wines flowed like water, the champagne especially being received with great favor by the natives. The King moved about among his guests with perfect freedom. His crown is worn only on rare occasions, as it is a very uncomfortable headgear. It is of solid gold, about eighteen inches high, and runs to a point. It is thickly studded with jewels of the largest size and first water, and is of great value. It is so heavy that the monarch is ill at ease while it is upon his head. The King's bedchamber, baths and other apartments are worthy the abode of royalty. His couch is made of rare wood and carved in the most artistic designs, draped with rare lace fringed with gold; a gold-embroidered spread covers the bed; the pillows and bolsters are also hemmed with lace, and above the couch swings a handsome pumba to keep him cool.

"The army is well organized, the officers being trained in a cadet school under charge of Major Walker, an officer of the Bombay militia. Bangkok has a large and efficient police force, which has little work to do, as the people are neither inclined to theft or idleness. They readily adopt European ideas and are particularly cordial to Americans. There is a great field for American trade in Siam, and I hope to see them brought into closer union with us."

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The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier says, editorially: "That few now dispute that the cotton crop of 1888-9 will be the largest ever known.

"Che Mah," the Chinese dwarf the smallest lilliputian on earth aged fifty years, is so small that you can cover him with an ordinary plug hat.

Huntsville will have three candidates in the race for State offices next year, Hon. William Richardson for Governor, W. L. Clay, for Secretary of State and Oscar Hundley for Attorney General.

Think of it. Three criminal assaults upon respectable white ladies of Alabama within a week's time. One at Pratt Mines, another at Bessemer and still another at Jemison. Will these outrages never stop.

Twenty years ago there were ninety-two lightning rod factories in the United States. To-day there are but three, and those doing a trifling business. The lightning rod was the biggest humbug of the nineteenth century.—*Chicago Herald.*

The intellect of Webster, Calhoun and Clay would do them no good in these days it they were candidates in Republican States for the United States Senate. Their bank accounts would fall short of the demands made upon them. It is the almighty dollar and not God-given intellect that is fast securing control of the upper house of the American Congress. Two Republicans elected in the last few days are possessors of several millions of dollars.—*Ex*

It does not seem to have occurred to the newspapers that if the same abuse had been bestowed on juries who fall short of their duties as is dealt out to mobs who exceed theirs a great step would have been taken in the reform of our lawyers who resort to trickery to defeat the ends of justice and juries who corruptly or ignorantly or carelessly connive at these tricks are as legitimate subjects of criticism and denunciation as an indignant public which grows tired of such abuses and deals out justice after its own mad fashion. It juries realized that they would be held to strick public accountability for a failure to do their duty they would be more careful and give less cause for complaint.—*Fort Payne Journal.*

It is both a condition and a theory which confronts the people of this state. The condition is that of the wheezing, shackly, worm-eaten, dry rotted, run down and antiquated old machine which we call law; and the theory is that the reasonable sensible, progressive people of this state are asked to venerate and respect the antediluvian bundle of quirks, quibbles, contradictions and inconsistencies. Sensible people cannot respect a corrupt mass of incongruity and falsity, nor can they be made to do so. The way to make the law respected is to make it worthy of respect. No one can uphold that which denies men their rights and fails to protect their lives and liberties. If illustrations are needed they can be furnished from the dockets of every county in the state. Come to this county and we can show from its records that men have bought land from their neighbors refused to pay, been sued and admitting the debt and its justice, have been enabled by the law to keep in possession of the land and enjoy its revenues year after year while the true owner is deprived of his own property by that law which pretends to give every citizen his rights. From the same records we can show the commission of every crime know to the decalogue and the perpetrators have escaped entirely, or with so light a penalty that it was equivalent to none. Now people are asked to stand still and see the farce played out to the end and be satisfied with that end whatever it may be. A free and self-respecting people cannot remain quiet under the sense of such wrongs as are daily committed under color of law. They will grow restive and break bounds once in a while. The fool may propose with a little brief authority to stem the tide but the wise man will try to remove the cause and let the trouble die for want of provocation to keep it alive and fan it occasionally into flames that sweep everything before them.—*Fort Payne Journal.*

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Dry Valley Locals.

There has been so much rain recently that little has been done in the way of farming.

Prof. J. M. Corderie has a flourishing school at Providence.

Pleasant Grove Academy is largely attended. The roll gradually increases.

Mrs. M. West has been quite ill. She is much better now.

Last week death visited the family of Mr. E. F. Seals and took from him his infant daughter, Oleva. He and family have the sympathy of the entire community.

Miss Maggie Garner is visiting friends in Jefferson county.

Miss Annie Moore has returned home leaving some of the young men with sad looking faces.

Mr. John Garner, of Clanton, gave us a short visit last week.

Justice courts are now in order

Many good wishes for the VIEW.

CYRUS.

Maplesville Dots.

Mr. Tom Foshee is paying tribute to and receiving Tribune from Rome.

Mr. Joe Ellis, of Texas, has been visiting relatives here.

Mr. Hugh Foshee and wife visited friends and relatives here the past week.

We are trying to keep it a secret for fear our northern friends would blame a cotton planter's wife here for picking cotton by having a colored maid carry a comfortable chair to the field, and then have the maid pull the cotton stalks and hand them to her when she leisurely picks the cotton.

To date we have had the mildest winter ever known in this latitude. The festive "skeeter" is abroad, seeking in mid-winter whom he may devour. The candle moth and butter-flies are sporting these mild days. Last Sunday was our coldest wave during the winter.

Miss Fannie Foshee left this morning for Tuskegee.

REVOLG.

Stanton Notes.

We are glad to state that a large sale of land has been made by Gregory-Coe Lumber Co. to a Chicago Immigration Society.

Any one having lands to sell in Chilton county, will do well to come and fill out a contract with J. A. Harwood, of Stanton.

Miss Mamie Harwood arrived home last night much to the delight of her friends.

Mr. J. H. Prichard the champion deer and bear hunter has just gotten home from a ten days hunt in the swamps of south Alabama, he says we may look for a car load of bear meat soon.

Mrs. P. P. Thomas paid a flying visit to her brother Mr. Wright of this place.

We learn that several town lots in Stanton changed hands in the last few days,

We regret to state that Dr. Little lost a very valuable horse last night.

Our farming friends are looking very blue on account of the constant rains.

The new Baptist Parsonage presents a beautiful appearance in its new dress of paint.

Dr. W. B. Crumpton preached an able sermon on Missions last Sunday.

The Sunbeam Society of this place is doing a good work for the Missionary cause.

Jemison Locals.

Jemison has been on a boom in the matrimonial line of late. Recently there have been married Rev. D. L. Lindsey and Miss Gena Cottingham, of Six Mile; Mr. Geo. Skaggs and and Miss Lizzie Killingsworth; Mr. John Bean and Miss Lizzie Sperlock of Ashby; and Mr. James Sims and Miss Kizzie Horsely.

Rumor says there are more yet to come.

We notice that your Stanton correspondent in last week's VIEW boasts that Stanton has the largest school in the county, numbering if we remember correctly, 85. We beg leave to inform said correspondent that he is mistaken. Prof. J. L. Ruffin, at this place, has on his roll book 91 students. In addition to this we have another school in Jemison taught by Mr. Harwood who has on has roll book 50 students, This makes 141 students in our two schools.

Jemison, with all due deference for her sister towns claims to be the metropolis of the county.

Rev A. E. Burns has accepted a call from the Jemison Baptist church to preach the first and third Sundays in each month.

Mr. J. L. Rasberry is building a new residence in north Jemison.

Mr. John Honeycutt is building a new residence in west Jemison.

We are glad to state that Mr. J. J. Honeycutt is up again from a spell of continued fever.

Mr. Frank Crocheron and family have removed from Strasburg to Jemison. We welcome them.

We regret to give up Mr. Fletcher Green who removed from Jemison to Strasburg last week to take a position at Mr. Maull's mill.

The post office and store of Mr. W. E. Lowery and the store of Mess. Harris & McCrary were burglarized last Saturday night. We understand Mr. Lowery's loss is $25.00 or $30.00 while that of Harris & McCrary is about $50.00. Detectives are on trail of the thief and we hope he will be caught and punished to the extent of the law.

X, Y. Z.

The thieves have been caught and jailed. They were two negroes.—VIEW.

Read This For a Change.

Perhaps some wives would like to cut out the following and paste it in their husbands hat:

1. Always come home good-tempered, leaving business cares behind, and do not vent annoyances met with at office on your wife and family.

2 Make yourself agreeable to your wife and friends and do not sit glum all evening, looking utterly bored.

3 Be lenient to your wife's fault and do not expect perfection until you have first become perfect yourself.

4. Be punctual at meals. Remember a cook cannot keep dinner waiting without its being spoiled. Do not expect each servant to have two pairs of hands.

5 Do not expect your wife to keep accounts unless you take the trouble to keep your own correctly.

6 Dress as neatly as your means will allow, and be careful not to get your best trousers wet, as baggy knees are a thing no woman can respect.

7 Be as kind and attentive to your wife as you were before your marriage and remember she has got no pipe to go to for comfort.

8 When your liver is out of order remember food cannot be palatable; therefore do not grumble and turn over what is on your plate that your wife has provided for you as if it were not fit for a dog to eat.

9 If you have a wife who does keep house in order, is not constantly at war with the servants, is not extravagant, has meals regularly and well served and does her best to please, let her see you appreciate her, otherwise she will cease to try and make your home comfortable and in due course your trouble at home will be infinitely worse than any you may have at the office.—*Philadelphia Press.*

About Stopping a Paper.

After you get mad and stop your paper, says the Keowee Courier, just poke your finger in water, pull it out and look for the hole. Then you will know how sadly you are missed. A man who thinks a paper cannot thrive without his support ought to go off and stay awhile. When he comes back half of his friends will not know he was gone and the other half will not care a cent while the world at large kept no account of his movements. You will find things that you cannot endorse in every paper. Even the Bible is rather plain and hits some hard licks. If you were to get mad and burn your Bible, the hundreds of presses would still go on printing it, and when you stop your paper and call the editor names, the paper will still be published and what is more—you will read it on the sly.

The newspaper is ubiquitous. It is everywhere in every man's home. The man who has no newspaper has no home. He may have a place to stay and so do the Digger Indians. But there can be no home without a newspaper There can be no general diffusion of knowledge without it. It is life and light in the world. It moves the world in all its enterprises, in all its great philanthropies and all its majesty of wealth and power.—*Press and Printer.*

Do You Want a Silk Dress?

Wood, Thornburg & Co., of London, England, have recently purchased several hundred thousand yards of full width, black gross-grain dress silks of the most excellent quality at the late auction sales in England, and in order to advertise themselves with the consumers of this country will for the next fifteen (15) days, ship by express to consumers only in single dress patterns, these goods at (50c) fifty cents per yard. This silk cost 87½ cents per yard to manufacturers and would retail for $1.50 per yard in New York City. Send cash or postal note with order. No goods sent C. O. D. Address C. H. Warner, N. W. Agent Wood, Thornburg & Co., Room 25 Union Block, Cor. 4th and Cedar Streets, St. Paul, Minn.

N. B.—Make drafts or money orders payable to C. H. Warner, St. Paul, Minnesota. jan 31-2t

Southern Pacific Tea Company.

Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Coffees, Teas and Spices.

Fresh Roasted Coffee Daily. Also Coffee Roasted to order. Manufacturers of CAMPBELL'S BAKING POWDER.

Second Avenue, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Streets.

Birmingham, Alabama.

OTTO STOELKER,

THE JEWELER.

REMOVED TO NO. 23 DEXTER AVENUE.

New Goods! Large Stock!

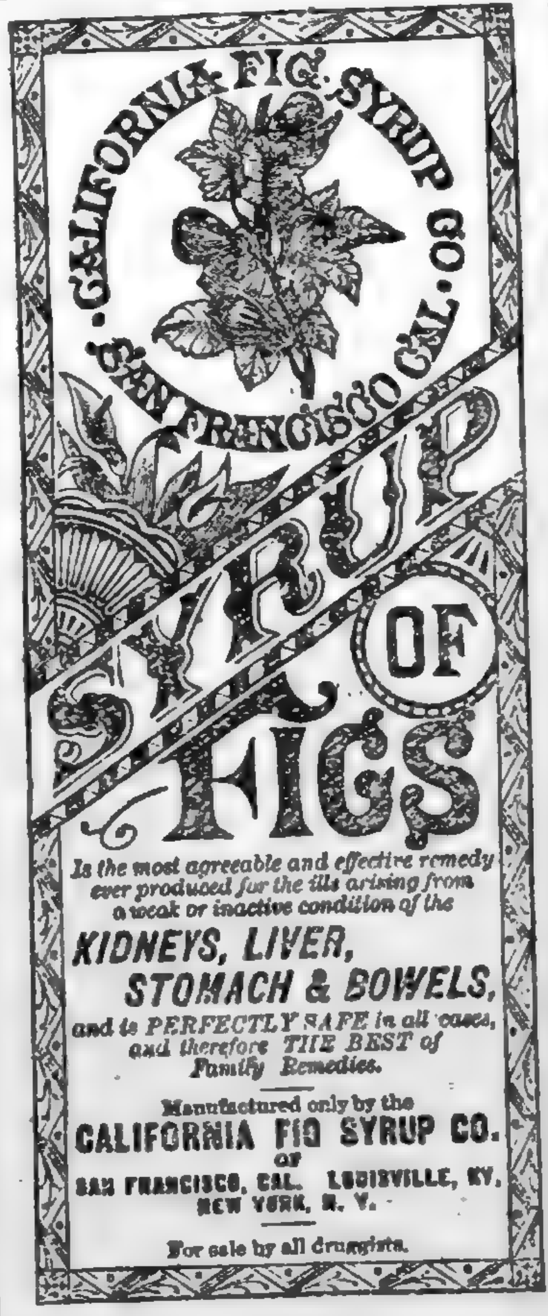
Finest Display of Fine Diamonds in Alabama. Rich Jewelry. Fine Gold and Silver Watches. Wedding and Holiday Goods in Great Variety.

OTTO STOELKER,

nov15 THE JEWELER, 23 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY.

50 Cents Will Buy Ladies' Full Silk Hose.

I will express or mail to any address in the United States Ladies' full silk hose in black for 50 cents per pair. These goods would bring $2.00 per pair in New York or Boston, but were purchased by Wood, Thornburg & Co. at the great English auction sales at less than one-fourth manufacturer's price, and that firm is taking this way of bringing their name before the consumers of the United States, Not more than twelve pairs will be sent to one address. Send postal note or money order to my order for amount of bill. No goods sent C. O. D. Address C. H. Warner, Agt. Wood, Thornburg & Co., Room 25 Union Block, St. Paul, Minn.



CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Is the most agreeable and effective remedy ever produced for the ills arising from a weak or inactive condition of the

KIDNEYS, LIVER, STOMACH & BOWELS,

and is PERFECTLY SAFE in all cases, and therefore THE BEST of Family Remedies.

Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

OF

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For sale by all druggists.

jul19 y

Men

Who are weak, Nervous and Debilitated and suffering from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, all the effects of early Evil Habits, which lead to Premature Decay, Consumption or Insanity, send for Pears' Treatise on Deseases of Man with particulars for Home Cure. Cures guaranteed. No cure no pay. J. S. PEARS, 612 and 614 Church St., Nashville, Tenn. nov 22-y

DR. TAYLOR'S SURE CHILL CURE

WARRANTED

PURELY VEGETABLE.

A SURE & SAFE CURE FOR CHILLS AND FEVER BILIOUS and INTERMITTENT FEVER

ALL MALARIAL DISORDERS,

AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE

STOMACH & BOWELS.

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ALL

Liver & Kidney Complaints

Price 50 cts. a Bottle. Trial Bottles 25 cts.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Prepared Only by

RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO.,

302 S. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Call for a Copy of Book "OUR FAMILY TROUBLES," to be had at all stores, or sent for two cent stamp.

tapr26

$100,000 TO LEND AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.—We are prepared to loan money cheap on improved lands in Chilton county. We can secure loans on land, the title to which is vested in married women, without trouble or delay. BRING YOUR LAND DEEDS. Address

E. V. JONES, OR
A. D. BENTLEY,
Rockford, Ala.

January 28, 1889—(3m)

Assessor's Notice.

Last Round.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1889:

Mineral Springs,	March	27
Jemison,	"	25
Providence,	"	26
Macedonia,	"	22
Benson,	"	21
Maplesville	"	20
R. Latham's	"	19
Dixie	"	18
Kincheon	"	13
Verbena	"	11
Cooper's	"	9
Clanton	March 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8	
Pratt's Mill	March	12
Chandler's Mill	"	14
Chamber's Grist Mill	"	15
Stanton	"	16
John Gorie's	"	28
Berry Wells' Mill	"	29
Thomas Roberts'	April	1
Welch's Saw Mill	"	2
Concord Church	"	4

Take fair warning this is my last round for this year.

E. G. ROLLINS,
Tax Assessor Chilton Co.

NOTICE NO. 8347.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 31, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence, the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 9, 1889, viz: Thomas H. Owen, Homestead 14511 for the n ½ of n w ¼ and n ½ of n e ¼ sec 14, township 23 n range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Marcus, John Littleton, LaFayette Marcus, and James Bradley, all of Jumbo, Ala.

jan3* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8471.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.
January 17, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., on March 20th, 1889, viz: Burrell Bailey, Homestead entry 12318 for the n e ¼ of n w ¼ section 22 township 20 north of range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Seymour, James Vincint, Jefferson Seymour, Abram Lewis, all of Plantersville, Ala.

jan24 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8357.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 2, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circurt court at Clanton, Ala., on February 9, 1889, viz: George Cooper, homestead No. 15290 for the n e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 8, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John T. Norris, Joel Dennis, M. H. Thornton, John Dawson, all of Verbena, Ala.

jan3* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8495.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
January 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the of thecircuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 16, 1889, viz: John W. Chambers, Homestead entry No. 16800 for the s ½ of s w ¼ sec 6 township 20 north of range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: William B. White, R. P. Kendrick, Joe Ratliff, and M. F. Fuller, all of Dixie, Ala.

jan31 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned by Amos Edmons and Francis Edmons, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on the 16th day of February, 1889, at the residence of Amos Edmons, between the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate to-wit: The n e ¼ of s w ¼ and s e ¼ of n w ¼ sec. 34 township 20, range 11, containing 80 acres, and in Chilton county.

A. G. MORROW, Mortgagee.
W. H. DAVIS, Attorney. jan24*

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage given by P. C. Bean and Mary Jane Bean to the undersigned on the 19th day of April, 1888, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash in the town of Jemison, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, on the 4th day of February, 1889, the following described property as the property of the said P. C. Bean and Mary Jane Bean, to-wit:

The east half of the southeast quarter, sec. twenty-four (24), township twenty-three (23), range thirteen (13), lying east of Yellowleaf Creek, also the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter section nineteen (19) township twenty-three (23), range fourteen (14), also one wagon, one yoke steers, (1 black and 1 blue and white) about 9 years old, and one set blacksmith tools. Also one lot of land in the town of Jemison bounded on the north by the Farmer's Alliance Lot on the west by the church and school house lots, on the south by L. J. Hand's land, on the east by the L. & N. Railroad, being a part of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter section twenty-three (23), township twenty-three (23) range thirteen (13), containing four acres more or less. Also one red and white cow and calf, one dun and white cow and calf, twenty head of goats, two sows and six pigs.

jan3 J. J. HONEYCUTT,
Agent and Mortgagee.

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices.

P. O. BOX 570. June 10 y

SAM. H. HARRIS,

DEALER IN

WALL PAPER,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Mouldings,

AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Send for prices and samples of Wall Paper and Paints.

312 North 20th Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Competent Workmen sent to any part of the State.

[ma17-y]

BLOOM,

The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.,

HAS OPENED

THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,

With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

D. A. CHILDS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, etc., etc. Have just opened their large and selected stock. We ask the public to call and see our mammoth establishment. Special inducements offered to country merchants from our Wholesale Department. Remember 2011 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

JOHN L. COBBS & CO.,

Specialties in Medium Price

DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS.

The newest shades of all the most fashionable fabrics, put up with the latest and most stylish trimmings, at very low prices.

BLACK GOODS.

In our best grades we handle almost exclusively the celebrated Priestly's Dress Fabrics, which positively stand at the head of the list of all imported black goods. Antoine Guiner's BLACK SILKS.

Just in, a nice lot of Ladies' Jerseys, Walking Jackets and Colored Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs. A new lot of Ladies' and Misses Hosiery. Harris Bro.'s KID GLOVES. R. & G. CORSETS.

oct18-6 JOHN L. COBBS & CO., Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN,

AND DEALER IN

American and Italian Marble.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, - - Alabama.

nov29-tf

JOHN P. LEEPER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

AND

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d Street.

Birmingham, Ala.

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THE LUNSFORD.

Twenty-first Street between 2d and 3d Avenues.

Birmingham, Alabama.

Elegantly furnished. Handsomest dining room in the State.

A Model House, with all modern improvements.

Table Fare Unsurpassed. Fine Parlors and Bed-Rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. CARR, Prop'rs.

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H. CARR, Prop'r.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 31, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:45 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:00 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:17 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:20 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:52 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

BENJ. W. EDDY. C. A. BROWNE.

Eddy & Browne,
WHOLESALE
BUILDING MATERIAL.
OFFICE 1918 THIRD AVENUE.
Warehouse and Yards
ON RAILROAD 24th STREET.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Orders by mail or telegraph for the following line of goods will receive our best attention and prompt shipment, and we guarantee the prices given will be same as if you bought in person

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS, WOOD AND IRON MANTELS, GRATES, CORRUGATED, CRIMP and STANDING SEAM IRON ROOFING, BUILDING PAPER and ROOFING FELT, LOCKS, BUTTS and BUILDERS HARDWARE, MIXED PAINTS, WHITE LEAD, ETC., ETC.

☞ When in the city call and see us.
EDDY & BROWNE.
[mar15-tf]

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Send us the news from your neighborhood.

Tax Assessor Rollins publishes his notice of last round this week.

Rev. D. L. Lindsay and wife, of Jemison, visited Clanton Saturday.

The VIEW subscription list is on the increase. Now is the time to subscribe.

Judge L. M. Lane, of Greenville, visited his brother's family near town Sunday.

Dr. Burkhead will preach at the Methodist church to morrow morning and at night.

If you want money call on Jones & Bentley. They will be in Clanton at least twice a month.

There is some opposition in the county to the new court house bill now pending in the Legislature.

Work has begun on the Episcopal church building and will be pushed through to completion.

It will be cheaper for you to borrow money from Jones & Bentley than to pay 25 or 50 per cent. for goods, &c., on time.

Mr. F. J. Davis and family, of Montgomery, are visiting relatives here and Mr. Davis thinks of returning to Clanton to live.

The recording of mortgages we learn is on the increase at the Probate office. This does not speak well for our farmers.

Quarterly conference of the M. E. Church was held with the Verbena Church on last Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. B. H. Chesnutt, A. J. Scott, and W. A. Midleton attended quarterly conference at Verbena Saturday.

New Goods.

I have now in stock a fresh supply of clothing at very low prices and also a full line of shoes guaranteed as represented and the prices are not to be beat in this market. A new feature in my grocery department is an open tierce of the best leaf Lard. Send your cans or buckets and get pure lard, no cotton seed oil and tallow.

W. L. SAMPEY.

Mr. H. W. Herbert, of Jemison, was in Clanton last week.

Mr. F. J. Davis, of Montgomery, visited friends in Clanton last week.

We are sorry to say that Mr. W. R. Robinson has been quite ill for a week.

Mr. H. M. Colvin, of Montgomery, has been visiting relatives in Clanton.

A good farming mule for sale cheap for cash or on time. Terms reasonable. A. J. MARLAR.

Mr. W. H. Phillips and Mrs. Chas. Phillips made a business trip to Clanton the past week.

An effort will be made to have the Legislature pass a bill to incorporate the town of Clanton.

Col. R. M. Williamson has purchased the Sarter store house near the post office and will occupy it as a law office.

Lucien Day has gone to Marion to enter the Marion Military Institute. We predict for him a high standard and good report.

J. L. Smith, the man who was struck in the head by John Morgan last week at Chandler's mill is improving and will soon recover.

We hear of a spelling match at Clanton High School in which the girls proved better spellers than the boys.

Don't swallow the slime which the scandal monger gives you. The lowest breed of the animal kind is the character defamer.

If you want money quick and cheap, bring your land deeds, and meet E. V. Jones and A. D. Bentley February 8 and 9 at Clanton, Ala. 2t

A statement of the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery, Ala., shows a surplus to policy holders now on hand of $146,578.69.

We advertised a horse for sale in last issue. Papers were placed in the postoffice at 8 o'clock a. m., and horse was sold before 9 a. m. So much for advertising.

A very excellent communication suggesting an amendment to the Lawson election bill is unavoidably crowded out of this issue but will appear next week.

We are requested to announce that the day for Episcopal services has been changed to the second Sunday. Mr. Smith will be here the 10th of February to fill appointment.

We hear that many of the farmers in the Mulberry neighborhood who are Alliance members claim that they were "badly bitten" in the purchase of guano through the county agency last year and they propose to buy no guano this year. Make your fertilizers at home. It is better and cheaper than buying mean guano.

A bill is before the Legislature to prohibit the sale of liquor in Alabama except in incorporated towns. Now comes a move to incorporate the town of Clanton. We would have it known to all that if this is an effort to resume the sale of whiskey in Clanton, the VIEW and a great many of our best citizens are opposed to the incorporation movement.

O, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton, Ala.

Dyspepsia and Lver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good, it will cost you nothing. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

Read This All!

I have purchased the drug business of W. H. Phillips in Clanton, and will continue the business at the same stand.

I shall also keep a stock of extra quality family groceries. I shall handle none but the very best articles, and my customers can rely upon getting pure, fresh goods.

sep. 20. A. E. BIVINGS.

John Morgan who had a difficulty with J. L. Smith at Chandler's Mill last week, returned to Clanton this week and surendered himself to the authorities. He was given a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus and bound over to the circuit court in the sum of $400. He gave bond and was released.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions.

The following is the decision of the United States Supreme Court:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their dues and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without notifying the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
Lucas County, S. S.

Frank J, Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by druggists, 75 cts.
oct 11-y

Bringing Gladness

To millions, pleasing their palates and cleansing their systems, arousing their Livers, Kidneys, Stomachs and Bowels to a healthy activity. Such is the mission of the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. For sale in 50 cents and $1.00 bottles. jul19

It Has Never Failed.

Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) has cured hundred of cases of Scrofula, Eczema and other contagious blood diseases, after other treatment had been tried and failed. You do yourself and family great injustice unless you give this excellent remedy a trial. Send to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for illustrated "Book of Wonders" filled with letters from persons cured by B. B. B.

MR. M. J. ROSSMAN, Greensboro, Ga., writes: "I have a lady friend who has been entirely cured SCROFULA of an ugly scrofulous breaking out of the skin, and the use of two bottles of B. B. B. effected an entire cure. I know of several cases of blood diseases cured speedily by the use of B. B. B.

E. G. TINSLEY writes: My mother and sister used B. B. B. for scrofula and ulcerated sore throat SORE THROAT and received more benefit from its use than all other remedies they ever used.

A. H. NICHOLS, 110 Gray St., Atlanta, Ga., writes: "My wife for several years has been suffering with what physicians term Eczema, affecting her whole body, limbs and scalp. It appeared that her whole skin would shed off in scales about once a week, leaving the surface red and tender, and sometimes cracked open. Her general health failed, and for a while it was thought she would die, as several doctors and numerous patent medicines failed to give ECZEMA any relief. My brother-in-law, Mr. J. B. Cummings, was selling the B. B. B and insisted that I should try it on my wife. I did so, and to our utter astonishment she commenced improving at once, and three bottles, costing only $3, effected an entire cure. It is wonderfully quick in action."

D. M. MCRAE, Waynesboro, Miss., writes: "My BOILS sister was aflicted with boils which sadly impaired her health, and she lost flesh and strength each day. One bottle of B. B. B. acted like magic and produced a complete cure." (9)

[sep27 cw 1y]

Harris & McCrary
—AT—
JEMISON, ALA.

Have just opened a new Stock of Goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

HARRIS & McCRARY.
oct 18-6

Register's Sale.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.
Adam Schuessler, Administrator, &c., vs. James A. Dudley, et. al.

By virtue of the confirmation in the Supreme Court of a decree rendered by the Chancellor in vacation on the 23d day of January, 1888, for the seventh district, Northeastern Chancery Division of said State, in the above entitled cause, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry at the courthouse door in Chilton county, on Monday, the 25th day of February, 1888, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described real estate, situated in Clanton, Chilton county, to-wit: Lots 5 and 8 in block No. one on the west side of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

January 24th, 1889.

W. E. STEWART,
jan 31-3w Register.

Farmers, See Here.

I have what you want for use on your farms at this season of the year and will sell you your goods cheap for the cash. I need the cash and you need the goods, so come to see me and you soon can be relieved of your cash, and not be robbed either.

Your friend,
W. L. SAMPEY.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Blank ledgers and day books for sale at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

Blank draft, receipt, and note books, for sale at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

Mucilage, indelible ink, red, blue, black ink, chalk, rules, base balls and bats, &c. &c., for sale at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

R. M. WILLIAMSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

READ THIS!
I have removed my stock of
Confectioneries
—AND—
Fancy Groceries
into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.
Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

HERE I AM!
I have opened at my old stand in Clanton
A New Stock of Goods!
And I propose to sell them at the lowest cash prices. Call on me and secure bargains in groceries and family supplies. Respectfully,
J. W. EDWARDS.
☞ Machine fixtures always on hand.
[dec 13-y]

NOTICE NO. 8410.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 8, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit at Clanton, Ala., on February 16, 1889, viz: William H. Mills, Homestead 14848 for the s e ¼ of sec 14, township 20 north, range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry A. Sewell, James W. Sauls, William A. Henley, Thomas L. Dickerson, all of Kincheon, Ala.

jan10 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8409.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., January 8, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 16th, 1889, viz: Henry A. Sewell, homestead 13496, for the w ½ of s w ¼ sec 10, township 20 north, range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. Mills, Thomas Kemp, James W. Sauls, J. L. Williams, Jr., all of Kincheon, Ala.

jan 10 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Notice to Non-Resident.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.
Mary A. Butler, pro ami, vs. James C. Butler, respondent. In Chancery at Clanton, seventh district, Northeastern Chancery Division.

In this cause, it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of Mary A. Butler that the defendant James C. Butler "is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and the place of residence of the Respondent is unknown to affiant, nor has she been able to ascertain the place of said residence, although she has made dilligent inquiry," and further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the CHILTON VIEW, a newspaper published in the town of Clanton, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, the said James C. Butler to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 9th day of February, 1889, or, in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against him. Done at office in Clanton this 9th day of January 1889.

W. E. STEWART,
jan10-4t Register.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of M. C. McRee, deceased. All parties indebted to said estate will please make payment to me, and all parties having claims against said estate will present them to me within the time required by law, or they will be barred.

MRS. A. J. McREE,
jan 31-3w Administratrix.

Silk Plushes for 32 1-2cts. Per Yard.

At the recent auction sales in England, Wood, Thornburg & Co. purchased an immense quantity of silk plushes in all shades at less than one-fourth actual cost, and as an advertisement in this country will offer to the consumer only in silk dress patterns these silk plushes at 32½c. per yard. These goods are worth from $1.25 to $1.50 per yard. Send cash or postal note with order; no goods sent C. O. D. Address C. H. WARNER, Agt. Wood, Thornburg & Co., Room 25, Union Block, St. Paul, Minn.

REDUCTIONS!
Bargains! Big Drives!
Our Grand Clearance Sale is still in full blast!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
Including a Complete Line of
Men's, Boy's and Children's Clothing,
Hats, Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Trunks, Valises, &c.,
HAVE BEEN SLAUGHTERED.
Our keen edged knife has made DEEP CUTS. Our former low prices have been shattered. We want room, and the Goods must move cost what it may.
CALL EARLY.
Very Respectfully,
J. BLACH & SONS,
Proprietors of the Fair and Square and Strictly One Price Clothing and Furnishing House, 1910 First Avenue Birmingham, Ala.
P. S.—All children visiting the Fair and Square will be presented with a beautiful chromo.
dec 20

I. N. LANGSTON,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.,)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—
I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.
☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.
oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜
nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.
Lyman & Stone.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Blank Books, - Letter Presses,
PRINTERS' STOCK.
Fine Stationery a Specialty.
2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
dec5 ay

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Bogacki & McDonald,
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door Glass, Paints and Oils, Artists' Materials,
Pictures and Frames, Window Shades.
119 COMMERCE STREET, Wholesale Block.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
nov1-3m

Clanton High School

Will be opened on the first Monday in September and will continue nine scholastic months. The session will be divided into two terms. The first ending Friday before the first Monday in February, and the second will begin on the following Monday and will end with May. We will thoroughly prepare young men and ladies for college or give them a certificate of graduation. We expect to be assisted by an accomplished lady. Patronage is earnestly desired. Very Respectfully,

aug16 A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.
Photographs, on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER.
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

M. ISRAEL,
Leading Tailor.
1916 First Ave., Down Stairs.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Keeps constantly in stock a full line of
Elegant Goods.
ready to be made up in the latest style and with the best workmanship. Perfect fit and entire satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a trial. [janr 24-y

REDINGTON
Photographer
Portraits in
Crayon, Pastel, Water
COLORS AND
INDIA INK
of the Highest artistic merit.
2003 and 2005 Second Ave.
Branch of 1915 Sec. Avenue.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

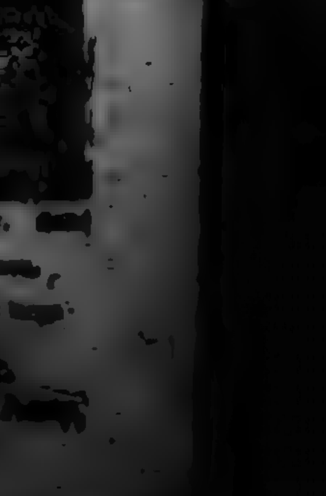
New Barber-Shop.

I have opened a barber-shop in the Wilson house, and am prepared to do all work in my line in good style and at low prices. I am also prepared to do dyeing, scouring and cleaning of clothing. I solicit your patronage.

Very respectfully,
novltf JOHN SMITH.

PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best
Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION
PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.
The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.
CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.
Easy and pleasant to use.
Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.
nov22-y

ALLEGER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
FROM $85. to $58.
This Elegant Parlor Organ style 90 containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells. Stool and Book free. For only $58.00. With right and left couplers. "Warranted for 6 years."



"It is only necessary to send references as to your responsibility from any banker, postmaster, merchant or express agent and the Organ will be shipped promptly on ten days' test trial.
Circular free to all.
Be sure to write me, and save money. [illegible] walnut cases.
Mention Paper where this "Ad" is seen.
Re-elected Mayor April 9, 1888, by a large majority.
H. W. ALLEGER,
Washington, Warren County, New Jersey,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

Social Distinctions.

In almost all nations of the world—even in Oriental countries—women of the lower class do rough or menial work, and are paid money for it, but they are looked down upon accordingly. In the half-mediæval Portugese colony of Fayal the poorest families try to keep one daughter from working in the orange-groves; she lives in-doors, goes shrouded in a deep *capote*, and never ventures into the streets without her mother, and if she earns a living by embroidery at home the world does not know it. Even the higher forms of industry among ourselves were long held to be socially ignoble. Bookkeeping, clerkship, typewriting, are still liable to this criticism if pursued by women; and when Lady Amberley, the daughter-in-law of Earl Russell, was in this country, and desired to meet some women physicians, a lady in the best society of Philadelphia brought on herself some sharp criticism by inviting two of this then proscribed class to meet her ladyship at a large entertainment. It must always be remembered, however, that even in case of men it has taken long for common sense to prevail against this old-time hierarchy of employments. A century ago Dr. Samuel Johnson described actors and musicians as "amusing vagabonds," and defined an English merchant as "a new species of gentleman." To this day it is considered in England a matter of social discredit to be "in trade," as many American women have found to their cost after marrying English merchants. One of this class cannot yet be presented at court. This seems to us absurd in a country which owes so much of its greatness to its commerce, and which has been called "a nation of shop-keepers;" but it is no more absurd than the distinction still prevailing in one of our larger cities, where a wholesale merchant, on however small a scale, is admitted to what is called "society," and a retail dealer, though he may handle millions, is excluded.—*Argonaut.*

Dress of a Japanese Woman.

The dress of a Japanese woman of the upper classes begins with the yumoji, a rectangular piece of stuff wrapped around the loins and reaching to the knee, like the towel of a shampooer. Over this comes a beautiful garment called the jaban, a robe like a perfectly simple bath-gown with square sleeves, fitting closely to the body, and generally made of delicate and pale colored silk crape. In winter an additional garment called the shitagi goes over this—all the garments of a Japanese woman after the first petticoat are identical in shape and fit into one another like a nest of boxes. In summer over the jiban comes the outer dress, called for either man or woman the kimono. This may be made of pretty cotton stuffs or cotton crape for the household wear, or of silk crape or silk, or the richest embroidery and brocade for full dress and ceremonial occasions. It is tied at the waist with a long sash of soft silk crape, called the hoso-obi, wound around several times. Round the wearer's waist, above this, is worn, that most striking feature of Japanese female costume, the obi. This is a piece of the thickest silk or brocade about twelve feet long and thirty inches wide, and may cost anywhere from $5 to $500. It is the pride of the Japanese woman, and a magnificent obi is the Japanese equivalent for the conventional diamonds which a lover gives his sweetheart with us. The tying of an obi is a very difficult task, and reveals the taste and cultivation of the wearer almost as much as the throw of the himation did in Greece. Indeed, a woman can hardly tie her obi properly without assistance. The stuff is folded lengthwise, giving it a breadth of about fifteen inches, then wound very tightly twice round the waist, with the folded edge downward, thus making a deep and handy pocket in the fold. One end is measured to the left knee and left loose, then the long loose end behind is turned round at a right angle and left fall into an enormous bow, then the bottom of this bow is gathered up into a smaller inner bow, the short loose end is turned back upon the end of this, and a flat elastic silk band, called the obi-dome, is stretched over this to hold both ends and both bows in place, brought round to the front, and the two ends hooked together in a little gold ornament of some kind. This description is doubtless unintelligible, but the process is difficult enough to follow, to say nothing of describing it. The costume is completed by a pair of tabi, white boots with a separate place for the great toe, like Dr. Jaeger's digitated stockings, the sole made of thick woven cotton and the upper part of white silk. Sometimes a chemisette, or han-yeri, of delicately worked or embroidered silk is worn under the kimono to show a pretty edge round the open neck and to keep the chest warmer as well.—*Washington Star.*

Fashion Notes.

Triple capes are a feature on long redingotes worn as capes.

There is a decided tendency to lengthen the skirts of walking dresses.

Gray in the daintiest possible tints, is said to be again the rage abroad, both in fine wools and silks.

Golden olive, the mushroom tints and fawn brown are popular colors just now with well dressed ladies.

The close fitting Princess surtout, made of rough surfaced English tweeds, is a favorite traveling cloak for brides.

The choicest tailor-made dresses are of smooth Australian broadcloth, trimmed with two shades of soutache in applique.

Old fashioned fringes are steadily gaining in popular favor, also the spiked fringes with open passementerie heading.

The bodices of tulle or gauze dresses are almost invariably made of velvet, and draped with the more transparent material.

For evening wear there are shown fillets of ribbon to put on the hair in Greek-fashion, and this has become a very popular addition to the revival of the pseudo-classic styles of the directoire.

Blue or gray and white flannel sailor suits are excellent schools dresses for girls, even of thirteen or fourteen years, being neat and serviceable—qualities more desirable at school than costliness.

The orange buds and blossoms are not the only flowers chosen for bride's wear this season. The small white bridal roses, tea roses, white lilacs, lilies of the valley, and other white flowers are given them for garniture.

Lace boas are being worn. A Parisian fancy with fur boas is to attach them at the back of the bonnet with which they are worn, bringing them over the left shoulder, around the throat, and over the same shoulder again.

Muffs have not yet made their appearance on the streets, but the dealers in furs are showing them in two sizes; one very large and long, to be worn with directoire costumes, and the other extremely small, for ordinary wear.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

In shoal water you know how deep it is.

The present is the golden moment of life.

Be content with such things as you have.

Only very mean men always take the half cent.

Beautiful bubbles are but glittering emptiness.

The best physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet and Dr. Merryman.

Who boils his pot with chips makes his broth smell of smoke.

Women are extremists—they are either better or worse then men.

A lady and her maid acting in accord will outwit a dozen sprites.

There is no torture that a woman will not suffer to enhance her beauty.

Woman is a charming creature, who changes her heart as easily as her gloves.

Life is a series of surprises, and would not be worth taking or keeping if it were not.

The sun, rising and declining, makes long shadows, and at midday, when he is his highest, none at all.

Conviction is in itself a power. The man who is sure of what he says, gives assurance to those who hear him.

There may be times when silence is gold, and speech silver; but there are times, also, when silence is death and speech is life.

If good people would but make goodness agreeable, and smile instead of frowning in their virtue, many would they gain to the good cause.

A nobleness and elevation of mind, together with firmness of constitution, gives luster and dignity to the aspect, and makes the soul, as it were, shine through the body.

Meet difficulties with unflinching perseverance, and they will disappear at least; though you should fall in the struggle, you will be honored; but shrink from the task, and you will be despised.

Wasps Battle with Their Enemies.

"A story which appeared a few days ago concerning a fight between a wasp and a spider reminded me of a similar battle which I witnessed a short time ago. I was walking across a field when I saw a spider's web on the grass and noticed that a wasp had just been caught in its meshes. The spider was on the watch, and showed unmistakable delight as its victim buzzed and struggled in the vain endeavor to set itself free. The ugly creature sat at the bottom of the web, holding the ropes that were to bind its prey. When the wasp ceased to struggle the spider approached. But the winged insect had not given up. As it saw its captor it showed fight and exerted itself to the utmost to get near enough to use its sting. The spider retreated a little, but apparently only for the purpose of tightening the strings that held the prisoner.

"A moment later the wasp was turned over and bound more firmly than ever. It seemed as if the spider took advantage of each movement of its adversary to wind another rope about its legs and tie them yet more firmly. The skill displayed was a revelation to me—I had no idea insects knew so much. Finally, when the wasp was so bound that it could neither kick nor sting, the spider jumped upon it, killed it almost instantly by biting, and then proceeded to feast upon its carcass.

"At another time I witnessed a fierce struggle between a large hornet and a colony of wasps which had built a nest in the window of an old shop. The hornet crawled up the glass toward the nest, and when the wasps saw him they formed in battle array to defend their home. The intruder moved onward, when a wasp darted from the ranks to sting him. But the courageous little fellow hardly seemed to touch his enemy before falling dead upon the window sill. At this the wasps retreated in a body to the other side of the nest to lay plans for battle, sending out a spy now and then to reconnoitre. As the hornet came closer all suddenly rushed toward him in a body. A large wasp stepped out of the ranks, flew over the hornet and alighted behind him. The invader halted, and the little army also stood still, watching him. The unequal forces eyed each other for some time, when suddenly it appeared as if the large wasp gave a signal, and his companions rushed forward, making quick work of the enemy. Several wasps fell dead before the hornet was conquered, and the survivors did not venture to approach their prostrated foe until he had been dead several minutes."

The above tales were told to a *Dispatch* reporter by an intelligent Pittsburg mechanic, for whom the study of insect life seems to have a peculiar fascination.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Be Cautious With Carbolic Acid.

The number of cases of poisoning by carbolic acid is notably on the increase, and this naturally provokes inquiry as to the cause and also to the possibility of control. This substance is very rarely taken with suicidal intent, although the ease with which it may be procured, and the relatively low price, might afford some temptation were it not for the peculiarly painful results produced by it. Mostly the poisoning is purely accidental. From its color the acid is liable to be mistaken for beer, and this mistake is favored by the carelessness ordinarily displayed in storing it in bottles of any and every kind. Carbolic acid is now so largely used that it is difficult to suggest any measure likely to prevent these frequent accidents. Careful labeling is, of course, one essential, but it would be still better to discard the employment of old wine or beer bottles in favor of vessels of any peculiar form which would direct attention to the injurious properties of their contents. The value of carbolic acid as an antiseptic is sufficiently well known to render any restrictions upon its sale undesirable; but something must certainly be done speedily to check the frequency of these fatal accidents.—*Lancet.*

Anarchist Schools for Children.

The executive committee of the newly-organized local anarchist society of Chicago, known as the "Arbeiter Bund," has issued a circular calling a large mass meeting for the purpose of devising means by which to found anarchist schools throughout the city. The circular has been freely distributed. It invites all anarchists to investigate the society's Sunday-schools, of which there are six in Chicago, each situated in the rear or in the basement of saloons.

In one of the schools in the back room of a saloon on Lincoln avenue, there were 120 children, ranging from five to fourteen years of age. They were listening intently to a teacher's description of Johann Most. The teacher told the children that Spies and Parsons had been murdered by the capitalists, and referred to the dead anarchists as martyrs.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Lady Herbert, of England, says that in ten years Washington will be the handsomest city in the world.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

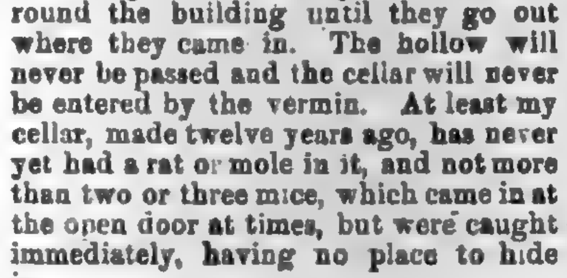
Use of Leaves.

The importance of leaves to the horticulturist is almost incalculable. It is self-evident that without abundance of healthful foliage we need expect no bountiful crop of fruit. But it is of leaves in a matured and decaying state that I write, as comparatively few gardeners are aware of their value. Without entering into a dissertation on the scientific aspect of the question, it may confidently be asserted that there is a small amount of nutrition in their elements, but for lightening up soils, and rendering them porous, leaves in the form of mould are highly beneficial.

Decayed leaves form the basis of an excellent potting soil, and, with old sods, suit the requirements of almost all forms of plant life. Some genera are especially partial to this compost, as, for instance, all the ericaceæ, as well as ferns, lycopodiums, etc. Perhaps their value as a mulch has been overestimated on account of their rapid decomposition, which soon becomes a sour mass, but for a single season they answer an excellent purpose, especially for all manner of native wild flowers. All fallen leaves about our grounds should be raked up and composted with soil for future use.—*New York Tribune.*

A Rat-Proof Cellar.

A New York farmer gives the following advice in regard to keeping rats out of cellars. He says: "The foundation of the cellar wall should be made of broken stone, firmly rammed into a trench one foot wider than the wall on the outside, and the top of the broken stone should be covered with a layer of cement. This forms a sort of shelf around the building which rats never work around, and the vermin may run around the building but will never find a way in. It also serves as a drain for the foundation." My plan of keeping rats and moles out of a cellar has been to make a hollow wall in this way



just inside of the foundation. The moles or rats burrowing under the foundation rise and get into this trap and will go all round the building until they go out where they came in. The hollow will never be passed and the cellar will never be entered by the vermin. At least my cellar, made twelve years ago, has never yet had a rat or mole in it, and not more than two or three mice, which came in at the open door at times, but were caught immediately, having no place to hide in.

A farmhouse may be kept free from mice by flooring over every floor with hemlock boards close up to the studding, or nailing the studding upon this close floor. Every story is thus cut off from another and the space between every two studs is impassable every way. The attic floor is laid in the same way before the rafters are put up. A house thus built is mouse and fire proof, for fire cannot spread, but will be confined to the room in which it begins and is easily extinguished.—*New York Times.*

Warm Water for Dairy Cows.

A test was made during the winter of 1887–88 at the experiment station of the Agricultural College of Michigan for the purpose of determining how milk and butter products would be affected by warming the water drunk by dairy cows. The Holstein cow Mac was chosen for the test, which began January 10, 1888, and lasted eight weeks. For the first month the cow was fed bran, ensilage and corn stalks. Half the amount of bran and ensilage fed daily was given in the morning and the remainder at night. The stalks were fed at noon. The second month Mac was fed ensilage, bran, cornmeal and ground oats mixed; the daily ration was divided into two feeds, while hay was fed at noon. The first week and every alternate week during the test, water warmed to sixty degrees F. was given the cow to drink. On the second week and alternating weeks cold water was given her.

A study of the table shows that the milk and butter product was but little affected by the temperature of the water drunk. In the last two weeks of the test the balance is in favor of cold water. The amount of butter made the last week on cold water was one pound seven ounces more than the preceding week when warm water was given. This holds true in no other case, there being a slight balance in favor of warm water during the entire period. The week when more butter was produced with the use of cold water sixteen and one-half pounds less of milk was given than during the previous week when warm water was drunk.

In the total results there is a balance in favor of warm water, there having been forty-five and a half pounds more of milk produced during the entire period when warm water was given than during the time cold water was drunk. The balance in favor of warm water in butter was ten ounces, which indicates a greater relative gain in milk than in butter. Mac drunk 585 pounds more of warm water than of cold. The results are not as pronounced in favor of warm water as was expected. The difference is so slight as scarcely to pay for warming the water.—*New York World.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

A neglected farm proves that the owner is not up with the times.

Better to have a surplus of hay than not enough. You cannot foretell how severe the winter may be.

Do not suddenly increase the feed of horses because of suddenly increased labor, but rather lessen it at first.

Swedish turnips, parsnips, and carrots are all excellent for fattening hogs. They will be relished better cooked than raw.

A plant must be well fed if the best results are expected. Poor soil will produce poor quantity and quality of plant growth.

To be successful as a gardener, you must do more than raise large crops—you must gather up the fragments and turn them to account.

The farmer should take active interest in the condition of the roads of his town. Their excellence increases the value of the farm.

Equal parts of clover hay and straw, either wheat or oats, together with a small quantity of bran, forms a food equal to the best timothy hay and at a cheaper rate.

Make pets of your colts. Make friends of your horses. Treat them kindly, and you will not be troubled with unsafe and unruly horses. It is but the humane way to treat them anyway.

Good hickory ashes are said to be excellent for expelling worms from the bowels of young horses. Mix them with them with the feed, a couple of tablespoonfuls once or twice a week.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Johnny Cake.

Take a cup of corn meal,
And the meal should be yellow,
Add a cup of wheat flour,
For to make the corn mellow;
Of sugar a cup, white or brown at your pleasure,
The color is nothing—the pint is the measure;
And now comes a troublesome thing to indite,
For the rhyme and the reason they trouble me quite.
For after the sugar, the flour and the meal,
Comes a cup of sour cream, but unless you should steal
From your neighbors, I fear you will never be able
This item to put upon your cook's table;
For "sure and indeed," in all towns I remember,
Sour cream is as scarce as June bugs in December,
So here an alternative nicely contrived
Is suggested your mind to relieve,
And showing how you without stealing at all,
The ground that seems lost may retrieve.
Instead of sour cream take one cup of milk,
Sweet milk, what a sweet phrase to utter;
And to make it cream-like put, into the cup,
Just three tablespoonfuls of butter;
Cream of tartar one teaspoonful rules dietetic,
How nearly I wrote it down tartar emetic,
And so the alternative makes itself out.
Of soda the half of a teaspoonful add,
Or else your poor corn cake will go to the bad;
Two eggs must be broken without being beat;
Then of salt a teaspoonful your work will complete,
Twenty minutes of baking are needful to bring
To the point of perfection this awful good thing.

—*Mrs. J. Webster, in Sunshine.*

A Use for Old Carpets.

A good way has been found to utilize old carpets. Cut them into strips three-quarters of an inch in width, sew them together and send to a carpet weaver. Have him weave this material in breadths as long as you wish your rug to be. Tell him to leave five inches in the warp at each end for fringe. Sew the breadths together; knot the fringe and the result will be a very pretty rug for the living-room.—*Housewife.*

Cheap Cuts of Meat.

Many of the so-called cheap cuts of meat are preferable; for instance, the shoulder of mutton is much more delicate than the leg, and, as most persons know, the price is low. The English, who of all people know what good mutton is, always give the leg to the household and save the shoulder for guests or first table. However, meat is not the only thing you must learn to choose. Every housewife does not know that a delicious stew may be made of round steak, which costs a mere trifle compared with the choicest sirloin and porterhouse steaks. First pound the round steak, then cut it into small pieces and proceed as with any meat stew.

How to Polish Steel.

Small steel and iron articles in the house are very difficult to keep bright. They easily become oxidized and always want continual polishing. One way, and a very simple one, is to pickle them. First of all plunge the articles into a boiling solution of caustic soda or potash for a few minutes. This removes all the greasy matter on them. Then place them in a weak pickle of sulphuric acid, mixing about half a pound of acid to a gallon of water. Let them remain in this pickle for about half an hour. This will loosen the scale. Then rinse the articles and afterward dip them, by means of a perforated stoneware basket, into a strong solution of nitric acid. Only let them remain in this acid for an instant and the black oxide will be immediately removed. After removing the basket from the nitric acid plunge it into cold water. The articles can then be coppered, silvered or gilded very easily or left bright.—*Mail and Express.*

Recipes.

ESCALOPED TOMATOES.—One half can or one pint of tomatoes, a little pepper, salt, butter and bread crumbs. Bake one half hour in a baking dish; sprinkle bread crumbs on top.

COTTAGE SOUFFLE.—One egg beaten separately; one scant cupful of sugar; two tablespoonfuls of melted butter; one heaping cupful of flour, one of water; one tablespoonful of baking powder; bake one half hour.

SAUCE.—Rub one tablespoonful of butter with two of pulverized sugar (in a bowl); place the bowl in a pan of boiling water, stirring in two tablespoonfuls of cherries and juice or any canned fruit you have opened that is tart.

POTATO BALLS.—One pint of cold mashed potatoes, one egg beaten light; roll the potatoes in small round balls, dip in egg, then bread crumbs; fry in a deep kettle of hot lard; have ready brown paper to absorb grease; serve in a napkin.

ROAST CHICKEN.—Singe the chicken and split down the back; wipe dry, dredge well with salt and pepper; cover with softened butter and dredge both sides with fine dry bread crumbs; place in a pan inside down; bake in a hot oven forty minutes; serve with celery leaves or parsley.

CELERY SOUP.—One pint of milk and a little over a pint of boiling water; rub together one tablespoonful of butter and two of flour; stir into boiling milk until smooth; add one teaspoonful of salt and one of celery extract; use one half a bunch of celery, boiled (leaves and all) in the water given in the receipt; boil one hour.

FRIED APPLES AND BACON.—Core and slice round, without paring, some tart, well flavored apples. Cut into thin slices some middlings of excellent bacon or pork, and fry in their own fat almost to crispness. Take out the meat and keep hot while you fry the apples in the fat left in the pan; add a little sugar to taste. Drain and lay upon the slices of meat.

CHEESE STRAWS.—Grate three tablespoonfuls of any kind of cheese; add three tablespoonfuls of flour, a little red pepper and salt; add to dry ingredients one tablespoonful of melted butter, one of water, and the yolk of one egg. Roll thin as for cookies, cut in strips five inches long and one half inch wide. Bake fifteen minutes. Serve on plate and fringed doily. Build the straws up like a log cabin. They are delicious with salad.

A Russian Horse Census.

The report of the *haras* of the Russian Empire states that there are 22,000,000 horses in that country, not including Finland and the Caucasus. In the six State *haras* there were last year 2249 horses (81 stallions, 755 mares, and 1607 foals), and 470 horses were sold from them for 79,407 rubles. There are sixty-two hippodromes in Russia, and the prizes run for amount to 700,000 rubles, of which the State contributed 70,000 rubles. There were seventy-seven horse exhibitions during the year, and of 11,828 exhibited 2042 were sold. The total expenses of the *haras* amounted to $360,000.

The French language was introduced into England by William I., in 1066.

CURIOUS FACTS.

The total number of Mennonites 100,000.

Ice was artificially made just one hundred years ago.

British Honduras was settled by English from Jamaica.

The first locomotive built in the United States was made by Peter Cooper.

Franklin demonstrated in June, 1752, the identity of the electric spark and lightning.

Wiley Fletcher, of Irwin County, Ga., is the proud owner of a fish hook that has been in constant use seventy-five years.

Two new kinds of church entertainments are coming into vogue, especially in New England—the "tombola" and the "kiakhta."

A little girl in De Kalb County, Ga., rejoices in the name of Susan Julia Melinda Maria Savannah Sophia Elizabeth Lady-Bug Towers.

The wife of a farmer named Dufort, at Masanche, Canada, has given birth to her thirtieth child. She has been married twenty one years.

Pages in Congress receive $3.45 per day while actively employed. They work on an average of six hours a day as long as the session lasts.

Lord Ennismore, while ill at Victoria, British Columbia, was cared for under the directions of an English physician, received by direct wire to London.

Words comes from Wheeling, W. Va., that a live bat has been found there imbedded in solid rock in a crevice just big enough to contain it, and utterly shut away from the outside world.

A convict in Sing Sing Prison, New York, has a pet mouse and five pet cockroaches, and although his term will soon be out he is so anxious about his pets that he doesn't want to be discharged.

Under the laws of Canada if you are renting a house and it burns down you are holden to the owner for its full value. If it is blown down by the wind or carried away by a freshet he must pay you full damages.

Judge Samuel Levy, an aged citizen of Augusta, Ga., during a social game of poker, "called" a friend after a jack pot had been opened, and when the hand was found to be four aces the judge suffered a fatal stroke of paralysis.

The greatest steamboat disaster ever known in this country was the loss of the Central America, sailing from Aspinwall to New York, on September 8, 1857, with 491 passengers and 101 members of the crew. There were 527 lives lost.

The Southern Pacific road claims the longest through-car service of any line in the world, between New Orleans and San Francisco, 249 miles. The fastest through train is timed at 113 hours, 25 minutes, or at the rate of 23 miles an hour.

A Mrs. Smith, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was recently severely injured by the sudden closing of a folding-bed on which she was reclining. She was completely shut in by the bed, and it became necessary to pry it apart before she could be released.

Shakespeare's statue, just erected opposite a tailor's shop on the Boulevard Hausemann, Paris, is described by some English residents of the French capital as representing the great bard as a tailor, holding a roll of cloth with one hand and a book of bad debts with the other.

The Emperor of Russia exhibited at Copenhagen an immense dinner service of Dresden china, which was manufactured for him a few years ago at a cost of $50,000. There is a different scene of Russian life on every piece, and every variety of Russian uniform and costume is represented.

Furious Fight with a Wounded Buck.

"Talking about lively times with game," said Andrew McKenna, an Adirondacks hunter to a New York *Times* correspondent, "I think the liveliest time I have had in five years was with a buck that I brought down up on the Oswegatchie in the month of October. When you want a real lively time just tackle a wounded buck. When you do that you have got a job on hand that throws a hugging match between a man and a bear clean into the shade. If I were to choose between fighting a wounded and ugly buck or a black bear I would take the bear every time. I have got several big scars on my body that are the result of wounds inflicted by that buck in the early part of last month, and I will never take any chances on a scrimmage of that kind again. The way it all came about was that a party of fellows from down East were up in the woods after deer and I was along to help them get one. We had a dog that was true blue. When you got him started on a runway, and he struck the scent he was good for all day if the deer's wind held out. Well, we got our party properly scattered through the woods for a hunt one day, and I took the dog out to start the game. Deer were very plenty up there this year, and we soon had one up. After I had let the dog loose I put myself in a good place, and waited for a shot. The rest of the fellows in the party were rather green at deer hunting, and none of them managed to get a shot at the game we were after. I had watched the runway for four long hours before I was rewarded with a shot; then I got it, and it was a fine one. The woods where I stood were rather open and the timber was large, so I could see for a long distance. The deer was about thirty rods away when he first came in sight, and I saw at once that he was one of the finest bucks I had ever laid eyes on. He would have passed within one hundred yards of me if I had let him, but when he came up I fired, intending to hit him back of the fore shoulder. The shot brought him down, but did not kill him as I supposed it had. When I went up to the animal he gave me a big surprise by staggering to his feet and attacking me savagely.

"I was taken so suddenly that I could do nothing to defend myself. In less time than it takes to tell it the animal had given me two or three good cuts with his sharp hoofs and was in a fair way to do me up permanently. Of course the only thing I could do was to grab the brute by the horns and try to keep my feet. I could hear the dog coming, and I made up my mind that if I held my own for a short time I would have his help. Those were business moments you can bet, for that buck was doing his best to down me, and I had to do some lively dodging as he crowded me around among the trees. The dog came up and helped me out of that scrape in good shape. If he had not put in an appearance as he did, I hardly know what the result would have been. When he came up he fastened his teeth in the buck's throat. This gave me a chance to get my gun in hand and put in a shot that settled the buck for good. My first shot struck him in the shoulder and did not reach a vital part. The rest of the party were so tickled over the capture of the animal that they wanted to buy me a new pair of pants, and to tell the truth about it, I needed them when I got into camp that night."

Hints for the Eyes.

Next to sunlight the incandescent light gives the best illumination for reading, and all notions of the injurious effect on the eyes of the electric light is erroneous.

The vast majority of people who wear glasses can see well without them. They use them to avoid a constant strain on the eyes. The act of focalization is a muscular one and uses up nervous energy.

The oversighted eye, in which the focus comes behind the retina, has to perform this muscular act continually. The results are headaches, irritability and nausea. The only remedy in such cases is to wear glasses.

For the eyes in a healthy state there is but one safe wash—pure cold water. When the eyelids are inflamed the best lotion is a weak solution of salt and water. Never apply poultices to the eyes or use "eyewaters" without the advice of a physician.

Greatest Good to the Greatest Number.

He that maketh two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, is a public benefactor, and the greatest benefactor is he who does the greatest good to the greatest number, with the least ostentation. An instance in view is the good done suffering humanity by Botanic Blood Balm, better known as B.B.B. or the three B's. It can truly be said of this incomparable remedy that it has relieved more physical suffering, and with a less number of bottles, than any five other medicines, much more widely advertised for the same class of diseases. Send to the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for free illustrated book on diseases originating from contagious or inherited blood poison.

Internal revenue reports say Chicago purchased $1,515,124 beer stamps in 1888.

Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can be cured by the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Prominent physicians use it and testify to its great value. Please read the following: "I used Scott's Emulsion for an obstinate Cough with Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, Sleeplessness, etc. All of these have now left, and I believe your Emulsion has saved a case of well developed Consumption."—T. J. FINDLEY, M.D., Lone Star, Texas.

Wannamaker distributed $140,000 among his employes as their share of profits for 1888.

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To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

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A recent attack of indigestion or constipation is easily cured if the right remedy is applied, but every medicine except Hamburg Figs is so disgusting to taste or smell that a person prefers to let the disease take its course, if the above laxative cannot be obtained. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

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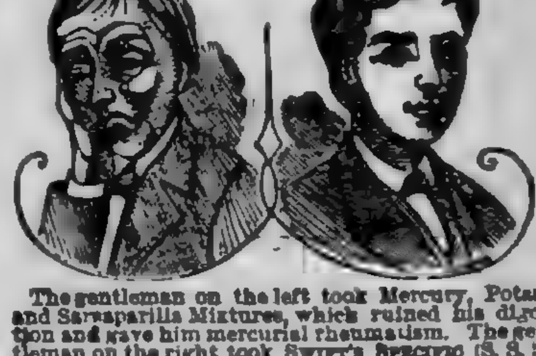

The gentleman on the left took Mercury, Potash and Sarsaparilla Mixtures, which ruined his digestion and gave him mercurial rheumatism. The gentleman on the right took SWIFT'S SPECIFIC (S. S. S.) which forced out the poison and built him up from the first dose.

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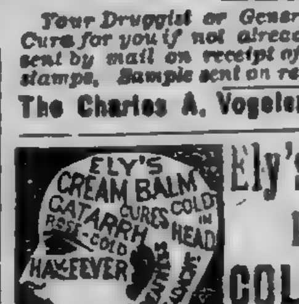

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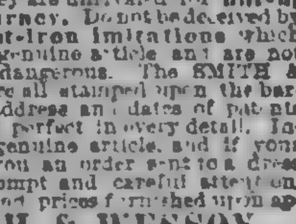

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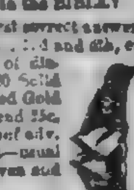

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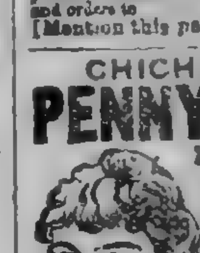

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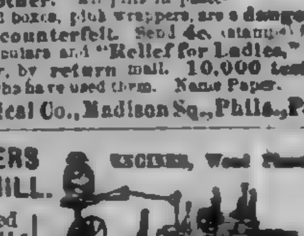

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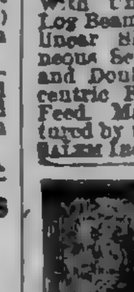

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CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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The Tea that has gained such a reputation at Expositions.
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Mention this paper and send for a 25 cent book, free ... charmingly illustrated, en... Gossip," which tells all ...ow it is made in China, ... its humbug.
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The Chilton View.

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VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1889. NUMBER 15.

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Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

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OUR ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING IS AT HAND! WATCH FOR THE FALL OF PRICES!

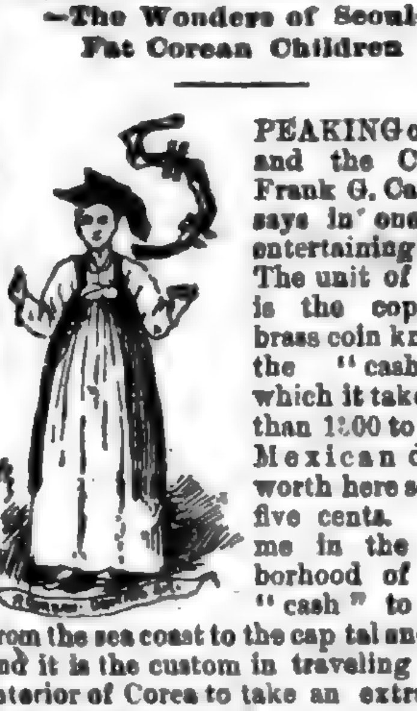
2018 FIRST AVENUE F. CAHEEN **2020 FIRST AVENUE**

CAHEEN'S MOTTO: SELL HIGH, PASS YOU BY; SELL CHEAP, SELL A HEAP; SELL LOW, OUT THE BUNDLES GO.

SIGHTS IN COREA.

STRANGE SCENES IN A FAR AWAY COUNTRY.

An Extra Horse Required to Carry Your "Cash"—Corean Women —The Wonders of Seoul— Fat Corean Children



SPEAKING of Corea and the Coreans, Frank G. Carpenter says in one of his entertaining letters: The unit of money is the copper or brass coin known as the "cash," of which it takes more than 1200 to make a Mexican dollar worth here seventy-five cents. It cost me in the neighborhood of 50,000 "cash" to travel from the sea coast to the capital and back, and it is the custom in traveling in the interior of Corea to take an extra pack horse along to carry your money. The people outside of the three sea ports know nothing of silver and gold, and one of the common sights near Fusan, which is the only southern port of the country, is a coolie laden down with a bushel or so of these copper coins, which he carries upon his back. Each coin has a square hole in it, and the common way of putting them up is in strands of hundreds hung on straw cords of about the thickness of a clothes line. Ten dollars is a load for a man, and $30 would break down a mule if the journey was long.

Considering the poverty of Corea one might suppose that the foreigners here had a hard life. This is far from the case. They have comfortable homes at Seoul, and their provisions, which come in large part from China, are plenty and good. They have a pleasant society among themselves, play tennis, have concerts, and as far as I can hear are the most free from social bickerings and strife of any of the foreign colonies of the Western Pacific. Their lives are reasonably safe, except in such outbreaks as that of last June, when some of the anti foreign fanatics among the natives started the story that the foreign devils were feasting on Corean babies. Then for a time it looks squally and the troops had to be called from one of our men-of-war which usually lies in the harbor at Chemulpo. The foreigners keep indoors, the King sends out a proclamation, the Coreans quiet down and it is again all quiet on the river which flows by Seoul.

Speaking of the Corean baby-eating by the missionaries, the King in this case sent out a proclamation asking any one who had known of babies being stolen by foreigners to come forth and make his charge good. He called attention to the fact that foreigners were civilized and asked the question as to how civilized people could eat children. "But," the proclamation went on, "if children are being stolen, let the information be filed before the proper authorities and the offenders will be arrested, and if found guilty by evidence will be punished. A reward of 40,000 cash will be paid to the informant for each person so found guilty, but in case the information is not supported by the evidence the informant shall be fined in a like sum for bringing the charge." This proclamation was signed with the royal seal and was pasted on the gates and on the great bell in the centre of the city. The selling of children is, however, not uncommon in Corea, and I am told that many are exported to China. Good, fat, well disposed babies bring from $5 to to $20 apiece, and a father has a perfect right to sell his children. Babies are sometimes bought for adoption. Slavery exists to some extent in Corea, but it is more a serfdom than slavery.

Corean society is divided into three classes, the King, the nobles and the common people. The latter live in thatched huts and they are the poorest of the poor. The nobles or yang ban are the curse of the country. They own all the lands and live by squeezing the people who till them for them. The better of them dress in gorgeous silks. They never go on the street without having a lot of retainers about them.

There is now one big American firm in Corea, and here at Seoul the foreign colony, which is made up of three or four scores of bright men and women, is almost altogether American. The business firm is at Chemulpo, the port of the capital. Its members are Morse and Townsend, two bright young Bostonians, who have spent years in Japan and Corea and who possess the confidence of the native merchants. Corea does a large part of its buying through its merchant guild and in this way large sales are made at one time. Mr. Townsend tells me he has been shipping cotton here direct from Massachusetts, and that the people who have been accustomed to the poorer and cheaper English goods like our product much better. The average Corean spends all he makes on his back and his stomach, and the people according to their incomes, spend as much upon clothes as any people in the world. Business with them has to be done largely upon the credit system, and they think nothing of forgetting to meet their payments at the time they are due. Interest is here at the rate of from 2 to 5 per cent. a month, and the country is too poor to have banks.

Corean stores are of the size of a large drygoods box. They are arranged around narrow courts with a little platform two feet wide running around their outside and forming a sort of shelf two feet high, going entirely around the court. On to this shelf or porch each store opens, and the merchant sits outside his store and not in it. He has a curtain in front of his goods and he brings out piece by piece as you ask for it. He keeps his hat on while he trades and smokes during the whole transaction. Sitting on his heels, he does not apparently care whether you buy or not, and I am told that he considers that a large order should bring a much higher comparative price than a smaller one. Mr. Townsend wanted, not long ago, to export some small Corean mats to the United States. He asked a merchant the price, and he was told they would be ten cents apiece, and was asked how many he wanted. He replied that he would take 50,000, whereupon the Corean, taking his long pipe from his mouth in astonishment, said: "Oh, if you want so many I shall have to charge you twenty cents apiece! It will be impossible to fill your order at less than twenty cents." And so it is with all business. The more you want the more it costs, and a large order scares the merchant by the thought that you are taking all his stock and he may have trouble in buying more. The coin used in shopping is, of course, the cash, and in buying you always take a servant with you to carry your money-bag for you.

A MAID OF THE QUEEN.

None of the shops of Seoul are, however, large, and the trade of this capital of 200,000 people is made up of what the Yankees would call a whittling business. The loudest-mouthed and most enterprising persons in the whole city seem to be the venders of roasted chestnuts. They are little boys with their hair parted in the middle like girls and braided in one tightly-woven cord down the back. Their stock usually consists of about a quart of chestnuts, and they have a little pan of coals over which they roast them while you wait. Another thriving trade seems to be the cook-shops, where all sorts of Corean dainties, from raw fish to toasted liver, are served up on little round tables a foot high and about fifteen inches in diameter. These have four or five little legs, and if you order a dinner the boy servant of the cook-shop will lift up the table containing the dishes, balance it on his head and walk off with it, with the legs of the table hanging down about his neck. Such dishes as I saw were not at all appetizing, and everything was seasoned highly with red peppers.

The roofs of the country huts are now covered with red peppers, and I see them sold by the bushel in the markets near the wide street of the bell. The Coreans may use them as appetizers. They have, it seems, an ever-present craving for food, and make their stomachs their god. To eat, to smoke, to sleep and to squat is, to all outward appearances, the chief employments of the people, and to be fat in Corea is a sign of wealth. A big stomach is an honor, and the very small children in the country districts are in nine cases out of ten pot-bellied. The skin of their abdomens is stretched like a drum-head, and a leading authority on Corean life says that mothers, in order to increase the size of the stomachs of their children, stuff them day after day with rice, padding them on the stomach to press down the contents and make room for more.

Corean ladies have a place in the back of the house to themselves. Fashion in dress does not change with them and their lives are almost perfect desolation. Those you see on the street are the common women, or servants, and these have green gowns over their heads and their dresses, which, I am told, are cut after the same style as those of the ladies, and consist of a short skirt with a waistband about a foot wide. Over this comes a short jacket with sleeves. The only jewelry I see is in the hairpins, which are in some cases twelve inches long and as big around as your little finger. They are made of silver and jade and sometimes have knobs on them as big as the hand of a two-year-old baby. The servants of the palace wear a peck of false hair on their heads coiled in thick rolls. The Corean ladies are very glad to see foreign ladies, but few of them are able to return the calls. One of them told an American friend of mine that she found it very hard to lead such a secluded life and she longed for the customs of our country. All Corean ladies smoke. They have their polite ways of bowing and their code of etiquette, and not a few of them rule their husbands. The laws of divorce are almost altogether on the husband's side, and widows among the better class do not marry again.

TYPICAL COREAN WOMEN.

The only women who have the right to be seen by men outside their own families are the dancing girls, and these are much like the Geishas of Japan. They are called in at feasts and there are many famous dancers who are employed especially to appear before the King. These girls wear fine dresses of silk, and they whiten their skins with powder and paint. They sing in a sort of a chant, and their dance is a series of posturing, like that of the same class of girls in Japan.

To-morrow we leave the capital and travel by inchairs, each borne by eight collies, to the seacoast at Chemulpo, where we take the Japanese steamer for China.

I feel that I have had but a taste of Corea, but that taste has shown me that there is here a rich meal for the man whose soul longs for things unknown and unwritten.

Little Clara's Grievance.

Oh, how sad it is to know
Little girls must always grow—
Grow in size and grow in years!
Thinking of it brings the tears.
But though I may cry and fret,
Every day I bigger get;
Every day I'm older too.
And there's nothing I could do
That would make me stop a-growing,

Or would keep the years from going.
Now I'm five; soon I'll be six;
Here's a poor child in a fix!
After six comes seven, then
Follow eight and nine and ten.
How I wish that I could stay
As I am this very day—
Always have my hair in curl,
Always be mamma's wee girl!
But I can't; I've got to grow.
Oh, dear me! why is it so?
Very soon I must be six;
Here's a poor child in a fix!
—Harper's Young People.

Parent—Doctor, did you ever fight a duel? Doctor—A duel! No, indeed. What novelty would it be for me to kill a man!

Meadows of Rest.

I remember the beautiful meadows
And their sweet streams purling clear,
With flowers besprent, where my young
days were spent,
Where the birds their nurslings rear.
I was sheltered then in the dear home nest,
Where my feet turned oft to the meadows
of rest.

I remember a grave in those meadows,
Where slumbered a laughing-eyed boy;
Death found him at play, he lured him
away,
And with him went half our joy.
We molded the turf that his feet had
pressed,
And kept his grave green in the meadows
of rest.

I remember a silver-haired father,
Who walked by the river wave
To watch the reeds grow, or the sweet
waters flow,
Or to muse by that little grave.
He has passed long ago to the place he loved
best,
To the infinite peace of God's meadows of
rest.

I wonder if green are those meadows,
If purling and clear are the streams,
If the moon shines as bright, if the stars give
such light
As they did in my youth's happy dreams.
O, angel of destiny, heed my request:
Give me back, give me back my dear meadows of rest.
—[Mrs. M. L. Rayne, in Free Press.

A NUMBER ONE.

BY PATIENCE STAPLETON.

On a weather-beaten board, supported by a creaking iron rod, hung the sign, "Soles Saved Here," which Breckinridge thought so exceedingly funny that it never ceased to attract custom and comment. It had been there ten years, since Jonathan Mender came into the little town in the Rockies and bought out the shoe-repairing business of Caleb Binn.

Mender on this June afternoon sat in the door of his shop, repairing a small and extremely shabby shoe. He was a short, stubby man, with twinkling eyes behind spectacles, and a shock of gray hair standing straight up from his forehead.

Down the trail from Red Mountain, as the afternoon shadows grew long, and night came creeping under the evergreens, galloped a lean broncho at a headlong gait. His rider, a big-bearded miner, glanced around under his bushy eye-brows, and now and then gave a grunt of satisfaction.

"The old place don't see you on more, Bill," he muttered, as the broncho panted up a short incline, "fur you've struck it rich, as a certified check fur 'way up in the thousands kin testify."

He galloped into Breckinridge, left his broncho at the hotel and went along to the shoe shop.

"Same old sign," he smiled. "Ev'nin', Mender."

"Hullo, Bill; thought you was dead. Ain't seen you these three years. Same butes, too, I maid. Wal, I allus done good work."

"You did; but just clap a patch on this one whilst I wait, fur I ain't a-goin' to torture myself ef I hev struck it rich. My feet is liable to swell in the keers. I'll leave ye an order, too, Mender, for butes is good enuff with me. No lace shoes like a jude."

"Who you roped in on the mine, Bill?"

"No one: they'll double what they give me—three hundred thousand—but I ain't no hog; I know when I've got enough."

"Few does," muttered Mender, waxing his thread.

The miner looked around the shop; then his eye fell on that shabby little shoe.

"Beats all what sawed off feet wimmen hes, though I ain't mentioning Norweiguns."

"The Lord made 'em so."

"Prob'ly. An' this now," (turning the shoe over in his big hand) "is a gal's, not a growed woman's!"

"All of twenty-eight, quite a [illegible] about that, too. Three years ago I was settin' here between day and dark, when my door busts open an' in [illegible] what I took to be a gal, but afterward see was a little mite of a growed woman, with bright, bird-like eyes and curly hair. 'Them miners is a follerin' me,' she cries, drops inter thet cheer, an' faints dead away."

"Gosh, this very cheer!" echoed Bill, in an awe-stricken tone.

"Same—set right there. I opens the door, 'B'ys,' I says, 'I've got the drop on ye, an' it's a shame to act like thet, an'—git,' which they done, an' I went back an' give her water, an' she come to an' jest kitched my han' up an' kissed it."

"Lord!" cried the miner.

"An' it wasn't over-clean, fur mendin' ain't over-pertikler wurk. Wal, she hadn't no frens, an' was come here to settle, an' bein' weak an' hystericky, I took her home to Sister Jane. 'Pears to me,' she says to Jane, 'all the troubles of my life is bin caused by men.'"

"They be cunery," said the miner, sympathetically.

"We kep' her a week, an' then she went to wurk sewin', an' insisted on payin' her board, and made Jane the trimmest gowns an' caps, and me a dressin'-gown like I was a female. I wears it to please her, but I allus feels I looks like one of them old patriarks in't. We never arsked her hist'ry, but Jane sed she was bruised from blows, an' I see she trained her pretty curls over a scarce healed scar on her forehead. I calc'lated she was one of them thoroughbreds what will stan' enny amount of drivin', but it's a smash an' a runaway if you hit 'em."

"There's some men as ought to be shot on sight," muttered the miner. "An' thet shoe was hern?"

"Yeah, an' I've got to keer fur her so much thet I've allus been glad I was here 'stid er Caleb; he wa'n't never neighborly. When I come here I says, 'I'll give ye fifteen dollars fur the place.' Says he, 'Take it for fourteen an' a harf.' 'Why?' said I. 'Did you,' says he, 'ever know a man wot become a sewer fur gab? Wal, look at me. Ev'ry crank as has breath enuff ter git up the bank comes in an' talks to me; ev'ry bummer who kin walk staggers in an' vents his rum-soaked remarks on me; ev'ry sunbunnited or shawl-headed female woman comes to tell me her troubles with the old man or the neighbors.' 'Wal,' I says, 'it's comp'ny?' 'Yah, I hate 'em,' growls he. 'Know where I'm going, not you. You're the kind as tells about a gal you loved, named Sairy, wot died fifty year ago. Wal, I'm goin' to be a sheep-herder, where I wunt see one of human kind fur months on a stretch, an' where I kin go bare-footed the year 'round.' So he goes an' I stays."

"When I was in Arizony," said the miner, laying the shoe down, with a sigh, "I boarded to the house of a little woman as could a-wore them shoes. The vittles was awful. Some of the biscuits would a took a blast to open 'em, 'an the pies might a soled them butes, but she wa'n't but a young thing, 'an her husband was the cancriest."

"They allus hes thet name in them cases," suggested Mender, slyly.

"This wa'n't no cases. He never keered, only that the wurk was done, but I did,"—the miner's face saddened—"an' I sold out as good a teaming business as you ever see."

"'Count o' popler sent'ment, I spose?"

"Now, there's queer things in a man's life; an' ef I'd stayed I'd a killed her husband, an' that would a bin no way to git her affection, an' wouldn't a looked fair. Them's my morals. She was his wife an' a good woman. I sold out the biz at a dead loss" (with a sigh) "an' I just wisht her time o' day an' run off like a coward. I starved up here fur ten years, an' I wan't pleased with myself neither when a feller from Fairplay told me he heared she an' him was awful poor, an' she was the wust abused woman he ever see."

It was quite dark in the little shop now, and Mender lit his lamp, leaning low to his bench to see in the light. A [illegible]

"An' me, with all my money, can't make that poor little soul comferble," he sighed.

There was a sound of quick footsteps outside, something like the clatter of slippers down at the heel, then the latch clicked.

"Ain't done, Nelly," called the old man. "I'll wait and finish 'em; they're purty far gone."

There was no answer, only a sort of gasp and a smothered exclamation from the miner, who brought his chair down with a jerk. The old man looked at them.

"I calc'late you two is 'quainted," he grinned.

Bill had forgotten his one stocking foot, even his stern morality, and she, that little, thin creature, with her white, worn face, her sad, tearless eyes, was looking at him so wistfully, so yearningly that he must have known she had not needed his telling her that he cared for her before he ran away. A quick suspicion flashed through his mind. She loved him, and had come to Colorado to find him these three years back. Still his lips had to utter the name in his heart so long.

"Nelly!" he cried, with a sob; and she—she put out her hands like a sleep-walker; then, with a low cry, she ran to him and hid her face on his breast. Still he did not touch her as she clung to him, weeping passionately.

"It aren't right," he muttered, hoarsely. "I sed never should you be as you is now, till it were. You an' me has seen camps, an' knows what wrong love is."

She only clung closer, such a child-like thing, in her shabby black gown, with her short little curls, and her tiny hand clutching his arm.

"I tell you," he cried, passionately, "once my arms meet around you, I shall never let you go."

"Wal, you needn't," said Mender, dryly; but there were tears in his old eyes. "You needn't, Bill—she's a wilder."

"It's only since this mornin'" he continued, as the big arms inclosed the tiny figure, "but it's proper, I calc'late. She'd run away from him, but he tracked her; six weeks ago he come in when we was eatin' supper, an' Jane hove the teapot at him. Vi'lence wa'n't no use; he took Nelly an' her savin's, an' was jest a-goin' to leave town arter losin' all she hed, an' draggin' her along, when the altitude kitched him. I calc'late this place is too nigh heaven fur a creepin' cuss like thet to crawl. I was a mendin' that shoe for his wilder to wear to the funeral."

"I knowed no woman but her could wear 'em," cried Bill, holding the shoe reverently, "an' it shall be set in gold outer my mine."

"It's a mile too big," she said, very blushing and shy, "an' is so horrid."

"Never heered a woman but sed them very words," grinned Mender, beaming on them. "Now, Bill, yourn's done, an' lemme stick a patch on that one, Nelly, fur you don't wanter be a creekin' round in new ones to the funeral, like you was too glad to git him planted."

The next afternoon, when the twilight shadows were falling, Jonathan Mender stood in his shop door and watched the train creep miles above on the mountain on its way to Denver.

"Purty rapid this western country," he soliloquized, jingling the coins in his pocket. "We never miss no time; but there ain't many small wimmen like Nelly as kin bury one husband in the forenoon an' git married to the second in the arternoon, an' I guess Bill don't know the mate to that little shoe he's got stowed away is over on my shelf as a mementommy that little number one—the smallest fur wimmen-kind as ever I see."—[Once a Week.

A Seasonable Article.

Foldoody (in a restaurant)—Here's a seasonable article on oysters. [illegible]

Ponsonby—That's good. What is it?

Foldoody—[illegible]—[The Lamb.

Sunday is the golden clasp that binds together the volume of the week.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Now is always the very best time if we make it so.

The best friend is the one who gives the best advice.

The ups and downs of life are better than being down all the time.

The highway of virtue is so little frequented that collisions are rare.

To be really yourself you must be different from those around you.

A little knowledge wisely used is better than all knowledge disused.

Excessive labor is wrong, but judicious labor is the safety valve of life.

Man may growl, grumble and fight, but it has no effect upon natural right.

Falsehood can make the best spurt but truth can do the steadiest trotting.

Instead of complaining of the thorns among the roses, we should be thankful there are roses among the thorns.

The use we make of our fortune determines its sufficiency. A little is enough if used wisely, too much if expended foolishly.

We find it hard to get and to keep any private property in thought. Other people are all the time saying the same things we are hoarding to say when we get ready.

If thy friends be of better quality than thyself thou mayest be sure of two things: the first, that they will be more careful to keep thy counsel, because they have more to lose than thou hast; the second, they will esteem thee for thyself, and not for that which thou dost possess.

Individuality of the Horse.

One thing curious and interesting about the horse is its individuality. This is a characteristic common to all animals, undoubtedly to a greater or less degree, but surpassingly so, we think, in the case of a horse. How this characteristic varies in horses is well known by anyone who has ever intelligently drawn a rein over a good roadster. The individuality of horses varies as much as that of men. Every one has a different mental as well as physical make-up. Some horses seem to possess brains, to have some sense, are quick to understand and obey the least sign, motion or word of their master. Some men drive and use horses for years and yet never realize that they know anything, or that there is any more difference between them than there is between so many barrels or saw logs. Other men who handle horses a great deal, who buy and sell frequently and study much their different characteristics, will tell you how wonderful horses are, how much they will sometimes teach even their drivers. Between a nervous, sensitive, intelligent horse and his considerate owner how large a union of fellowship and sympathy exists. In the stable, on the road, if overtaken by an accident, the cool, sensible man is sure to have a quick sympathy from his faithful horse. He trusts his master as his master trusts him. If the master is quiet the horse will be equally so, knowing that everything is safe. If the master blusters or becomes anxious or exhibits fear, the horse knows it at once and becomes restive likewise. Oh, that men only knew that horses know much more than they give them credit for, and that they would use them more humanely than they do now. Horses are not brutes—they are noble, intelligent, sensible creatures, the most useful animal servant which Divine goodness has given to man.—[New England Farmer.

Hired Entertainers.

It has become a custom with our richest and most hospitable families to introduce hired entertainers at their receptions. The Vanderbilts had an entire negro minstrel company for a [illegible] last winter. [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 7, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four	50

The Montgomery papers and Democrats in the House call Chilton county's representative in the Legislature Mr. Dark.

The Birmingham Age-Herald has hunted up a probable witness in the Hawes case, a negro boy who is supposed to be a silent looker on at the murder of Mrs. Hawes. Phil. Givhan and a reporter of the Age-Herald constituted the detective force which successfully located and captured the prisoner in Kentucky last week.

A Birmingham Chronicle reporter who accompanied the legislative committee upon their visit to Pratt Mines saw a colored youth there who within one year got into jail and broke out, saved two men from drowning was run over by the cars discovered and put out a fire had his arm broken, stole a horse, shot at a burglar, and put out his brother's eye and got into the coal mines. If he lives to grow up he will be a hustler.

The Alliance Advocate is right. Cash is King, and no Alliance or number of Alliances can effect on a credit basis arrangements so favorable for the farmers' growth in prosperity as cash. The nearest way to independence is through the cash fields. Let every farmer take it. That the Alliance teaches this is enough to bless that organization forever.—*Eufaula Times.*

And when the Alliance gets its members out of debt they will want to keep out. Any honorable man would as soon be a cat up a chimney with the fire lighted as to be in debt.

Two years ago Congress in pursuance of its constitutional power to regulate commerce between the States, enacted the inter-state commerce law. In that measure are incorporated all of the legislative restrictions on the conduct of the railroad business which have ever received intelligent sanction. Nevertheless, the inter-state commission has encountered great difficulty in carrying them into effect, not because of any opposition from the railroads, but because it has been demonstrated that to rigidly enforce them will work hardship not so much to the roads as to their patrons. This fact of itself should be a warning to State Legislatures to go slow and legislate cautiously on this subject. Every bill introduced for the purpose of regulating State commerce, threatens to affect and still further complicate the conduct of inter-state commerce as regulated by the congressional statute. The motto now should be to "Watch closely and do little." When the vexed questions of railroad traffic which have elicited so much discussion, and have received no satisfactory solution, shall be better understood after the practical experience of the national commission, it will be time enough for definite and positive legislation. Just now agitation is likely to do more harm than good.

Jury List.

For Spring term of the Chilton Circuit court, which begins Monday, February 25th:

GRAND JURY.

Thomas Franklin, William Sanson, T. M. Cook, James M. Chandler, Alonzo Askins, W. C. Reynolds, F C Crumpton, T E Gilchrist, E J Miller, Thomas Bland, C B Gaines, John R Parnell, Jr., Wm. Milstead, Alonzo Hathcock, C W Mitchell, O M Maston, John Culp, T Headly, Wm Mills, Jr., B F Hammon, H. M. Mahan.

PETIT JURY—FIRST WEEK.

C M Culp T J Lenoir T M Driver J H Adams J H Pritchard D B Watts W D Moore W J Fleming A C Oates A C Pool I N Langston J A Davis J B Boykin Jack Vines J T Norris J S Eaves James Thacke William Calloway Elijah Hendley J W Cox J H Bostwick Rob't Scott John S Dawson T B Chandler N C Young Hugh Henry Fernanda Gay G W Rucker Alfred Bake J R Vinson Seyborn Jones H M Streck G B Horsley J W Vines G W Jones Thomas Pyron.

PETIT JURY—SECOND WEEK.

Martin Franklin, J J Eetcher J B Moore J C Davis W J Dowe B H Chesnutt T J Hubbard J F Thornton W A Wright M Roberson Albert Headley, S S Scott T G White J C Prim Maud Robinson, W T Hayes John Wiley A J Marlar William Candler J J Honeycutt W H Robinson J W Chambers Thomas J Traywick John Adams H E Estes G L Cox J J Roberts John W Scott W E Lowery W C Dickerson L R Broadhead W J Mathews W M Golson Eugene McGee, W A Goodson J T Jones.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Stanton Notes.

The Rev. Mr. Gornell, of the Selma M. E. Church, preached two able sermons to large and appreciative congregations here Sunday.

The Stanton Literary Society intend having some tableaux and charades soon for the benefit of the church.

Gardening has commenced and we hope soon to have home made vegetables on our tables.

The Stanton Institute must admit that Bro. Ruffin beats us three in numbers, but how about the grades? We have 10 Latin scholars, 3 in geometry, 3 in physics, 1 in surveying and civil engineering, 10 in music, 4 in art, and nearly the whole school in English grammar, arithmetic and geography.

We regret to state that the mumps is raging in our midst. Mrs. Crum, a most worthy lady of Dixie, is quite sick with it.

The Sunbeam Society, composed of the children of Stanton, made their quarterly report yesterday and found that they had made $9,55. Well done little ones! Your efforts should bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of many grown up children.

Our little town is now frequently visited by drummers who save our merchants many a trip to the large cities.

J. A. Harwood, the Stanton Real Est. Agent has several tracks of land for sale. Purchasers are requested to see and examine them.

From Cooper's.

As your readers have not heard from us through your columns in a good while, I am disposed to break the silence and let them know that we are not all dead though this scribe has been very sick.

We regret Harrison's election but we will not secede as long as Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Harrison remain so friendly.

The weather has been so nice that farmers are making good headway, sowing oats, fencing, cleaning, repairing and improving generally.

The new bridge between Cooper's and Verbena is quite a convenience. It is a good one. Our estimable neighbor, Mr. K. Wells knows just how to build them.

Rev. W. W. Jones and his niece, Mrs. Ida Estes, have been visiting relatives in this vicinity.

The tax payers here have been discussing the subject of levying a tax to build a courthouse, and we are unanimously opposed to it. Chilton county has just been taxed to build a jail, and the courthouse is a staunch frame, having been recently enlarged, and rendered commodious at a heavy expense to the people, and taking into consideration the hardness of the times, we regard such a tax as onerous, indeed uncalled for.

HARDY JONES.

ED. CHILTON VIEW:—I am glad to note that the subject of amending the existing election laws is receiving some attention by the present Legislature. Your correspondent is of the opinion that the adoption of some measure like that contemplated in the Lawson bill, now pending (the Australian plan I believe it is called), would be a capital good thing and one step at least in the direction of preserving the purity of the ballot box.

Your correspondent begs leave to suggest another amendment, which he humbly believes would be a good long strive toward a very desirable end—that of vesting the elective franchise in the resident citizens and taxpayers where it ought to be. The amendment your correspondent would make is this: repeal existing registration laws, and instead of requiring electors to register before voting in any given precinct let the elector on application to the managers of the election for a ticket present his tax receipt thereby showing that he paid tax in that precinct, or county at least, the preceeding year, provided said elector is not over forty-five years old. If elector is too old to pay poll tax, and owns no taxable property instead of a tax receipt, let him present to the manager of the election on application for a ticket, affidavit, signed by himself, sworn to before and attested by a justice of the precinct, certifying that said elector has been a resident of the county for twelve months immediately preceeding the election, that he is over forty-five years of age, and that he owns no property subject to the State of Ala. This certificate will establish two facts: first, that the elector is a citizen; second, that he is not shirking his duty to the state and county, by avoiding the payment of taxes, but that he is lawfully exempt. It might be a good idea to attach receipt or certificate to the ballot and put it away with the same. Then, in case of a contest each ballot will carry with it a test of its own validity.

The enactment of laws like the above would be productive of good results in several respects. 1. It would place the burden and responsibility of electing officers to administer the affairs of the county, state, and general governments upon the shoulders of those who contribute to their support, the only safe place on which they can rest. As a rule tax payers are patriotic, law-abiding, liberty-loving men. Such men are interested in governmental affairs, because they have something invested in them. They study their country's needs and try to cast their ballots for the common weal. 2. It would inculcate in the minds of young men, the flower and hope of the country, the principle that it is a privilege and honor to be exercised, and not an onerous burden to be shunned, to contribute to the support of the government. Taxes are levied to support the government and enable it to protect its citizens. Associate the duty of tax paying with the privilege of voting and this, the true principle of our republic is at once and ineradicably fixed in the minds of the young citizen and he comes forward cheerfully and pays his part and prizes his receipt as a certificate of the fact that he has attained to the dignity of free citizenship and and that he himself has become a part and parcel of the government, a contributor to her support, a participant in her administration and a recipient of her blessings. Young men so schooled in three fundamental principles naturally become democrats and patriots, lovers of a government of the people, by the people and for the people. 3. It would destroy the germs of anarchy and socialism. Such citizens would never become anarchists. On the other hand they would realize that their liberty and political rights depend on the perpetuity of our republican institutions, and they would stake their lives and their sacred honor on the defense of her principles. Traitors, anarchists, and political malcontents are those who have no interest and give nothing to the support of, and hence are inimical to, the genius of our government. Failing to appreciate her benefits, they denounce her restraints as tyranical and her burdens as oppressive yet they claim her privileges and no thanks to her. Herein is their moral corruption, for no honest man is willing to receive a benefit without rendering in return a just equivalent, at least--an honest man can not receive a favor without a deep sense of gratitude and a desire to reciprocate.

4. It would render illegal voting next to impossible. Your correspondent happens to be in possession of the fact, that nearly if not quite all of the questionable voting done in this county at least, is done by a loafing, tramping hireling class who are floating around from pillow to post, and living from hand to mouth who would not turn on their heels to perpetuate our republican institutions. Their lives are failures and they hate those who succeed and hate the law for protecting men in prosperity. Such men will tell you to your face that the laws are such that no man can succeed in business and acquire property by honest means. Their perverted consciences and the devil lead them to believe that true righteousness consists in opposing those who prosper They hate their employers, of course, and go to the polls and vote because it affords them grim pleasure "to git to vote agin Boss." The measure I suggest would disfranchise such voters, and thus eliminate a dangerous element from the body politic.

The above is not half that could be written but as I am playing an entirely new role, I will desist. "What I have written, I have written." If any thing worthy of its room in your valuable columns, publish; if not consign to the waste basket, and rest assured, that in pursuing either course you will not disturb the equilibrium of Yours truly,

A CHILTON CO. DEMOCRAT.

Jemison, Ala., Jan. 1889.

Fate of the Bill.

The bill to repeal the act creating a court of county revenue for Chilton county was taken up Saturday in the House, and we quote from the proceedings as follows:

The consideration of the House bill 317 was resumed and Mr. Dykes, of Chilton, took the floor in support of the bill.

Mr. Porter wanted to know if there were any race tracks in it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dykes said "no."

Mr. Hundley wanted to know if there were any moccasin tracks in it?

Mr. Dykes—"may be you mean Dummy Krab tracks?" (Tremendous laughter and applause.)

Mr. White of Dallas said the house had had enough foolishness. He did not want to stick his mouth into another man's business but he had letters in his pocket from leading Democrats of Chilton asking him to look after the measure and ask the Democrats of the Legislature to vote against it. He himself would vote against it and he hoped the other Democratic members would do likewise.

The bill was then supported by Mr. Adams of Bibb who said he believed the bill was the best thing for the people of Chilton.

The bill was lost, ayes 29, noes 39.

On Monday an effort was made to have the vote reconsidered with the following ressult:

Mr. Dark moved to reconsider the vote by which H. B. 317, repealing the act in relation to the county commissioners of Chilton county was defeated in the House on Saturday evening.

Mr. White of Dallas, said he disliked making a party measure out of it, but nothing favorable had yet been heard from the Democrats of Chilton in regard to the bill. The measure was introduced by a man hostile to the Democratic party and who bragged of such hostility on the floor of the House. He moved to table the motion to reconsider the vote defeating the bill. Carried.

The Montgomery Dispatch says: Col. Finley White, of Dallas, squelched Mr. Dykes, the Republican member from Chilton, in the latter's attempt to have the Chilton county bill reconsidered by the house yesterday.

Southern Pacific Tea Company.

Importers and Jobbers of

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Fresh Roasted Coffee Daily. Also Coffee Roasted to order. Manufacturers of CAMPBELL'S BAKING POWDER.

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THE JEWELER.

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Men

Who are weak Nervous and Debilitated and suffering from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, all the effects of early Evil Habits, which lead to Premature Decay, Consumption or Insanity, send for Pears' Treatise on Deseases of Man with particulars for Home Cure. Cures guaranteed. No cure no pay. J. S. PEARS, 612 and 614 Church St., Nashville, Tenn. nov 22-y

Assessor's Notice.

Last Round.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1889:

Mineral Springs,	March	27
Jemison,	"	25
Providence,	"	26
Macedonia,	"	22
Benson,	"	21
Maplesville	"	20
R. Latham's	"	19
Dixie	"	18
Kincheon	"	13
Verbena	"	11
Cooper's	"	9
Clanton	March 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8	
Pratt's Mill	March	12
Chandler's Mill	"	14
Chamber's Grist Mill	"	15
Stanton	"	16
John Gorie's	"	28
Berry Wells' Mill	"	29
Thomas Roberts'	April	1
Welch's Saw Mill	"	2
Concord Church	"	4

Take fair warning this is my last round for this year.

E. G. ROLLINS,
Tax Assessor Chilton Co.

NOTICE NO. 8357.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 2, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 9, 1889, viz: George Cooper, homestead No. 15290 for the n e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 8, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John T. Norris, Joel Dennis, M. H. Thornton, John Dawson, all of Verbena, Ala.

jan3* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8495.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
January 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 16, 1889, viz: John W. Chambers, Homestead entry No. 16800 for the s ½ of s w ¼ sec 8 township 20 north of range 18 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: William R. White, R. P. Kendrick, Joe Ratliff, and M. F. Fuller, all of Dixie, Ala.

jan31 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8537.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
February 5, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 16, 1889, viz: James H. Barnes, homestead 18456, for the n ½ of n e ¼ and w ½ of s e ¼ sec 18 township 20 north, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Daniel C. Gandy, George E. Reid, John L. O'Neal and George E. Perry, all of Dixie, Ala.

feb7 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

DR. TAYLOR'S SURE CHILL CURE

WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE.

A SURE & SAFE CURE FOR CHILLS and FEVER BILIOUS and INTERMITTENT FEVER

ALL MALARIAL DISORDERS, AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH & BOWELS.

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ALL Liver & Kidney Complaints

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$100,000 TO LEND AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.—We are prepared to loan money cheap on improved lands in Chilton county. We can secure loans on land, the title to which is vested in married women, without trouble or delay. BRING YOUR LAND DEEDS. Address

E. V. JONES, OR
A. D. BENTLEY,
Rockford, Ala.

January 28, 1889—(3m)

NOTICE NO. 8347.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 31, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence, the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 9, 1889, viz: Thomas H. Owen, Homestead 14541 for the n ½ of n w ¼ and n ½ of n e ¼ sec 14, township 23 n range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Marcus, John Littleton, LaFayette Marcus, and James Bradley, all of Jumbo, Ala.

jan3* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8471.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.
January 17, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., on March 20th, 1889, viz: Burrell Bailey, Homestead entry 12318 for the n e ¼ of n w ¼ section 22 township 20 north of range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Seymour, James Vincint, Jefferson Seymour, Abram Lewis, all of Plantersville, Ala.

jan24 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned by Amos Edmons and Francis Edmons, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on the 16th day of February, 1889, at the residence of Amos Edmons, between the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate to-wit: The n e ¼ of s w ¼ and s e ¼ of n w ¼ sec. 34 township 20, range 11, containing 80 acres, and in Chilton county.

A. G. MORROW, Mortgagee.
W. H. DAVIS, Attorney. jan24*

NOTICE NO. 8409.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
January 8, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 16th, 1889, viz: Henry A. Sewell, homestead 18496, for the w ½ of s w ¼ sec 10, township 20 north, range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. Mills, Thomas Kemp, James W. Sauls, J. L. Williams, Jr., all of Kincheon, Ala.

jan 10 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of Probate of Chilton county, Alabama, to the undersigned upon the estate of M. C. McGee, deceased. All parties indebted to said estate will please make payment to me, and all parties having claims against said estate will present them to me within the time required by law, or they will be barred.

MRS. A. J. McGEE,
Administratrix.

jan 31-6w
Clanton, Ala., Jan. 31, '89.

BAINS & PORTER,

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices.

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

SAM. H. HARRIS,

—DEALER IN—

WALL PAPER,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Mouldings,

AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Send for prices and samples of Wall Paper and Paints.

312 North 20th Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Competent Workmen sent to any part of the State.

[ma17-y]

BLOOM,

The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.,

—HAS OPENED—

THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,

With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

D. A. CHILDS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, etc., etc. Have just opened their large and selected stock. We ask the public to call and see our mammoth establishment. Special inducements offered to country merchants from our Wholesale Department. Remember 2011 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

JOHN L. COBBS & CO.,

Specialties in Medium Price

DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS.

The newest shades of all the most fashionable fabrics, put up with the latest and most stylish trimmings, at very low prices.

BLACK GOODS.

In our best grades we handle almost exclusively the celebrated Priestly's Dress Fabrics, which positively stand at the head of the list of all imported black goods. Antoine Guiner's BLACK SILKS.

Just in, a nice lot of Ladies' Jerseys, Walking Jackets and Colored Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs. A new lot of Ladies' and Misses Hosiery. Harris Bro.'s KID GLOVES. R. & G. CORSETS.

oct18-6 JOHN L. COBBS & CO., Montgomery, Ala.

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Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d Street.

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THE LUNSFORD.

Twenty-first Street between 2d and 3d Avenues.

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Elegantly furnished. Handsomest dining room in the State.

A Model House, with all modern improvements,

Table Fare Unsurpassed. Fine Parlors and Bed-Rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. CARR, Prop'rs.

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Jackets and Colored Cashmere
Misses Hosiery. Harris Bro.'s
., Montgomery, Ala.

LE WORKS.
HOLT,
ORKMAN,
ian Marble.
nds of —
STONE WORK.
nty-Fourth Street,
Alabama.

EEPER,
Dealer in
BLINDS,
RDWARE.
e. and 22d Street.
n, Ala.

SFORD.
and 2d Avenue,
Alabama.
dining room in the State,
odern improvements,
Fine Parlors
oms.
H. CARR, Prop'rs.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 7, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:45 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:00 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:17 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:20 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:52 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

BENJ. W. EDDY. C. A. BROWNE.

Eddy & Browne,

WHOLESALE
BUILDING MATERIAL.
OFFICE 1918 THIRD AVENUE.
Warehouse and Yards
ON RAILROAD 24th STREET.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Orders by mail or telegraph for the following line of goods will receive our best attention and prompt shipment, and we guarantee the prices given will be same as if you bought in person

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS, WOOD AND IRON MANTELS, GRATES, CORRUGATED, CRIMP and STANDING SEAM IRON ROOFING, BUILDING PAPER and ROOFING FELT, LOCKS, BUTTS and BUILDERS HARDWARE, MIXED PAINTS, WHITE LEAD, ETC., ETC.

☞ When in the city call and see us.

EDDY & BROWNE.
[mar15-tf]

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Valentines at the VIEW Stationery stand.

Col. R. M. Williamson has been on a visit to Anniston.

Judge Callen and wife have been visiting reatives in Selma.

Mr. B. F. Atkinson has removed from Kincheon to Birmingham.

Dr. A. E. Bivings has moved into his handsome new residence.

Mr. F. W. Perkins' Geodetic coast survey corps are working near here.

Notice postponement of mortgage sale by J. J. Honeycutt, agent and mortgagee.

If you want money call on Jones & Bentley. They will be in Clanton at least twice a month.

There is no fool like an old fool except it be the young fool who fools with an "unloaded gun."

Mr. Oscar Mullins is behind the counter at Sampey's where he will be pleased to wait upon his friends.

Mr. Phil. Givhan visited his family here this week. He is now on the Birmingham detective force.

A good farming mule for sale cheap for cash or on time. Terms reasonable. A. J. MARLAR.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A cottage residence in Clanton very convenient to the business part of town. Apply at this office.

Mr. John N. Thornton has gone to DeFuniak Springs, Fla., where he secured a position in a printing office. Success to him.

If you want money quick and cheap, bring your land deeds, and meet E. V. Jones and A. D. Bentley February 8 and 9 at Clanton, Ala. 2t

New Goods.

I have now in stock a fresh supply of clothing at very low prices and also a full line of shoes guaranteed as represented and the prices are not to be beat in this market. A new feature in my grocery department is an open case of the best leaf Lard. Send your cans or buckets and get pure lard, no cotton seed oil and tallow.

W. L. SAMPEY.

Read Dr. Talmage's excellent sermons which appear in the VIEW every week.

A child of Mr. A. C. Oats died on Wednesday last and was buried at the Clanton cemetery on Thursday.

Our reporter was in error in regard to the sale of the Sartor store house. The sale has not yet been effected.

Mr. Ed. Marsh, of this county died at the insane hospital at Tuskaloosa on Wednesday last. His remains were brought to Clanton for interment.

It will be cheaper for you to borrow money from Jones & Bentley than to pay 25 or 50 per cent for goods, &c., on time.

The men who run over wagons on the side walk in front of the blacksmith shops are complaining of hurts to their knees and shins hence this notice.

The VIEW has several hundred copies of Dr. Kendall's famous book on the horse and his diseases. Any farmer desiring it will be presented with a copy on calling at the office.

A friend at Jumbo writes that things are going on well in his neighborhood and the people are as merry as "forty cats in a wallet." We presume from this the wild-cat stills are running.

A Swindler Exposed.

Our readers may have noticed advertisements over the signature of C. H. Warner, St. Paul, Minn., in The VIEW of last week. The advertisements offered silk goods and plushes at very low prices and directed us to send bill to him and he would remit by check for the advertising. Upon receiving the proposition we at once wrote to a prominent attorney and relative in St. Paul to inquire as to the financial standing of Warner, and we have received two copies of the St. Paul daily Pioneer Press, which contain the following information as to the naughty knave:

The "C. H. Warner" who rented Room 25 in the Union block on the 19th of the present month, and put on foot a gigantic swindling scheme which was fully exposed in the Pioneer Press Sunday morning was arrested yesterday afternoon and is locked up at the county jail. He proves to be Arthur Pomeroy, of Minneapolis, recently located in Chicago and Springfield, Mo. Although well connected and related to some of the most honorable business men in the Twin Cities, Pomeroy has a bad record and is set down as a bad man by those who have had occasion to know him well. The scheme he attempted to work in St. Paul was a boldfaced robbery of country people and when questioned yesterday he made so many contradictory statements and told such an improbable story as to practically convict himself.

The Press further says that Pomeroy was arrested before he could realize anything from his scheme and that monies sent him for goods would be returned to the sender by the postmaster at St. Paul. We trust that none of our readers were "taken in" by the swindler as we were.

Shameful Neglect.

Several months since Shelby and Chilton counties built a bridge across Waxahatchie Creek near T. W. Shrader's. As soon as the bridge was completed, the Chilton authorities cut a good road to the bridge on their side of the creek, but this important measure has been neglected on this side of the creek. As matters now stand the bridge is of no service, and it is said to have cost the county about two thousand dollars. We do not think the matter should be longer neglected.—*Shelby Chronicle.*

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough, we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton, jan 10

Read This All!

I have purchased the drug business of W. H. Phillips in Clanton, and will continue the business at the same stand.

I shall also keep a stock of extra quality family groceries. I shall handle none but the very best articles, and my customers can rely upon getting pure, fresh goods.

sep. 20. A. E. BIVINGS.

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents, we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

The White Caps have organized in Maryland, and in giving the object of their mission in that State they say it is for the purpose of suppressing vice, drunkenness, idleness and nuisances generally. Such a society ought to grow.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

A Good Book.

"Famous Women of the Old Testament" is the title of a most excellent work just issued by E. B. Treat, 771 Broadway, New York. Dr. M. B. Wharton, of Montgomery, is the author of the work. It is a book for all, and no library should be without it. It is a most interesting and instructive work in every chapter. Price $1.75.

A correspondent this week makes a good suggestion in regard to the new election law now under consideration by the Legislature. It is to require the voter to show a tax receipt before he is allowed to cast his ballot. This change has been advocated by the press of the State very generally and there is a crying demand for it among the intelligent tax payers of the State, those who bear the financial burdens of the government. There are too many floating voters in the country who never even pay as much as a poll tax and they should be allowed no voice in selecting officers who are to be paid by the tax-paying citizen. We agree with all our corespondent says on the subject.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86. A. W. GLEASON, Notary-Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by druggists, 75 cts.
oct 11-y

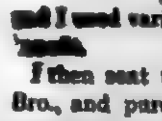
Bringing Gladness

To millions, pleasing their palates and cleansing their systems, arousing their Livers, Kidneys, Stomachs and Bowels to a healthy activity. Such is the mission of the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. For sale in 50 cents and $1.00 bottles. jul19

DID YOU KNOW IT?

Did you know catarrh is a blood disease? Well it almost invariably is, and frequently is a symptom of inherited blood poison. The tendency to catarrh may lay dormant in the system half a man's lifetime and then suddenly become active and the disease at once severe and troublesome.

H. C. EDWARDS, Lampasas Springs, Texas writes: "For over four years I have been a great sufferer from a terrible form of Nasal Catarrh. I was greatly annoyed with a constant roaring in my head and my hearing became very much impaired.



The discharge from my nose was profuse and very offensive, and my general health impaired. I tried most all prominent physicians, but they did not cure me and I used various advertised preparations without benefit.

I then sent to the drug store of T. E. Smith & Bro., and purchased B. B. B, and to my utter astonishment and satisfaction, the use of ten bottles has restored my general health, stopped the roaring sensation, entirely healed and cured the nasal catarrh, and I am proud to recommend a blood remedy with such powerful curative properties.

The business men of our town know of my case."

W. A. PEPPER, Fredonia, Ala., writes: "I cannot refrain from telling you what a glorious medicine you have. **CATARRH** For two years my mother has suffered with a severe Catarrh of the head and ulcerated sore throat. She resorted to various remedies without effect, until she used B. B. B., which cured her catarrh, and healed her sore throat."

R. C. KINNARD & Son, Towaliga, Ga., writes: "One of our neighbors has been suffering from **CATARRH** catarrh for several years, which resisted all treatment and medicine resorted to. We finally induced him to try the efficacy of B. B. B., and he was soon delighted with an improvement. He continued its use, and was cured sound and well."

☞ Write to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for "Book of Wonders" sent free. (38)

[sep27 cw 1y]

Register's Sale.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County, Adam Schuessler, Administrator, &c., vs. James A. Dudley, et. al.

By virtue of the confirmation in the Supreme Court of a decree rendered by the Chancellor in vacation on the 23d day of January, 1889, for the seventh district, Northeastern Chancery Division of said State, in the above entitled cause, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry at the courthouse door in Chilton county, on Monday, the 25th day of February, 1889, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described real estate, situated in Clanton, Chilton county, to-wit: Lots 5 and 8 in block No. one on the west side of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

January 24th, 1889.

W. E. STEWART, Register.
jan 31-3w

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Mucilage, indelible ink, red, blue, black ink, chalk, rules, base balls and bats, &c. &c., for sale at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

R. M. WILLIAMSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

READ THIS!

I have removed my stock of
Confectioneries
—AND—
Fancy Groceries
into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.

Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

HERE I AM!

—:o:—

I have opened at my old stand in Clanton

A New Stock of Goods!

And I propose to sell them at the lowest cash prices. Call on me and secure bargains in groceries and family supplies. Respectfully,
J. W. EDWARDS.

☞ Machine fixtures always on hand.
[dec 13-y]

Harris & McCrary

—AT—
JEMISON, ALA.

Have just opened a new Stock of Goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

HARRIS & McCRARY.
oct 18-6

NOTICE NO. 8410.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 8, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit at Clanton, Ala., on February 16, 1889, viz: William H. Mills, Homestead 14843 for the s e ¼ of sec 14, township 20 north, range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry A. Sewell, James W. Sauls, William A. Henley, Thomas L. Dickerson, all of Kincheon, Ala.

jan10 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Notice to Non-Resident.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.
Mary A. Butler, pro ami, vs. James C. Butler, respondent. In Chancery at Clanton, seventh district, Northeastern Chancery Division.

In this cause, it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of Mary A. Butler that the defendant James C. Butler "is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and the place of residence of the Respondent is unknown to affiant, nor has she been able to ascertain the place of said residence, although she has made dilligent inquiry," and further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the CHILTON VIEW, a newspaper published in the town of Clanton, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, the said James C. Butler to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 9th day of February, 1889, or, in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against him. Done at office in Clanton this 9th day of January 1889.

W. E. STEWART,
jan10-4t Register.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage given by P. C. Bean and Mary Jane Bean to the undersigned on the 19th day of April, 1888, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash in the town of Jemison, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, on the 4th day of February, 1889, the following described property as the property of the said P. C. Bean and Mary Jane Bean, to-wit:

The east half of the southeast quarter, sec. twenty-four (24), township twenty-three (23), range thirteen (13), lying east of Yellowleaf Creek, also the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter section nineteen (19) township twenty-three (23) range fourteen (14), also one wagon, one yoke steers, (1 black and 1 blue and white) about 9 years old, and one set blacksmith tools. Also one lot of land in the town of Jemison bounded on the north by the Farmer's Alliance Lot on the west by the church and school house lots, on the south by L. J. Hand's land, on the east by the L. & N. Railroad, being a part of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter section twenty-three (23), township twenty-three (23), range thirteen (13), containing four acres more or less. Also one red and white cow and calf, one dun and white cow and calf, twenty head of goats, two sows and six pigs.

J. J. HONEYCUTT,
Agent and Mortgagee.

The above sale has been postponed to February 16, 1889.

J. J. HONEYCUTT.

REDUCTIONS!
Bargains! Big Drives!

Our Grand Clearance Sale is still in full blast!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

Including a Complete Line of

Men's, Boy's and Children's Clothing,
Hats, Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Trunks, Valises, &c.,
HAVE BEEN SLAUGHTERED.

Our keen edged knife has made DEEP CUTS. Our former low prices have been shattered. We want room, and the Goods must move cost what it may.

CALL EARLY.

Very Respectfully,
J. BLACH & SONS,

Proprietors of the Fair and Square and Strictly One Price Clothing and Furnishing House, 1910 First Avenue Birmingham, Ala.

P. S.—All children visiting the Fair and Square will be presented with a beautiful chromo. dec 20

I. N. LANGSTON,

—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.,)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.

oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.

MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.

☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜

nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.

Lyman & Stone.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Blank Books, - Letter Presses,
PRINTERS' STOCK.
Fine Stationery a Specialty.
2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,

Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
dec5 ay

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Bogacki & McDonald,

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door Glass, Paints and Oils, Artists' Materials,
Pictures and Frames, Window Shades.
119 COMMERCE STREET, Wholesale Block,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
nov1-y

Clanton High School

Will be opened on the first Monday in September and will continue nine scholastic months. The session will be divided into two terms. The first ending Friday before the first Monday in February, and the second will begin on the following Monday and will end with May. We will thoroughly prepare young men and ladies for college or give them a certificate of graduation. We expect to be assisted by an accomplished lady. Patronage is earnestly desired.

Very Respectfully,
aug16 A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

S. P. TRESSLAR,

Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.

Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.

Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.

All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.

☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜

Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.

[Jan21-4t]

J. H. SHEPHERD

THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER,
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.

Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

M. ISRAEL,

Leading Tailor.
1916 First Ave., Down Stairs,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Keeps constantly in stock a full line of

Elegant Goods,

ready to be made up in the latest style and with the best workmanship. Perfect fit and entire satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a trial. [mar 24-y

REDINGTON

Photographer
Portraits in
Crayon, Pastel, Water
COLORS AND
INDIA INK
of the Highest artistic merit.
2003 and 2005 Second Ave.
Branch of 1915 Sec. Avenue,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

New Barber-Shop.

I have opened a barber-shop in the Wilson house, and am prepared to do all work in my line in good style and at low prices. I am also prepared to do dyeing, scouring and cleaning of clothing. I solicit your patronage.

Very respectfully,
nov1tf JOHN SMITH.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best **Cough Medicine.**

If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

CONSUMPTION

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.

The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.

Easy and pleasant to use.

Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

nov22-y

ALLEGER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

FROM $[illegible] to $[illegible].

This Elegant Parlor Organ style [illegible], containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, [illegible] stops, 2 knee swells. Stool and Book free. [illegible]

[illegible]

H. W. ALLEGER,

[illegible]

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The March Homeward."

TEXT: "Pursue; for thou shalt surely overtake them, and without fail recover all."—I Samuel, xxx., 8.

There is intense excitement in the village of Ziklag. David and his men are bidding good-bye to their families, and are off for the wars. In that little village of Ziklag the defenceless ones will be safe until the warriors, flushed with victory, come home. But will the defenceless ones be safe? The soft arms of children are around the necks of the bronzed warriors until they shake themselves free and start, and handkerchiefs and flags are waved and kisses thrown until the armed men vanish beyond the hills. David and his men soon get through with their campaign and start homeward. Every night on their way home, no sooner does the soldier put his head on the knapsack than in his dream he hears the welcome of the wife and the shout of the child. Oh, what long stories they will have to tell their families, of how they dodged the battle-axe! and then will roll up their sleeves and show the half-healed wound. With glad, quick step they march on, David and his men, for they are marching home. Now they come up to the last hill which overlooks Ziklag, and they expect in a moment to see the dwelling places of their loved ones. They look, and as they look their cheeks turn pale, and their lip quivers, and their hand involuntarily comes down on the hilt of the sword. "Where is Ziklag? Where are our homes?" they cry. Alas! the curling smoke above the ruin tells the tragedy. The Amalekites have come down and consumed the village, and carried the mothers and the wives and the children of David and his men into captivity. The swarthy warriors stand for a few moments transfixed with horror. Then their eyes glance at each other, and they burst into uncontrollable weeping; for when a strong warrior weeps, the grief is appalling. It seems as if the emotion might tear him to pieces. They "wept until they had no more power to weep." But soon their sorrow turns into rage, and David, swinging his sword high in the air, cries: "Pursue, for thou shalt overtake them, and without fail recover all." Now the march becomes a "double-quick." Two hundred of David's men stop by the brook Besor, faint with fatigue and grief. They cannot go a step farther. They are left there. But the other four hundred men under David, with a sort of panther step, march on in sorrow and in rage. They find by the side of the road a half-dead Egyptian, and they resuscitate him, and compel him to tell the whole story. He says: "Yonder they went, the captors and the captives," pointing in the direction. Forward, ye four hundred brave men of fire! Very soon David and his enraged company come upon the Amalekitish host. Yonder they see their own wives and children and mothers, and under Amalekitish guard. Here are the officers of the Amalekitish army holding a banquet. The cups are full, the music is roused, the dance begins. The Amalekitish host cheer and cheer and cheer over their victory. But, without note of bugle or warning of trumpet, David and his four hundred men burst upon the scene, suddenly as Robert Bruce hurled his Scotchmen upon the revelers at Bannockburn. David and his men look up, and one glance at their loved ones in captivity and under Amalekitish guard throws them into a very fury of determination; for you know how men will fight when they fight for their wives and children. Ah, there are lightnings in their eye, and every finger is a spear, and their voice is like the shout of the whirlwind. Amidst the upset tankards and the costly viands crushed underfoot, the wounded Amalekites lie (their blood mingling with their wine) shrieking for mercy. No sooner do David and his men win the victory than they throw their swords down into the dust—what do they want with swords now?—and the broken families come together amidst a great shout of joy that makes the parting scene in Ziklag seem very insipid in the comparison. The rough old warrior has to use some persuasion before he can get his child to come to him now after so long an absence; but soon the little finger traces the familiar wrinkle across the scarred face. And then the empty tankards are set up, and they are filled with the best wine from the hills, and David and his men, the husbands, the wives, the brothers, the sisters, drink to the overthrow of the Amalekites and to the rebuilding of Ziklag. So, O Lord, let thine enemies perish!

Now they are coming home, David and his men and their families—a long procession. Men, women and children, loaded with jewels and robes and with all kinds of trophies that the Amalekites had gathered up in years of conquest—everything now in the hands of David and his men. When they come by the brook Besor, the place where staid the men sick and incompetent to travel, the jewels and the robes and all kinds of treasures are divided among the sick as well as among the well. Surely, the lame and exhausted ought to have some of the treasures. Here is a robe for this pale-faced warrior. Here is a pillow for this dying man. Here is a handful of gold for the wasted trumpeter. I really think that these men who fainted by the brook Besor may have endured as much as those men who went into battle. Some mean fellows objected to the sick ones having any of the spoils. The objectors said: "These men did not fight." David, with a magnanimous heart, replies: "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

This subject is practically suggestive to me. Thank God, in these times a man can go off on a journey, and be gone weeks and months, and come back and see his house untouched of incendiary, and have his family on the step to greet him, if by telegram he has foretold the moment of his coming. But there are Amalekitish disasters, and there are Amalekitish diseases, that sometimes come down upon one's home, making as devastating work as the day when Ziklag took fire. There are families in my congregation whose homes have been broken up. No battering-ram smote in the door, no iconoclast crumbled the statues, no flame leaped amidst the curtains; but so far as all the joy and merriment that once belonged to that house are concerned, the home has departed. Armed diseases came down upon the quietness of the scene—scarlet fevers, or pleurisies, or consumptions, or undefined disorders came and seized upon some members of that family, and carried them away. Ziklag in ashes! And you go about, sometimes weeping and sometimes enraged, wanting to get back your loved ones as much as David and his men wanted to reconstruct their despoiled households. Ziklag in ashes! Some of you went off from home. You counted the days of your absence. Every day seemed as long as a week. Oh, how glad you were when the time came for you to go aboard the steamboat or rail-car and start for home! You arrived. You went up the street where your dwelling was, and in the night you put your hand on the door bell, and, behold! it was wrapped with the signal of bereavement, and you found that Amalekitish Death, which has devastated a thousand other households, had blasted yours. You go about weeping amidst the desolation of your once happy home, thinking of the bright eyes closed, and the noble hearts stopped, and the gentle hands folded, and you weep until you have no more power to weep. Ziklag in ashes!

A gentleman went to a friend of mine in the city of Washington, and asked that through him he might get a consulship to some foreign port. My friend said to him: "What do you want to go away from your beautiful home for, into a foreign port?" "Oh," he replied, "my home is gone! My six children are dead! I must get away, sir. I can't stand it in this country any longer." Ziklag in ashes!

Why these long shadows of bereavement across this audience? Why is it that in almost every assemblage black is the predominant color of the apparel? Is it because you do not like scarlet or brown or violet? Oh, no! You say, "The world is not so bright to us as it once was," and there is a story of silent voices, and of still feet, and of loved ones gone, and when you look over the hills, expecting only beauty and loveliness, you find only devastation and woe. Ziklag in ashes!

In Ulster County, New York, the village church was decorated until the fragrance of the flowers was almost bewildering. The maidens of the village had emptied the places of flowers upon one marriage altar. One of their own number was affianced to a minister of Christ, who had come to take her to his home. With hands joined, amidst a congratulatory audience, the vows were taken. In three days from [illegible] Christ to [illegible] village. He had [illegible] a week before [illegible]; how he came home [illegible]. The whole church [illegible] him. The [illegible] procession [illegible] salvation. [illegible] to look at him. And some of those whom he had comforted in days of sorrow, when they passed that silent form, made the place dreadful with their weeping. Another village emptied of its flowers—some of them put in the shape of a cross to symbolize his hope, others put in the shape of a crown to symbolize his triumph. A hundred lights blown out in one strong gust from the open door of a sepulcher. Ziklag in ashes!

I preach this sermon to-day, because I want to rally you, as David rallied his men, for the recovery of the loved and the lost. I want not only to win heaven, but I want all this congregation to go along with me. I feel that somehow I have a responsibility in your arriving at that great city. I have on other Sabbaths used other inducements. I mean, to-day, for the sake of variety, hoping to reach your heart, to try another kind of inducement. Do you really want to join the companionship of your loved ones who have gone? Are you as anxious to join them as David and his men were to join their families? Then I am here, in the name of God, to say that you may, and to tell you how.

I remark, in the first place, if you want to join your loved ones in glory, you must travel the same way they went. No sooner had the half-dead Egyptian been resuscitated than he pointed the way the captors and the captives had gone, and David and his men followed after. So our Christian friends have gone into another country, and if we want to reach their companionship we must take the same road. They repented; we must repent. They prayed; we must pray. They trusted in Christ; we must trust in Christ. They lived a religious life; we must live a religious life. They were in some things like ourselves. I know, now that they are gone, there is a halo around their names; but they had their faults. They said and did things they ought never to have said or done. They were sometimes rebellious, sometimes cast down. They were far from being perfect. So I suppose that when we are gone, some things in us that are now only tolerable may be almost resplendent. But as they were like us in deficiencies, we ought to be like them in taking a supernal Christ to make up for the deficits. Had it not been for Jesus, they would have all perished; but Christ confronted them, and said: "I am the way," and they took it.

I have also to say to you that the path that these captives trod was a troubled path, and that David and his men had to go over the same difficult way. While these captives were being taken off, they said: "Oh, we are so tired; we are so sick; we are so hungry!" But the men who had charge of them said: "Stop this crying. Go on!" David and his men also found it a hard way. They had to travel it. Our friends have gone into glory, and it is through much tribulation that we are to enter into the kingdom. How our loved ones used to have to struggle! how their old hearts ached! how sometimes they had a tussle for bread! In our childhood we wondered why there were so many wrinkles on their faces. We did not know that what were called "crow's feet" on their faces were the marks of the black raven of trouble. Did you never hear the old people, seated by the evening stand, talk over their early trials, their hardships, the accidents, the burials, the disappointments, the empty flour barrel when there were so many hungry ones to feed, the sickness almost unto death, where the next dose of morphine decided between ghastly bereavement and an unbroken home circle? Oh, yes; it was trouble that whitened their hair. It was trouble that shook the cup in their hands. It was trouble that washed the lustre from their eyes with the rain of tears until they needed spectacles. It was trouble that made the cane a necessity for their journey. Do you never remember seeing your old mother sitting, on some rainy day, looking out of the window, her elbow on the window-sill, her hand to her brow—looking out, not seeing the falling shower at all (you well knew that she was looking into the distant past), until the apron came up to her eyes, because the memory was too much for her!

> "Oft the big, unbidden tear,
> Stealing down the furrowed cheek,
> Told in eloquence sincere,
> Tales of woe they could not speak.
>
> "But this scene of weeping o'er
> Past this scene of toil and pain,
> They shall feel distress no more,
> Never, never weep again."

"Who are these under the altar?" the question was asked; and the response came: "These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." Our friends went by a path of tears into glory. Be not surprised if we have to travel the same pathway.

I remark, again, if we want to win the society of our friends in heaven, we will not only have to travel a path of faith and a path of tribulation, but we will also have to positively battle for their companionship. David and his men never wanted sharp swords and invulnerable shields and thick breastplates so much as they wanted them on the day when they came down upon the Amalekites. If they had lost that battle, they never would have got their families back. I suppose that one glance at their loved ones in captivity hurled them into the battle with ten-fold courage and energy. They said: "We must win it. Every thing depends upon it. Let each one take a man on point of spear or sword. We must win it." And I have to tell you that between us and coming into the companionship of our loved ones who are departed there is an Austerlitz, there is a Gettysburg, there is a Waterloo. War with the world, war with the flesh, war with the devil. We have either to conquer our troubles, or our troubles will conquer us. David will either slay the Amalekites, or the Amalekites will slay David. And yet is not the fort to be taken worth all the pain, all the peril, all the besiegement? Look! who are they on the bright hills of heaven yonder? There they are, those who sat at your own table, the chair now vacant. There they are, those whom you rocked in infancy in the cradle, or hushed to sleep in your arms. There they are, those in whose life your life was bound up. There they are, their brow more radiant than ever before you saw it, their lips waiting for the kiss of heavenly greeting, their cheek roseate with the health of eternal summer, their hands beckoning you up the steep, their feet bounding with the mirth of heaven. The pallor of their last sickness gone out of their face, never more to be sick, never more to cough, never more to limp, never more to be old, never more to weep. They are watching from those heights to see if through Christ you can take that fort, and whether you will rush in upon them—victors. They know that upon this battle depends whether you will ever join their society. Up! strike harder! Charge more bravely! Remember that every inch you gain puts you so much further on toward that heavenly reunion.

If this morning while I speak you could hear the cannonade of a foreign navy coming through the Narrows, which was to despoil our city, and if they really should succeed in carrying our families away from us, how long would we take before we resolved to go after them? Every weapon, whether fresh from Springfield or old and rusty in the garret, would be brought out; and we would urge on, and, coming in front of the foe, we would look at them, and then look at our families, and the cry would be: "Victory or death!" and when the ammunition was gone, we would take the captors on the point of the bayonet or under the breech of the gun. If you would make such a struggle for the getting back of your earthly friends, will you not make as much struggle for the gaining of the eternal companionship of your heavenly friends? Oh, yes! we must join them. We must sit in their holy society. We must sing with them the song. We must celebrate with them the triumph. Let it never be told on earth or in heaven that David and his men pushed out with braver hearts for the getting back of their earthly friends for a few years on earth than we to get our departed!

You say that all this implies that our departed Christian friends are alive. Why, had you any idea they were dead? They have only moved. If you should go on the 1st of May to a house where one of your friends lived, and found him gone, you would not think that he was dead. You would inquire next door where he had moved to. Our departed Christian friends have only taken another house. The secret is that they are richer now than they once were, and can afford a better residence. They once drank out of earthen-ware; they now drink from the King's chalice. "Joseph is yet alive," and Jacob will go up and see him. Living, are they? Why, if a man can live in this damp, dark dungeon of earthly captivity, can he not live where he breathes the bracing atmosphere of the mountains of heaven? Oh, yes, they are living! [illegible] Robertson, of Brighton, is as near dead now as he was when, year after year, he slept seated on the floor, his head on the bottom of a chair, because he could find ease in no other position? Do you think that Robert Hall is as near dead now as when, on his couch, he tossed in physical torture? No. Death gave them the few black drops that cured them. That is all death does to a Christian—cures him. I know that what I have said implies that they are living. There is no question about that. The only question this morning is whether you will ever join them.

But I must not forget those two hundred men who fainted by the brook Besor. They could not take another step farther. Their feet were sore; their head ached; their entire nature was exhausted. Besides that, they were broken-hearted because their homes were gone. Ziklag in ashes! And yet David, when he comes up to them, divides the spoils among them. He says they shall have some of the jewels, some of the robes, some of the treasures. I look over this audience this morning, and I find at least two hundred who have fainted by the brook Besor—the brook of tears. You feel as if you could not take another step farther, as though you could never look up again. But I am going to imitate David, and divide among you some glorious trophies. Here is a robe: "All things work together for good, to those who love God." Wrap yourself in that glorious promise. Here is for your neck a string of pearls, made out of crystalized tears: "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." Here is a coronet: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." O ye fainting ones by the brook Besor, dip your blistered feet in the running stream of God's mercy. Bathe your brow at the wells of salvation. Soothe your wounds with the balsam that exudes from trees of life. God will not utterly cast you off. O broken-hearted man, O broken-hearted woman, fainting by the brook Besor.

A shepherd finds that his musical pipe is bruised. He says: "I can't get any more music out of this instrument: so I will just break it, and I will throw this reed away. Then I will get another reed, and I will play music on that." But God says He will not cast you off because all the music has gone out of your soul. "The bruised reed He will not break." As far as I can tell the diagnosis of your disease, you want Divine nursing, and it is promised you: "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you." God will see you all the way through, O troubled soul, and when you come down to the Jordan of death, you will find it to be as thin a brook as Besor; for Dr. Robinson says that, in April Besor dries up, and there is no brook at all. And in your last moment you will be as placid as the Kentucky minister who went up to God, saying, in the dying hour: "Write to my sister Kate, and tell her not to be worried and frightened about the story of the horrors around the death-bed. Tell her there is not a word of truth in it, for I am there now, and Jesus is with me, and I find it a very happy way; not because I am a good man, for I am not: I am nothing but a poor, miserable sinner; but I have an Almighty Saviour, and both of His arms are around me."

May God Almighty, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, bring us into the companionship of our loved ones who have already entered the heavenly land, and entered the presence of Christ, whom, not having seen, we love, and so David shall recover all, "and as his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

A FALL OF 145 FEET.

The Wonderful Escape of a Painter On a High Bridge.

William R. Eckert, a painter on the Manhattan Bridge, over the Harlem River, New York, has had an escape from death that was almost providential. He fell from as great a height as ever did any man before who lived to tell his tale. He is 24 years of age, and has been superintending the painting of the bridge.

"I was at my work as usual Saturday morning," he said, "and was on a scaffolding near the center of the bridge. I called out some directions to men who were working further along, and was about to pass myself around a post when I found my feet go from under me. I had not hold enough on the post to maintain myself, although I had sufficient to swing my body on the scaffold. I remember falling on the scaffold—then a lurching of it because of my weight being all on the outside plank. I could catch nothing but the thin air, for I was lying on the broad of my back. I didn't dare scream as I lay there on the balance, lest the least motion should topple me over. In an instant more my head and shoulders rolled off the plank and I was in the air, 145 feet from the earth, with nothing but Providence between me and an awful death. It makes my blood run cold even now when I recall that sensation of utter helplessness—that feeling that I was being made delirious only to be smashed to death. The descent occupied only a few seconds, but my mind seemed to be on fire—it seemed to travel as quickly as I fell.

"After the first instant the most horrible sensation I ever experienced came upon me. I remember that just below me the river was studded with piling, placed four feet apart. What if I strike one of them! I could see these piles in my mind as I whirled down, tumbling head over heels in my fall (because of the swing given me by the stage uprighting and throwing my feet far out), just as plainly as ever I saw them in my waking senses. I had an inclination to draw myself up in a ball with fear, and then I shut my eyes. The next thing I remember was striking the water, and I felt happy. I went right to bottom, but came up in full possession of my senses and was fished up just as you see me, without a pain, ache, sprain or bruise of any sort. I came home here, changed my clothing and went back to the bridge though not to work. I will go to work some time this week. I don't suppose I was any time scarcely in falling, but it was horrible while it lasted.

"I was almost at the center of the bridge when I fell. It is 147 feet above the water. My fall, measured exactly, was 145 feet. It is the second big fall I have had. Six years ago I fell from a staging in Milton, Pa., a distance of forty-eight feet upon solid stone flagging beneath, and I hit on my feet and didn't even get a bruise. This time my head struck first."

Two Costly Prints.

Among a lot of engraved portraits of George Washington, sold with a collection of rare autographs at Boston recently, was a pair of portraits to which unusual interest attaches from the fact that, so far as is known, they could not be duplicated for love or money. Printed on dingy paper, they are about the poorest specimens of the engraver's art that ever was seen. They represent George and Martha Washington, but they might represent any one else for that matter, for they are hideous in the extreme. Yet these two prints, of no value as works of art, were sold at auction to-day for the round sum of $500, and the fortunate purchaser at that price will hereafter be the envy of every collector of Washingtoniana in the land. The rivalry for their possession was keen.

These portraits were the first of Washington executed by a professional engraver in America, and were engraved by J. Norman, and published in Boston in 1782. Of the Washington portrait only one other copy is known to exist, and that of course is not for sale. The [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

The Creamery Business.

The advantages of the co-operative system of butter-making are daily becoming more apparent. In those sections where the system has been tried, on right principles, it almost invariably inures to the benefit of the farmer in giving increased returns for his milk-product, and in the enhanced value of farm land on account of increasing its fertility and productiveness by stock-keeping. The removal of much hard labor from the shoulders of the housewife is one great advantage of the system and one too often under estimated. If the farmer could get no more per pound for his butter by selling his cream to the creamery, the saving of labor in-doors is a weighty argument in favor of his patronizing the creamery. A writer in the *Western Rural* adds testimony on this point, by saying that he esteems the factory as a great blessing to the overworked women of our farms, taking them as a whole. The cream gathering system is the means of greatly blessing our wives, mothers and sisters. One man wrote us some time since that he had given up dairying, because of the burden it imposed upon his wife, and was selling hay. Well, that is a bad plan. Secure the establishment of a factory in the neighborhood, and feed the hay to cows on the farm.—*New York Independent.*

To Make Poultry Grow.

Nothing will enlarge the capacity of a chicken quicker than a varied bill of fare and a good supply of green food. To chickens in confinement onion tops are especially acceptable, and the tops are relished more than are the bulbs themselves. Beet and turnip tops will be greedily devoured. That they may not be wasted lay them with the tops all one way and weight them down with a stone. Bran and shorts, wheat and oats, table-scraps and meat, with a very little corn, a few sunflower seeds, and a small amount of buckwheat, make an irresistible combination, a combination that will make a chicken grow and thrive in spite of itself. To make pullets trot along toward maturity with a wonderfully accelerated pace, give them every morning a warm feed of bran and shorts and ground oats mixed up with milk or meat stock in which is a little salt. At noon give a feed of meat and at night all the wheat they will eat and a little left to scratch for the next day. In addition to this, provide green food, crushed bones, and pure water, and give each day one heavy feed of broken dishes; they will be eaten with avidity. Feeding pepper often to fowls as a regular appetizer is a bad practice. Although a very little will do no harm, yet the continued use of the condiment is liable to cause liver complaint. Warm feed tends to have the same stimulating effect without possessing the injurious qualities of the cayenne. The only way to make a chicken-house is to build it with a board floor. Where the droppings nightly fall on the ground the soil will become foul and damp, even though it be cleaned out every day in the year. The odors that then arise are unwholesome in the extreme, will cause roup, and in fact nearly all the ills that poultry flesh is heir to. The board floor should then be kept covered with two or three inches of dry soil, which should be repeatedly renewed. The only way to make roosts is to make them on a moveable frame that may be taken out of doors, there to be scalded with boiling hot water in which is a little crude carbolic acid. Make the roosts all on a level and not more than two feet high, thereby preventing much quarreling and the bumble foot.—*Chicago Times.*

Winter Care of Colts.

The first fall and winter is a critical period with colts. During this time improper care, shelter, or food, or insufficient water, or a lack of exercise, may take a large per cent. from their value when matured. A colt is easily stunted or weakened, and it may even contract disease on account of bad food or improper sanitary conditions. Providing stables or sheds in which colts can barely exist, to make them tough, is both inhuman and unprofitable. Warm quarters not only save food, but aid healthy growth, which should be maintained all winter. The stable should be warm enough to allow the manure to freeze only in the coldest weather, and as in all buildings for domestic animals, draughts of air should be guarded against. Colts coming through in spring time with long hair, prominent ribs and projecting hips, and lousy, are a disgrace to their owners. They are so reduced in vitality, and the basis for the next summer's growth so undermined, that they cannot make nearly so much profit out of pastures as if well wintered.

Since form and quality of the muscles, tendons, and frame are equally as important as size the feeding of colts is even of more importance than that of calves for beef, or pigs for pork. Corn alone has not enough muscle and bone-producing elements, and in the hands of the ignorant feeder is often unprofitable. No one grain food with hay answers the purpose in point of effectiveness, combined with cost, so well as oats. If they cannot be obtained cheaply, a good ration can be made up of 100 parts by weight of bran, fifty of cornmeal and fifty of ground linseed cake, feed with nice hay chopped in the feed cutter. Four to nine pounds of the mixed grain food should be given each colt per day in two to three feeds. It should be mixed with about its weight of cut hay before feeding. No definite amount can be given, as some colts will require more and others less than an average. In several days, or at most a few weeks, an observing feeder will know whether or not the feed for each individual colt should be increased. Colts as well as milch cows, will enjoy water warmed to seventy degrees, and mixing in other foods, for variety's sake, will give tone to the appetite and "condition" to the animal.—*Wisconsin Agriculturist.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Kind treatment and warm barns lessen the feed bill.

The parsnip is generally considered the sweeter and better for a little freezing.

No eggs need be expected if the poultry house is not made comfortably warm for the winter.

A good rubbing with card and brush is liked by the cow as well as the horse, and gives equal benefit.

There is nothing like heat for milk-making in winter, and with ensilage for food, there is no reason why the supply of milk should be any less in cold than in warm weather.

It will do no harm to begin feeding the fowls green food now. They will not require so much grain and will keep in better condition if they have a liberal supply of vegetables.

When bees do not work, when they are seen running around over the hive in an [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

History of Mustard.

Mustard was little known at English tables until 1720, when a Mrs. Clements, residing in Durham, began to grind the seed in a mill, and to pass the flour through several processes necessary to free it from husks. She kept her secret to herself for many years, during which she sold large quantities of mustard throughout the country, but especially in London. Here it was introduced to the royal table, where it received the approval of George the First. From the circumstance of Mrs. Clements being a resident of Durham it obtained the name of Durham mustard.—*Argonaut.*

Simple Kid Glove Renovator.

One of the best preparations for cleaning kid gloves that I have ever tried can be bought for a small sum at any drug store. Get one quart of deodorized benzine, one drachm of sulphuric ether, one drachm of chloroform, two drachms of alcohol. Cologne oil can be added if desired. Pour a little of this into a clean bowl, and wash the gloves in it as you would wash anything. After the dirt is nearly out, rinse in more of the clean fluid. Usually one rinsing is enough, but if the gloves were very much soiled rinse the second time. If the gloves are of cheap kid it is better to dry them on the hand, but a nice glove after having been rubbed with a soft cloth to smooth out wrinkles, may be hung on a line to dry. This preparation is an excellent thing to keep in the house, not only for cleaning gloves, but for taking out grease spots from clothing and carpets, and for sponging coat collars and felt hats.—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

Make Your Own Dyes.

A variety of very useful colors and dyes may be obtained from very common plants, growing in abundance almost everywhere. The well-known huckleberry or blueberry, when boiled down with an addition of a little alum and a solution of copperas, will develop an excellent blue color; treated in the same manner, with a solution of nut-galls, they produce a clear dark-brown tint, while with alum, verdigris and sal ammoniac various shades of purple and red can be obtained. The fruit of the elder, so frequently used for coloring spirits, will also produce a blue color when treated with alum. The privet, boiled in a solution of salt, furnishes a serviceable color, and the over ripe berries yield a serviceable red. The seeds of the common burning bush, "euonemus," when treated with sal ammoniac, produce a beautiful purple red. The bark of the currant bush, treated with a solution of alum, produces a brown. Yellow is obtained from the bark of the apple tree, the box, the ash, the buckthorn, poplar, elm, etc., when boiled in water and treated with alum. A lively green is furnished by the broom corn.—*Picayune.*

Good Household Recipes.

Hamburg Smoked Beef and Ham: To prepare beef and hams in the celebrated Hamburg style, the salt has to be thoroughly rubbed into the meat while it is yet blood warm. Take one part of saltpeter to three parts of salt; then rub the meat thickly with rye bran, and when quite cold wrap it carefully in paper, and at once hang it up to smoke. With this process failure is almost impossible, and the meat keeps sweet and juicy.

German Potato Pudding: Take three cups of cold boiled and mashed potatoes; put them into a saucepan with a little salt and grated lemon rind; stir over the fire; add butter the size of an egg, a half pint of cream, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar; remove from the fire; flavor with orange flower water; add four beaten eggs and the yelks of four more. Mix all well together and pour into a mold well buttered, and sprinkled with bread crumbs. Bake and serve hot.

Bread and Butter Pudding: This is a good substitute for a plum pudding, when the latter is not desirable on account of its richness. Add to one pint of new milk the flavor of the yellow rind of a small lemon, or of stick cinnamon, if preferred. Simmer from ten to twenty minutes and then mix with a gill of cream. Sweeten with four ounces of white sugar, and stir in slowly, while hot, six well beaten eggs. Have in readiness a buttered pudding dish with three layers of bread and butter alternated with four ounces of currants, and one and a half of finely shredded candied lemon and orange peel. Pour the eggs and milk on by degrees, allowing the bread and butter to absorb it. Soak two hours and bake half an hour in a moderate oven.

Hare Soup: Game is plentiful at this season. In many parts of the country the youngsters of the family may procure a supply merely by the setting of a trap, which is always a pleasure to a rightly constituted boy. Skin and clean a hare or rabbit, and cut it in joints as you would a chicken for a fricassee. Fry a quarter of a pound of salt pork cut in strips; take it out and fry the joints in this. Put all into a soup kettle, and cover with three quarts of boiling water; add two sliced onions, some stalks of celery, a bay leaf, thyme, parsley and a blade of mace. Simmer slowly until the meat is tender, then remove the nice pieces; chop the meat from the inferior portions; strain the soup; return to the saucepan; add the minced meat; boil for ten minutes, and pass all through a sieve. Put the best pieces into the tureen and pour the soup over them.

Boiled Chickens with Celery Sauce: Lay aside the whitest part of a bunch of celery for the table, and chop all the rest except the very green stalks; cook in boiling water until tender. Truss the chicken, and stuff as for roasting, adding some of the stewed celery to the dressing. Add the water in which the celery was boiled to that in which the chicken is to be cooked. It will flavor it deliciously. Brown the chicken in a little hot, sweet dripping; cover with boiling water containing a small sliced onion and carrot, and simmer until tender. Lift out; dredge with flour, and brown in a quick oven. For the sauce, melt in a saucepan a tablespoonful of butter, and stir in a heaping tablespoonful of flour; when smooth and bubbling, add one cup each of hot milk and the water in which the chicken was boiled. Season with salt and pepper, and add the stewed celery. Simmer for five minutes. Send to the table in a boat. Even an old "chicken" may be cooked in this way.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Voracious Cannibal Fish.

Taking his size into consideration, the blue-fish can take the head of the piscatorial tribe, as a devourer of his kind. Incredible as it may appear, a vigorous, wide-awake five-pounder, can stow away in twenty-four hours a full two and one-half pounds of weight of smaller fishes. Anything is grist to his digestive mill, every blood relationship not affecting his appetite.

The highest-priced St. Bernard dog in the world is one recently shown in [illegible]

Diseases of an exhaustive nature that have a tendency to create an unnatural feeling such as fatigue, lassitude and great weakness throughout the system, owe their origin to a lack of iron in the blood. Brown's Iron Bitters will restore the blood to its natural healthful condition, [illegible] by using this remedy [illegible] will be quickly vanquished.

Minister to England Phelps has been selected as president of Columbia College in N. Y.

A Wonderful Food and Medicine.

Known and used by Physicians all over the world. Scott's Emulsion not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. "I have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action. My patients say it is pleasant and palatable, and all grow stronger and gain flesh from the use of it. I use it in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is especially useful for children when nutrient medication is needed, as in Marasmus."—T. W. Pierce, M.D., Knoxville, Ala.

The grand total of the expenses of New York city for 1889 will amount to $[illegible].

Conventional "Monon" Resolutions.

Whereas, The Monon Route (L. N. A. & C. Ry Co.) desires to make it known to the world at large that it forms the double connecting link of Pullman tourist travel between the winter cities of Florida and the summer resorts of the Northwest; and

Whereas, Its "rapid transit" system is unsurpassed, its elegant Pullman Buffet Sleeper and Chair car service between Chicago and Louisville, Indianapolis and Cincinnati unequaled; and

Whereas, Its rates are as low as the lowest, then be it

Resolved, That in the event of starting on a trip it is good policy to consult with E. O. McCormick, Gen'l Pass. Agent Monon Route, 185 Dearborn St., Chicago, for full particulars. (In any event send for a Tourist Guide, enclose 4c. postage.)

The terms of thirteen Republican and thirteen Democratic senators expire March 4.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y,
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

How Nice!

A child who has once taken Hamburg Figs as a cathartic will never again look on them as medicine, but will be likely to ask for them, under the impression that they are simply preserved fruit. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

SAFETY to mother and child and less unpleasantness after confinement, result from use of Mother's Friend. Sold by druggists.

Last Winter

I was troubled so badly with rheumatism in my right shoulder and joints of my leg as not to be able to walk. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now I don't feel any aches or pains anywhere, and it not only stopped the soreness in my shoulders and joints, but makes me feel as lively as a ten-year-old boy. I sell newspapers right in

THE MIDDLE OF THE STREET,

and standing on the cold stones ain't no picnic, I can tell you. And if Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me it certainly ought to be good for those people who don't stand on the cold stones. I can be seen every day in the year at corner Tompkins and DeKalb Avenues.
W. W. HOWARD, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Diamond Vera-Cura
FOR DYSPEPSIA.
AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUCH AS
Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Giddiness, Constipation, Fullness after eating, Food Rising in the Mouth and disagreeable taste after eating, Nervousness and Low Spirits.
At Druggists and Dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md.

SENT FREE.

Every reader of this paper who expects to buy anything in the line of Diamonds, fine Jewelry, Silver and Clocks—or who thinks of buying

A WATCH

Should send for our new illustrated catalogue for 1889, which we send free.

J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers,
47 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.

S. S. S.

FOR THE BLOOD.

Swift's Specific has cured me of a malignant breaking out on my leg, which caused intolerable pain. It was called Eczema by the doctors—four of whom treated me with no relief. I candidly confess that I owe my present good health to S. S. S., which in my estimation is invaluable as a blood remedy.
MISS JULIA DEWITT,
2227 N. 19th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Our baby when two months old, was attacked with Scrofula, which for a long time destroyed her eyesight entirely and caused us to despair of her life. The doctors failed to relieve her, and we gave Swift's Specific, which soon cured her entirely, and she is now hale and hearty.
E. V. DELK,
Will's Point, Texas.

Scrofula developed on my daughter—swelling and lumps on her neck. We gave her Swift's Specific, and the result was wonderful and the cure prompt.
S. A. DEARMOND, Cleveland, Tenn.

Send for book giving history of Blood Diseases and advice to sufferers, mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
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Ely's Cream Balm.
COLD IN HEAD
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

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10c. [illegible] G. P. [illegible], [illegible] New York.

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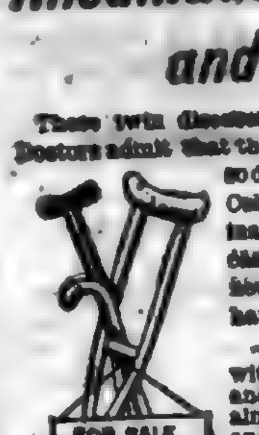
Agents wanted. $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Cat'logue and samples free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. Sold by Druggists.

A [illegible] Crime.

It is a terrible crime for one to claim that a decoction of cheap and poisonous ingredients is a certain remedy for syphilis, scrofula and other incurable [illegible] blood diseases [illegible] they know it is untrue! The proprietors of the Atlanta Blood Balm, (B. B. B.), are men of [illegible] Their remedy is not a [illegible], although a powerful blood cleanser, is absolutely free from mercury and all vegetable or mineral poison. Its use will not harm the most delicate, and a cure begins with the first bottle used. It is made according to the prescription of an eminent Atlanta physician who has, for forty years, made blood diseases a study. Beware of fraudulent [illegible]. B. B. B. has effected more cures of blood diseases than any other remedy in the whole world.

George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, gave $60,000 to his employees at Christmas.



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These twin diseases cause untold suffering. Doctors admit that they are difficult to cure—so do their patients. Paine's Celery Compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so say those who have used it.

"Having been troubled with rheumatism at the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now jump around, and feel as lively as a boy." FRANK CAROLD, Eureka, Nevada.

"Paine's Celery Compound has been a God send to me. For the past two years I have suffered with neuralgia of the heart, doctor after doctor failing to cure me. I have now taken nearly four bottles of the Compound, and am free from the complaint. I feel very grateful to you." CHAS. H. LEWIS, Central Village, Ct.

Paine's Celery Compound

"I have been greatly afflicted with acute rheumatism, and could find no relief until I used Paine's Celery Compound. After using six bottles of this medicine I am now cured of rheumatic troubles."
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, So. Cornish, N. H.

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Paine's Celery Compound has performed many other cures as marvelous as these,—copies of letters sent to any address. Pleasant to take, does not disturb, but aids digestion, and entirely vegetable; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?

$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.
Mammoth testimonial paper free.
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The Tea that has gained such a reputation at Expositions.

The proprietors of HE-NO Tea are Martin Gillet & Co., a house established at Baltimore in 1811.

Mention this paper and send your address for a 25 cent book, free by mail, charmingly illustrated, entitled "Tea Gossip," which tells all about Tea, how it is made in China, and exposing its humbug.

Send in silver or stamps, ten cents for an eighth of a pound sample package of HE-NO Tea.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

ANTI-DYSPEPTINE.
The most successful and certain cure for DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, NAUSEA, CONSTIPATION and SICK HEADACHE. Insist on your Druggist getting it for you, or send $1 to the manufacturers.
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Equal to the best, and entire expenses only one-half required elsewhere. Students can enter at any time. Address NORTH GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Dahlonega, Ga.

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Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. [illegible]
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W. E. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1889. NUMBER 16.

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Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

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CAHEEN.

ALL IS OVER

We have finished our Annual Inventory, and we are highly pleased with the results of the year's business. Our sales have been enormous and have trebled themselves in the remarkably short time of 365 days.

THE BOOM

Has never left us. We are always rushed, always crowded and always busy waiting on our multitude of customers—customers who stick, and customers who buy from us because they can get better values for their money at CAHEEN'S than any store in the State—because the assortment at CAHEEN'S is larger and better selected than anywhere else.

2018 and 2020 First Avenue, - - - BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Slanders Against Religion Answered."

TEXT: *"And I took the little book out of the angel's hand, and ate it up; and it was in my mouth sweet as honey; and as soon as I had eaten it my belly was bitter. And He said unto me: Thou must prophesy again before many peoples, and nations, and tongues, and kings."*—Rev. x., 10-11.

Domitian, the Roman Emperor, had in his realm a troublesome evangelist who would keep preaching, and so he exiled him to a barren island, as now the Russians exile convicts to Siberia, or as sometimes the English Government used to send prisoners to Australia. The island I speak of is now called Patmos, and is so barren and unproductive that its inhabitants live by fishing.

But one day the evangelist of whom I speak, sitting at the mouth of a cavern on the hill-side, and perhaps half asleep under the drone of the sea, has a supernatural dream, and before him pass as in panorama, time and eternity. Among the strange things that he saw was an angel with a little book in his hand, and in his dream the evangelist asked for this little book, and the angel gave it to him, and told him to eat it up. As in a dream things are sometimes incongruous, the evangelist took the little book and ate it up. The angel told him beforehand that it would be very sweet in the mouth, but afterward he would be troubled with indigestion. True enough, the evangelist devours the book, and it becomes to him a sweetness during the mastication, but afterward a physical bitterness.

Who the angel was and what the book was no one can tell. The commentators do not agree, and I shall take no responsibility of interpretation, but will tell you that it suggests to me the little book of creeds which skeptics take and chew up and find a very luscious morsel to their witticism, but after a while it is to them a great distress. The angel of the church hands out this little book of evangelism, and the antagonists of the Christian Church take it and eat it up, and it makes them smile at first, but afterward it is to them a dire dyspepsia.

All intelligent people have creeds—that is, favorite theories which they have adopted. Political creeds—that is theories about tariff, about finance, about civil service, about government. Social creeds—that is, theories about manners and customs and good neighborhood. Æsthetical creeds—that is theories about tapestry, about bric-a-brac, about styles of ornamentation. Religious creeds—that is, theories about the Deity, about the soul, about the great future. The only being who has no creed about anything is the idiot. This scoffing against creeds is always a sign of profound ignorance on the part of the scoffer, for he has himself a hundred creeds in regard to other things. In our time the beliefs of evangelistic churches are under a fusilade of caricature and misrepresentation. Men set up what they call orthodox faith, and they rake it with the musketry of their denunciation. They falsify what the Christian churches believe. They take evangelical doctrines and set them in a harsh and repulsive way, and put them out of the association with other truths. They are like a mad anatomist, who, desiring to tell what a man is, dissects a human body and hangs up in one place the heart, and in another place the two lungs, and in another place an ankle bone, and says that is a man. They are only fragments of a man wrenched out of their God-appointed places.

Evangelical religion is a healthy, symmetrical, well-jointed, roseate, bounding life, and the scalpel and the dissecting knife of the infidel or the atheist cannot tell you what it is. Evangelical religion is as different from what it is represented to be by these enemies as the scarecrow which a farmer puts in the cornfield to keep off the ravens is different from the farmer himself.

For instance, these enemies of evangelism say that the Presbyterian Church believes that God is a savage Sovereign, and that He made some men just to damn them, and that there are infants in hell a span long. These old slanders come down from generation to generation. The Presbyterian Church believes no such thing. The Presbyterian Church believes that God is a loving and just Sovereign, and that we are free agents. "No, no; that cannot be," say these men who have chewed up the creed and have the consequent embittered stomach. "That is impossible; if God is a Sovereign, we can't be free agents." Why, my friends, we admit this in every other direction. I, De Witt Talmage, am a free citizen of Brooklyn. I go when I please and I come when I please, but I have at least four sovereigns. The Church court of our denomination; that is my ecclesiastical sovereign. The mayor of this city; he is my municipal sovereign. The Governor of New York; he is my State sovereign. The President of the United States; he is my national sovereign. Four sovereigns have I, and yet in every faculty of body, mind and soul I am a free man. So, you see, it is possible that the two doctrines go side by side, and there is a common-sense way of presenting it, and there is a way that is repulsive. If you have the two doctrines in a worldly direction, why not in a religious direction? If I choose to-morrow morning to walk into the Mercantile Library and improve my mind, or to go through the conservatory of my friend at Jamaica, who has flowers from all lands growing under the arches of glass, and who has an aquarium all asquirm with trout and gold fish, and there are trees bearing oranges and bananas—if I want to go there, I could. I am free to go. If I want to go over to Hoboken and leap into a furnace of an oil factory, if I want to jump from the platform of the Philadelphia express train, if I want to leap from the Brooklyn Bridge, I may. But suppose I should go to-morrow and leap into the furnace at Hoboken, who would be to blame? That is all there is about sovereignty and free agency. God rules and reigns, and He has conservatories and He has blast furnaces. If you want to walk in the gardens, walk there. If you want to leap in the furnaces, you may.

Suppose now a man had a chemical key with which he could open all the jails and it should open [illegible] and the New York Tombs and all the [illegible] on the continent. In three weeks what kind of a country would this be? all the inmates turned out of those prisons and penitentiaries. Suppose all the reprobates, the bad spirits, the outrageous spirits, should be turned into the New Jerusalem. Why, the next morning the gates of pearl would be found off hinge, the linchpin would be gone out of the chariot wheels, the "house of many mansions" would be burglarised. Assault and battery, arson, libertinism and assassination would reside in the capital of the skies. Angels of God would be insulted on the streets. Heaven would be a dead failure if there were no great lock-up. If all people without regard to their character when they leave this world go right into glory—I wonder if in the temple of the skies Charles Guiteau and John Wilkes Booth occupy the same pew! Your common sense demands two destinies! And then as to the Presbyterian Church believing there are infants in perdition, if you will bring me a Presbyterian of good morals and sound mind who will say that he believes there ever was a baby in the lost world, or ever will be, I will make him a deed to the house I live in and he can take possession to-morrow.

So the Episcopalian Church is misrepresented by the enemies of evangelism. They say that church substitutes forms and ceremonies for heart religion, and it is all a matter for liturgy and genuflexion. False again. All Episcopalians will tell you that the forms and creeds of their church are worse than nothing unless the heart go with them.

So also the Baptist Church has been misrepresented. The enemies of evangelism say the Baptist Church believes that unless a man is immersed he will never get into heaven. False again. All the Baptists, close communion and open communion, believe that if a man accept the Lord Jesus Christ he will be saved, whether he be baptized by one drop of water on the forehead, or be plunged into the Ohio or Susquehanna, although immersion is the only gate by which one enters their earthly communion.

The enemies of evangelism also misrepresent the Methodist Church. They say the Methodist Church believes that a man can convert himself, and that conversion in that church is a temporary emotion, and that all a man has to do is to kneel down at the altar and feel bad and then the minister pats him on the back and says: "It is all right," and that is all there is of it. False again. The Methodist Church believes that the Holy Ghost alone can convert a heart, and in that church conversion is an earthquake of conviction and a sunburst of pardon. And as to mere "temporary emotion," I wish we all had more of the "temporary emotion" which lasted Bishop Janes and Matthew Simpson for a half century, keeping them on fire for God until their holy enthusiasm consumed their bodies.

So all the evangelical denominations are misrepresented. And then these enemies of evangelism go on and hold up the great doctrines of Christian churches as absurd, dry and inexplicable technicalities. "There is your doctrine of the Trinity," they say. "Absurd beyond all bounds. The idea that there is a God in three persons. Impossible. If it is one God He can't be three, and if there are three, there can't be one." At the same time all of us—they with us—acknowledge trinities all around us. Trinity in our own make-up—body, mind, soul. Body with which we move, mind with which we think, soul with which we love. Three, yet one man. Trinity in the air—light, heat, moisture—yet one atmosphere. Trinity in the court room—three judges on the bench, but one court. Trinities all around about us, in earthly government and in nature. Of course, all the illustrations are defective, for the reason that the natural cannot fully illustrate the spiritual. But suppose an ignorant man should come up to the chemist and say: "I deny what you say about the water and about the air; they are not made of different parts. The air is one; I breathe it every day. The water is one; I drink it every day. You can't deceive me about the elements that go to make up the air and the water." The chemist would say: "You come up into my laboratory and I will demonstrate this whole thing to you." The ignorant man goes into the chemist's laboratory and sees for himself. He learns that the water is one and the air is one, but they are made up of different parts. So here is a man who says: "I can't understand the doctrine of the Trinity." God says: "You come up here into the laboratory after your death, and you will see—you will see it explained, you will see it demonstrated." The ignorant man cannot understand the chemistry of the water and the air until he goes into the laboratory, and we will never understand the Trinity until we go into heaven. The ignorance of the man who cannot understand the chemistry of the air and water does not change the fact in regard to the composition of air and water. Because we cannot understand the Trinity, does that change the fact?

"And there is your absurd doctrine about justification by faith," say these antagonists who have chewed up the little book of evangelism, and have the consequent embittered stomach—"justification by faith; you can't explain it." I can explain it. It is simply this: When a man takes the Lord Jesus Christ as his Saviour from sin, God lets the offender off. Just as you have a difference with some one; he has injured you, he apologizes, or he makes reparation, you say: "Now, that's all right, that's all right." Justification by faith is this: A man takes Jesus Christ as his Saviour, and God says to the man: "Now, it was all wrong before, but it is all right now; it is all right." That was what made Martin Luther what he was. Justification by faith, it is going to conquer all nations.

"There is your absurd doctrine about regeneration," these antagonists of evangelism say. What is regeneration? Why, regeneration is reconstruction. Anybody can understand that. Have you not seen people who are all made over again by some wonderful influence? In other words, they are just as different now from what they used to be as possible. The old Constellation, man-of-war, lay down here at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Famine came in Ireland. The old Constellation was fitted up, and though it had been carrying gunpowder and bullets it took bread to Ireland. You remember the enthusiasm as the old Constellation went out of our harbor, and with what joy it was greeted by the famishing nation on the other side the sea. That is regeneration. A man loaded up with sin and death loaded up with life. Redeemed. Your observation has been very small indeed if you have not seen changes in character as radical as that.

A man came into this church one night, and he was intoxicated, and at an utterance of the pulpit he said in a subdued tone: "That's a lie." An officer of the church tapped him on the shoulder and said: "You must be silent, or you must go out." The next night that stranger came and he was converted to God. He was in the liquor business. He resigned the business. The next day he sent back the samples that had just been sent to him. He began to love that which he hated. I baptized him by immersion in the baptistry under this platform. A large salary was offered him if he would return to his former business. He declined it. He would rather suffer with Jesus Christ than be prospered in the world. He wrote home a letter to his Christian mother. The Christian mother wrote back congratulating him, and said: "If in the change of your business you have lack of means, come home; you are always welcome home." He told of his conversion to a dissolute companion. The dissolute companion said: "Well, if you have become a Christian, you had better go over and talk to that dying girl. She is dying with quick consumption in that house." The new convert went there. All the surroundings were dissolute. He told the dying girl that Jesus would save her. "Oh," said she, "that can't be, that can't be! What makes you think so?" "I have it here in a book in my pocket," he replied. He pulled out a New Testament. She said: "Show it to me; if I can be saved, show it to me in that book." He said: "I have neglected this book as you have neglected it for many years, and I don't know where to find it, but I know it is somewhere between the lids." Then he began to turn over the leaves, and strange and beautiful to say, his eye struck upon this passage: "Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more." She said: "It isn't possible that is there!" "Yes," he said, "that is there." He held it up before her dying eyes, and she said: "Oh, yes, I see it for myself; I accept the promise: 'Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more.'" In a few hours her spirit sped away to the Lord that gave it, and the new convert preached the funeral sermon. The man who a few days before had been a blasphemer and a drunkard and a hater of all that was good, he preached the sermon. That is regeneration, that is regeneration! If there are any dry husks of technicality in that, where are they? All made over again by the power of the grace of God.

A few years ago a ship captain came in here and sat yonder under the gallery. He came in with a contempt for the Church of God and with an especial dislike for Talmage. When an opportunity was given he arose for prayer, and as he was more than six feet high, when he arose for prayer no one doubted that he arose! That hour he became a Christian. He went out and told the ship owners and the ship commanders what a great change had been wrought in him, and scores and scores have been brought to God through his instrumentality.

A little while after his conversion he was on ship off Cape Hatteras in a thick and prolonged fog, and they were at their wits' ends and knew not what to do, the ship drifting about hither and thither, and they lost their bearings; and the converted sea captain went to his room and asked God for the salvation of his ship, and God revealed it to him while he was on his knees that at a certain hour, only a little way off, the fog would lift; and the converted sea captain came out on the deck and told how God heard his prayers. He said: "It is all right, boys, very soon now the fog will lift," mentioning the hour. A man who stood there laughed aloud in derision at the idea that God would answer prayer; but at just the hour when God had assured the captain the fog would lift there came a flash of lightning through the fog, and the man who had jeered and laughed was stunned and fell to the deck. The fog lifted. Yonder was Cape Hatteras lighthouse. The ship was put on the right course, and sailed on to the harbor of safety.

When in seaport the captain spends most of his time in evangelical work. He kneels down by one who has been helpless in the bed for many months, and the next day she walks forth in the streets well. He kneels beside one who has long been decrepit, and he resigns the crutches. He kneels beside one who had not seen enough to be able to read for ten years, and she reads the Bible that day. Consumptions go away, and those who had diseases that were appalling to behold come up to rapid convalescence and to complete health. I am not telling you anything second-handed. I have had the story from the lips of the patients in this very house, those who were brought to health of body while at the same time brought to God. No second-hand story this. I have heard the testimony from men and women who have been cured. You may call it faith-cure, or you may call it the power of God coming down in answer to prayer; I do not care what you call it; it is a fact. The scoffing sea captain, his heart full of hatred for Christianity, now becomes a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, giving all the time to evangelical labors, or all the time he can spare from other occupations. That is regeneration, that is regeneration. Man all made over again.

"There is your absurd doctrine of vicarious sacrifice," say these men who have chewed up the little book of creeds and have the consequent embittered stomach. "Vicarious sacrifice! Let every man suffer for himself. Why do I want Christ to suffer for me? I'll suffer for myself and carry my own burdens." They scoff at the idea of vicarious sacrifice, while they admire it everywhere else except in Christ. People see its beauty when a mother suffers for her child. People see its beauty when a patriot suffers for his country. People see its beauty when a man denies himself for a friend. They can see the beauty of vicarious sacrifice in every one but Christ.

A young lady in one of the literary institutions was a teacher. She was very reticent and retired in her habits, and she formed no companionships in the new position she occupied, and her dress was very plain—sometimes it was very shabby. After a while she was discharged from the place for that reason, but no reason was given. In answer to the letter discharging her from the position, she said: "Well, if I have failed to please, I suppose it is my own fault." She went here and there for employment, and found none, and in desperation and in dementia she ended her life by suicide. Investigation was made and it was found that out of her small means she had supported her father, eighty years of age, and was paying the way for her brother in [illegible] on his way to the ministry. It was found that she had so [illegible] the bed that winter, and she had no fire on the very coldest day of all the season. People found it out, and there was a large gathering at the funeral, the largest ever at any funeral in that place, and the very people who had scoffed came and looked upon the pale face of the martyr, and all honor was done her; but it was too late. Vicarious sacrifice. All are thrilled with such instances as that. But many are not moved by the fact that Christ paid His poverty for our riches, His self-abnegation for our enthronement, and knelt on the sharp edges of humiliation that we might climb over His lacerated shoulder into peace and heaven.

Be it ours to admire and adore these doctrines at which others jeer. Oh the depths of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable is His wisdom, and His ways are past finding out! Oh the height, the depth, the length, the breadth, the infinity, the immensity, the eternity of that love! Let our earnest prayers go out in behalf of all those who scoff at these doctrines of grace. When the London plague was raging in the year 1665, there was a hotel near the chief burial-place that excited much comment. England was in fright and bereavement. The dead carts went through the streets day and night, and the cry: "Bring out your dead!" was answered by the bringing out of the forms of the loved ones, and they were put twenty or thirty in a cart, and the wagons went on to the cemetery; and these dead were not buried in graves, but in great trenches, in great pits; in one pit eleven hundred and fourteen burials! The carts would come up with their great burden of twenty or thirty to the mouth of the pit, and the front of the cart was lifted and the dead shot into the pit. All the churches in London were open for prayer day and night, and England was in great anguish. At that very time at a hotel, at a wayside inn near the chief burial-places, there was a group of hardened men, who sat day after day and night after night blaspheming God and imitating the grief-struck who went by to the burial-place. These men sat there day after day and night after night, and they scoffed at men, and they scoffed at women, and they scoffed at God. But after a while one of them was struck with the plague, and in two weeks all of the group were down in the trench from the margin of which they had uttered their ribaldry. My friends, a greater plague is abroad in the world. Millions have died of it. Millions are smitten with it now. Plague of sin, plague of sorrow, plague of wretchedness, plague of woe. And consecrated women and men from all Christendom are going out trying to stay the plague and alleviate the anguish, and there is a group of men in this country base enough to sit and deride the work. They scoff at the Bible, and they scoff at evangelism, and they scoff at Jesus Christ, and they scoff at God. If these words shall reach them, either while they are sitting here to-day, or through the printing-press, let me tell them to remember the fate of that group in the wayside inn while the plague spreads its two black wings over the doomed city of London. Oh, instead of being scoffers let us be disciples! "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful."

A Tropic Tragedy.

[illegible]

QUEER BIRDS.

LIVING IN FRIENDSHIP WITH ANIMALS.

A Subterranean Tenantry—The Feathered Friend of the Rhinoceros and the Faithful Channa.

There are few visitors to the country districts of this State who have not been amused by noticing the sedate antics of sundry sun-dried looking little owls who, perched upon the rail fence or near hillocks, bow gravely to the passers by. They are by no means shy, or, perhaps, their apparent want of timidity is due to their poor sight: at any rate they can be easily knocked over. When shot, however, they are found to be very poor game, not much better than carrion. As they stand blinking and ducking by the roadside they look to be quite a decent-sized bird, but when examined after being shot they are found to be 70 per cent. feathers. Worse than that, these feathers are full of lice, and altogether the owl is found to be a very dirty and disappointing game. Another peculiarity to be remarked concerning these birds is that they are always found in localities that are infested by gophers or prairie dogs, and a little patient observation will show that gophers and owls or prairie dogs and owls live together as a hybrid community.

The owl is known as the burrowing owl, and though anything but an attractive creature, is to be commended for the wisdom it has shown in the selection of its home. The hole of the prairie dog is quite a pleasant place, cool in summer and warm in winter, and that of the gopher is very much like it. From the entrance the passage into the mound descends vertically for one or two feet, and is thence continued obliquely downward, until it terminates in the living apartment. It is globular in form, and generally compactly lined with dried grass. What the exact terms of the community are, is not known, but it is evident that the members live on terms of peace and good will. It is certain, too, that the owls live intimately with the rodents, and that they lay their eggs and and bring up their young in the holes. Whether the rodents lay toll on the eggs for rent or the owls occasionally take a nip at the young squirrels or gophers cannot be said, but both suppositions are possible. It is a curious fact that the cry of the owl, cheh, cheh! pronounced several times in rapid succession, is that of the rodent with whom he associates and that some tutoring is evidently going on.

EUROPEAN CUCKOO.

The American burrowing owls are found west of the Rocky Mountains, being especially numerous on the plains of the great plateau. They are strictly diurnal and feed on grasshoppers, crickets and mice.

A much less agreeable bird is the cuckoo. Notwithstanding all the fine things that have been written about the "harbinger of spring," the cuckoo is a dissolute, dishonest and lazy bird. He never builds a nest for himself, but has the singular fashion of laying an egg in the most convenient nest of some other bird, leaving the care of the young one to the foster parents thus selected. Though the egg is rather a small one the young cuckoo grows rapidly and reaches a good size while the legitimate occupants of the nest are still unable to look after themselves. No sooner does the intruder attain its precocious strength than it proceeds to eject the other birdlings from the nest by taking them on its shoulders and throwing them bodily over the side of the nest. Being the sole baby it receives all the support of the family, gets every worm or bug the mother brings home, and soon gets big enough to get out and shift for itself. The nest selected by the cuckoo mother is that of a sparrow, finch or lark, and it is believed by Montague and others that she has the power to retain the egg in the oviduct until she can find a nest suitable for its reception.

The evil practices here related are, it is pleasant to observe, characteristic of the European and not of the American cuckoo, the latter bird building its own nest and rearing its young in the usual manner. It is painful, however, to have to admit that the nest is a very slovenly affair, being flat and composed of a few dry sticks and grass on a horizontal branch of a low tree, and it is still more painful to have to admit that it is given to the [illegible] of [illegible] the eggs of other birds, [illegible] in many respects it is no better than it should be.

Although so much has been written of the cuckoo by poets very little is known yet by naturalists. There are really more than forty well-defined species of the cuckoo, all of them being migratory. The most interesting is the European cuckoo, a bird about fourteen inches long and having a sweep of about twenty-five inches across the wings. The corners of the mouth and eyelids and the inside of the mouth are of an orange color. The plumage of the head, neck, breast and upper parts is a deep bluish gray; the under parts and the auxiliary feathers are white with distinct black bars; the quills are blackish gray; the tail is darker, approaching to black at the end, and often with a dark green gloss, tipped with white, and each feather marked along the shaft with triangular white spots; the feet are yellow and the bill black. The female very closely resembles the male. It arrives from Southern Europe in Great Britain in April, and generally departs in August. It is very generally distributed over Europe, decreasing in numbers toward the north and going southward as far as Africa. The well-known notes of the bird are heard in the breeding season, and very much resemble its name. The song is loud and joyful, confined to the males, and silent before the departure of the birds. The cuckoo's food consists of the larvæ of insects and caterpillars, but before swallowing the latter it cuts the hinder end and frees the body from the intestinal canal by repeated jerks with its sharp bill. The males are more numerous than the females, and are bold and fierce. In autumn they are fat, the ancients killing and eating them at that time, although it would now almost be considered a sacrilege to eat a cuckoo even when at its plumpest.

The American cuckoo is a smaller bird, seldom longer than twelve and one-half inches or wider across the wings than sixteen inches. The general color of the bird's back and wings is a light greenish brown, the under parts being grayish white. They are shy birds, frequenting the dense woods and solitary swamps. The notes resemble the word "Cowcow," repeated several times with increasing rapidity, hence one of its names; it is also called the rain crow and cowcow. Its food consists of caterpillars, insects, wood snails and berries. Its flight is rapid, but its gait on the ground is very awkward. It is found in all parts of the United States, though nowhere in great numbers; but there is another cuckoo, called the mangrove cuckoo, which is rarely seen out of Florida.

SECRETARY BIRD.

Intruder and dishonest as the cuckoo is, he is a positive gentleman beside the crow. The crow is a born thief—a petty larcenist of the worst description. He devours the eggs of the birds as a matter of principle. He murders a weak or wounded bird with malignity. He delights to worry the owl and to tease the opossum or racoon is his daily recreation. Even when brought into domesticity, as it easily can be, it displays considerable intelligence, but it will steal everything it can lay its hands on, from a door-mat to a silver teaspoon. It will eat fresh meat when it is to be had, but when this is not procurable it never hesitates to eat carrion or to begin upon any animal that is soon likely to be. In this respect his habit seems the same in all countries, and there can be nothing more heartless than the way in which he hurries up to the moribund. Whenever he sees an animal lying on the ground he soon collects all his comrades in the vicinity. One of the boldest hops upon the animal's body; hops slowly toward its head and looks inquiringly into its eyes. If the animal is able to defend itself, he removes the dangerous friend by a shake of the head; but if the eyes be dim from disease or wounds, the crow perceives it, and plunging its powerful bill into the eyeball of the sufferer, digs it out and feasts upon his favorite morsel. At his signal the rest join in the attack and are busy at the animal's entrails as quick as one could say Jack Robinson. Like the burrowing owl, the crow is very fond of the society of other animals, his favorite being the sheep and cow. The motives are not the same, however, and it requires but very little watching to find that all the [illegible] is simply [illegible]. The sheep is afflicted with ticks and the cow with skin worms, both nice fat morsels, and master crow is after these. With his sharp, strong bill he digs out the parasite, and with the extent of this crop his interest in Mary's little lamb comes to an end.

It is for no such sordid motives as these that the buphaga has struck up a friendship for that heavy and mischievous beast the rhinocerous. This bird, a small white one, is the best, if not the only friend owned by the thick skinned unicorn. It makes a harsh cry in the ear of the sleeping rhinocerous, which awakening rushes off into the forest to escape the hunter. As the animal scampers off the bird perches on his back, returning when frightened or swept off by the branches, and remains with it all night. Sir Gordon Cumming says he has often shot the rhinoceros at midnight at fountains, and that these faithful birds, imagining their lumpy friend was asleep, would remain until morning, and on his approaching, before taking flight, would try to awaken him from his deep sleep.

AMERICAN BURROWING OWL.

There are two other kinds that entertain a peculiar affection for animals, the screamer and the secretary. The first is naturally a wading bird of South America, so named from the loudness and shrillness of the voice. The screamer to be particularly noticed is that known as the faithful channa. It is nearly three feet long of a blackish lead color. The head is adorned with a circle of erectile plumes, and it possesses the singular power of inflating the skin of the body and legs with air. So puffed up and with the plumes erected it is quite an imposing bird, and as its courage quite bears out its appearance, it is no mean adversary in a fight. The Paraguayans domesticate the channa, and then make of it a shepherd. In this capacity it is of great service, and it is quite capable of driving off a wolf, often laying down its life in defense of the flock.

The secretary bird is a rapacious creature, with a particular aptitude for killing reptiles. The stout wings are armed with a stout spur, the legs scaled, and the general color bluish gray. It takes its name from a long erectile crest on the back of the head, which when depressed looks like a pen stuck behind a clerk's ear. The birds are natives of Africa, are usually seen in pairs, and seem to make a business of devouring serpents. When attacking a snake they approach with one wing extended and acting as a shield to the body, and with the other strike the reptile, wounding it with the spur, and tossing it into the air and safely wearing out the most venomous species. They also eat lizards, tortoises, rats, small birds and large insects. Their voracity is remarkable, Le Vaillant mentioning that he took from the crop of one eleven good-sized lizards, three serpents as long as his arm, eleven small tortoises and a number of insects. The natives domesticate them and place them in the poultry yard, where they watch over the fowls with all the care of a mother tending her chickens.

The Chinese have trained that gluttonous bird, the cormorant, to fish for them, and it will be an interesting task for the amateur student of natural history to add to the list furnished in this article of birds which, contrary to the general custom, are more at home with strangers than those of their kind.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Wood Splitter.

Mr. W. E. Hathaway, of New Bedford, Mass., has the credit of devising a very ingenious machine for splitting wood. It consists of a knife attached to a heavy vertical bar, which at its upper end is fastened to an eccentric in turn connected by shafting driven by an electric motor. By means of Mr. Hathaway's invention several [illegible] split faster than four men could do it with an ax. In other words, [illegible] an application of the well known [illegible] that lightning splits trees.

[illegible]

A Terrible Crime
[illegible]
umatism
and Neuralgia
"Having been troubled with rheumatism at the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now jump around, and feel as lively as a boy." FRANK CAROLL, Eureka, Nevada.
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CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

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The negro captured in Kentucky by Phil Givhan and reporter Cann, of the Age-Herald, turns out to be an important witness in the Hawes murder case. He is still in jail in Birmingham. Six parties have been indicted by the grand jury as accessory to the crime.

The Lawson election bill appears to be the least of two evils. The implication that it is unconstitutional appears absurd. The present system under which we hold elections could be more reasonably attacked upon that score. The present system is pernicious and is in much disfavor in this part of the State.

There is less drunkenness in the professions nowadays than ever before in the world's history. There are fewer drinking clergymen, fewer drinking lawyers, fewer drinking journalists fewer drinking statesmen. Temperance is recognized not only as a virtue but as an element of success in professional life. The young man who tries to accelerate his progress by alchohol makes the greatest mistake of his life.—*Atlanta Herald.*

Having let the State Fair slip from her grasp, Montgomery is agitating the question of holding a Home Exposition. A local paper says: "Our citizens would no doubt subscribe liberally to a Fair to be conducted on an enlightened plan and in accordance with their views of propriety." This no doubt means that if a fair is hold John Barleycorn will occupy a choice seat in the dress circle.—*Coosa Advocate.*

The wild Irishman of the Blount county News thus jocosely remarks:

If we judge by the Birmingham newspapers the coming State Fair to be held at Birmingham next October will be a wonderful thing. A little less axaggeration on the part of the press of that city would be commendable and tend to make the outside world less incredulous when matters of fact are laid before it. We say all this in true kindness but we want the people and press of Birmingham to remember that Boston not Birmingham is the hub of the universe.

The Talladega county alliance, at its recent meeting declared:

"From observation and information obtained, we learn that almost without an exception those who raise their own supplies and stock on the farm to do the farm, are prosperous, and they are the men who have the cash to pay when they buy. They who make little else but cotton and corn to rely upon are they who meet with disappointment in their farm management."

The esteemed Linden Reporter joins the Dispatch in the belief that there is a certain class of foreigners that should be kept away from Alabama.

"The negroes do outnumber the whites in central Alabama, and the race question is a serious one, But what would be the result if a large number of puritan fanatics and European socialist were suddenly to settle here among our half civilized and excitable negro population? With whom are these wished-for immigrants to associate and amalgamate? If with the whites what will be our social condition and political status?"

The Courier-Journal says, in reference to the Wallace election law in force in that city that it "is in all its essential features the model of nearly every bill that has received popular or professional endorsement. It denies to no man the right to vote once; it protects the unbought voter from the effects of a purchasable bill; it insures access to the polls to the humblest citizen but the purchaser and bulldozer. * * * At the two elections held under it there was an entire lack of confusion or disorder and as the officers or voters become familiar with it our elections will take on their true dignity. It is evident already that in the matter of suffrage we have taken a long step in advance." This law is on the Australian plan and embodies the same general principles as the Lawson election bill now pending before the Alabama Legislature.

Draw the Lines.

The opponents of the ballot reform measure known as the Lawson bill must be hard pressed for arguments when they resort to so flimsy a subterfuge as the plea that the measure is unconstitutional. The Advertiser of Sunday published a card over the Signature of "A Democrat of Democrats," in which this absurd plea was set up and the paper made editorial reference to the writer as a lawyer of established reputation throughout the State. Nevertheless, the proposition is an affront to common sense and unworthy of men engaged in the discussion of a serious question. If this be the only objection they can muster up they had better fall into line as advocates of the Lawson bill without further ado.

The clause of the constitution quoted by the "Democrat of Democrats" and learned jurist, is this:

"No educational or property qualification for suffrage or office nor any restraint upon the same on account of race color or previous condition of servitude shall be made by law."

Everybody will admit that the Lawson bill does not expressly prescribe any educational or property qualification. Why then is it unconstitutional?

To come nearer home however why not attack the existing election law on the same ground? How can a man who is unable to read be truly said to vote under our present law? He is given a ticket but if he cannot read how does he know whether it is the ticket of his choice? The only reply to this is that he can get some one to tell him; and that of course is what actually happens. But in this event who really does the voting the ignorant man who goes through the form of depositing the ballot or the educated man on the faith of whose assurance he does so?—*Montgomery Dispatch.*

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Stanton Notes.

The Rev. James Lapsley preached two interesting sermons in the Presbyterian Church Sunday.

Dr. W. W. Little is building an attractive studio with dormer windows on the second story of his dwelling for his wife to give her art lessons.

Mr. Richard Coe is building new fences, putting down new carpets, planting lots of shrubbery and beautifying his home generally. Is this ominous of coming events.

The champion deer hunter has just arrived from another hunt minus meat.

Justice Dyer tried several important cases last week.

Our bright little school Miss—Miss Cora Day is just getting well of a bad case of mumps.

If you wish to see the best saw mill and planing mill in the State, come to Stanton.

Maplesville Dots.

Mr. Frank Kelley and Mr. Robert Martin were made extremely happy by changing base a few Sabbaths since. Uncle Sam would feel under many obligations to the latter young man if he only knew the vast amount of stationery he causes to be used.

The neighbors of the lady to whom Mr. Hill Foshee made a present of a bag of cats beg that he will not be so liberal again, since the music caused by the gift "hath no charms to soothe the savage breast."

Judge Callen was with us a short time last week. We regret that sickness calls him from home.

Dr. Todd and wife have been visiting Mrs. Mary DuBose.

Old uncle Andrews, like a bundle of sunshine, visited us the past week. He subscribes himself the "king of tramps." We wish he had all of that order better organized, so they would tramp around doing the good their leader does.

Long live the VIEW.

Jemison Locals.

Mr. Alison Sims and Miss Emma Osborn were married near Atlanta, Ga., last week. We wish them a long life and much happiness in their wedded life.

Mr. Allen Givhan has purchased the Maroney house and lot and moved his family to Jemison.

Miss Annie Givhan, a charming young lady of Uniontown, is lending her smiles to the society of our village.

We ask your Stanton correspondent to compare the following figures with those given last week in reference to Stanton Institute and see if he beats us in grades. Jemison High school has seven scholars studying Latin; six in Geometry; sixteen in Physics; and fourteen in Astronomy.

Some have completed Grammar and Arithmetic; and quite a large class are just now finishing "Sanfords Higher Arithmetic" and Reed & Kellogg's "Higher Lessons in English."

Our music class is suspended for a short while and we will tell you why in our next communication.

Prof. Ruffin's books are open for inspection.

X. Y. Z.

Benson Points.

Owing to the continued bad weather farmers have done very little farm work.

Prof. A. H. Hunter's school is now full and he is doing a good work for the community.

Rev. D. L. Lindsay occupied the pulpit of the M. E. church at this place last Sunday.

Capt. Tom Rasberry is doing a fine business at his new store.

The many friends of Messrs. Wright and Veasey will be glad to learn they each, since the burning of their large residence, by the assistance of a sympathizing community, have built a nice neat cottage and are now domiciled in them.

The high price of flour has caused several of our farmers to sow wheat and we would like for those who make it their business to corner wheat, coffee, sugar and jute to know that we have a little corner over here and propose to take care of ourselves.

As a good result from the advance in price of guano some of our farmers have determined to make their own fertilizer. One of our energetic farmers, Mr. William Deshazo has handled one hundred loads of top earth and leaves and is composting it for guano, this is a demonstration of pluck and energy. May many of our farmers imitate the example.

Remember farmers that guano is made to sell to you and you can set the price by standing back and not using until it gets in paying reach of you.

PAT.

Letter from Texas.

CORSICANA, TEX., Jan. 23, 1889.

Mr. W. H. Lawrence: Dear Sir—I have for some time been receiving your newsy paper. You can't tell how much I appreciate our town paper and how I long for its coming. It is like seeing a friend every week from home to tell me what every one is saying and doing.

I will give you a few items of news from this State. Crops here were shorter last year than they have been for ten years. There was a shortage in the cotton crop of about 50,000 bales in this Navarro county. Wet weather prevented planting early, and when planted the worms destroyed it entirely, necessitating a second planting which did not have time to mature before frost.

I suppose you are aware that Gen. R. Q. Mills, the great tariff bill congressman, is a resident of Corsicana. He seems to be in some disrepute here in Texas, among the better class, owing to the part he took in the last election. He was a consistent member of the church and a warm advocate of the W. C. T. U., but finding that he was on the losing side he performed a complete political somersault landing on the other side. He was the principal mourner at the obsequies of prohibtion. He had a coffin prepared marked prohibition and carried it through the streets followed by a crowd of men dressed in woman's apparel in derision of the temperance ladies of the town. It has been raining here terrifically for ten days and every thing is flooded.

Give my compliments to the "devil," and with best wishes for your self and your paper, I remain,

Yours truly,

W. F. M.

The Lawson Election Bill.

[Tallapoosa New Era.]

The Lawson election bill should by all means become a law in Alabama and that at this session of the Legislature. Just such a law is needed in this State to settle the negro in politics, and besides it will go a long way towards putting the counties upon a fair basis of representation in the State conventions. There is nothing in the bill to prevent anybody from voting and under such a law the true voice of the people will oftentener be heard at the polls. Under the Lawson bill no man is allowed to attempt to influence the vote of another at the polls and the voter must fix his own ticket. If he can't fix it, it is his job and no one else is allowed to haul him to the polls and vote him, like driving sheep into a slaughter pen. By all means give us the Lawson bill; if but for the sake of an experiment.

Lawyer—And so you really think Bobby of becoming a lawyer when you grow up?

Bobby—Yes, sir; my Uncle James thinks I ought to be a lawyer.

"Does he indeed? and why does your Uncle James think so—because you are bright and smart?"

"No, sir; because I ask so many fool questions."—*Texas Siftings.*

For Family and Fancy Groceries go to

W. H. BURTON,

Clanton, Alabama.

LOW PRICES AND FAIR DEALING.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

feb 14 W. H. BURTON, Clanton, Ala.

Southern Pacific Tea Company.

Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Coffees, Teas and Spices.

Fresh Roasted Coffee Daily. Also Coffee Roasted to order. Manufacturers of CAMPBELL'S BAKING POWDER.

Second Avenue, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Streets.

Birmingham, Alabama.

SYRUP of FIGS

FOR CONSTIPATION.

Its excellent qualities commend it to all who realize the importance to

Human Health and Happiness,

of a truly healthy, elegant and effective liquid laxative to Cleanse the System when bilious or costive, to Dispel Colds and Headaches, and to

Permanently Cure

Habitual Constipation

The California Liquid Fruit Remedy

SYRUP OF FIGS

Possessing all the above qualities, is rapidly becoming the universal favorite, especially with ladies and children, as it is pleasant to the taste, and perfectly SAFE IN ALL CASES.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

For Sale in 50c. and $1.00 Bottles

By all Leading Druggists.

jul19 y

Men

Who are weak Nervous and Debilitated and suffering from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, all the effects of early Evil Habits, which lead to Premature Decay, Consumption or Insanity, send for Pears' Treatise on Deseases of Man with particulars for Home Cure. Cures guaranteed. No cure no pay. J. S. PEARS, 612 and 614 Church St., Nashville, Tenn. nov 22-y

Assessor's Notice.

Last Round.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1889:

Mineral Springs,	March	27
Jemison,	"	25
Providence,	"	26
Macedonia,	"	22
Benson,	"	21
Maplesville.	"	20
R. Latham's	"	19
Dixie	"	18
Kincheon	"	13
Verbena	"	11
Cooper's	"	9
Clanton	March 4, 5, 6, 7 &	8
Pratt's Mill	March	12
Chandler's Mill	"	14
Chamber's Grist Mill	"	15
Stanton	"	16
John Gorie's	"	28
Berry Wells' Mill	"	29
Thomas Roberts'	April	1
Welch's Saw Mill	"	2
Concord Church	"	4

Take fair warning this is my last round for this year.

E. G. ROLLINS,
Tax Assessor Chilton Co.

NOTICE NO. 8569.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
February 12, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court Clanton, Ala., on March 23d, 1889, viz: James Fuller homestead 15265 for the s ½ of s w ¼ and s w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 30, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Madison Popwell, Monroe Durbin, John Popwell and John Edwards, all of Kincheon, Ala.

feb14* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8570.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 12, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 23d, 1889, viz: Crawford W. Klenner, of Chilton county, Ala., who made homestead application No. 14683 for the w ½ of n e ¼ sec 26 township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Green, Thomas Roberts, William Roberts, William H. Foshee, Jr., all of Dixie, Ala.

feb14 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8537.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
February 5, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 16, 1889, viz: James N. Barnes, homestead 13456, for the s ½ of n e ¼ and w ½ of s e ¼ sec 18 township 20 north, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Daniel C. Gandy, George E. Reid, John L. O'Neal and George E. Parry, all of Dixie, Ala.

feb7 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

DR. TAYLOR'S

SURE

CHILL CURE

WARRANTED

PURELY VEGETABLE.

A SURE & SAFE CURE FOR

CHILLS and FEVER

BILIOUS and INTERMITTENT FEVER

ALL MALARIAL DISORDERS,

AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE

STOMACH & BOWELS.

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ALL

Liver & Kidney Complaints

Price 50 cts. a Bottle. Trial Bottles 25 cts.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Prepared Only by

RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO.,

302 S. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Call for a Copy of Book "OUR FAMILY TROUBLES," to be had at all stores, or sent for two cent stamp.

tapr26

$100,000 TO LEND AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST. —We are prepared to loan money cheap on improved lands in Chilton county. We can secure loans on land, the title to which is vested in married women without trouble or delay. BRING YOUR LAND DEEDS. Address

E. V. JONES, OR
A. D. BENTLEY,
Rockford, Ala.

January 28, 1889—(3m)

NOTICE NO. 8471.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.
January 17, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., on March 20th, 1889, viz: Burrell Bailey, Homestead entry 12318 for the n e ¼ of n w ¼ section 22 township 20 north of range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Seymour, James Vincint, Jefferson Seymour, Abram Lewis, all of Plantersville, Ala.

jan24 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned by Amos Edmons and Francis Edmons, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on the 16th day of February, 1889, at the residence of Amos Edmons, between the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate to-wit: The n e ¼ of s w ¼ and s e ¼ of n w ¼ sec. 34 township 20, range 11, containing 80 acres, and in Chilton county.

A. G. MORROW, Mortgagee.
W. H. DAVIS, Attorney. jan24*

NOTICE NO. 8495.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
January 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the of thecircuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 16, 1889, viz: John W. Chambers, Homestead entry No. 16800 for the s ½ of s w ¼ sec 8 township 20 north of range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: William R. White, R. P. Kendrick, Joe Ratliff, and M. F. Fuller, all of Dixie, Ala.

jan31 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8409.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
January 8, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 16th, 1889, viz: Henry A. Sewell, homestead 13496, for the w ½ of s w ¼ sec 10, township 20 north, range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. Mills, Thomas Kemp, James W. Saule, J. L. Williams, Jr., all of Kincheon, Ala.

jan 10 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of Probate of Chilton county, Alabama, to the undersigned upon the estate of M. C. McKee, deceased. All parties indebted to said estate will please make payment to me, and all parties having claims against said estate will present them to me within the time required by law, or they will be barred.

Mrs. A. J. McKEE,
jan [illegible] Administratrix.
Clanton, Ala., Jan. [illegible]

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chas Carley's Oils at Company's Prices.☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

SAM. H. HARRIS,

—DEALER IN—

WALL PAPER,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Mouldings,

AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Send for prices and samples of Wall Paper and Paints.

812 North 20th Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Competent Workmen sent to any part of the State.

[ma17-y]

BLOOM,

The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.,

—HAS OPENED—

THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,

With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

D. A. CHILDS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, etc., etc. Have just opened their large and selected stock. We ask the public to call and see our mammoth establishment. Special inducements offered to country merchants from our Wholesale Department. Remember 2011 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

JOHN L. COBBS & CO.,

Specialties in Medium Price

DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS.

The newest shades of all the most fashionable fabrics, put up with the latest and most stylish trimmings, at very low prices.

BLACK GOODS.

In our best grades we handle almost exclusively the celebrated Priestly's Dress Fabrics, which positively stand at the head of the list of all imported black goods. Antoine Guiner's BLACK SILKS.

Just in, a nice lot of Ladies' Jerseys, Walking Jackets and Colored Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs. A new lot of Ladies' and Misses Hosiery. Harris Bro.'s KID GLOVES. R. & G. CORSETS.

oct18-6 JOHN L. COBBS & CO., Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN,

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble.

—Manufacturer of all kinds of—

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, - - Alabama.

nov29-tf

JOHN P. LEEPER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

—AND—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d Street.

Birmingham, Ala.

12 20 6

OTTO STOELKER,

THE JEWELER.

☞ REMOVED TO NO. [illegible] AVENUE. ☜

New Goods! Large Stock!

Finest Display of [illegible] in Alabama. [illegible]

OTTO STOELKER,

[illegible]

RTER.
(SEBLES.)
GGISTS.
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S A SPECIALTY.
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ARRIS,
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Mouldings,
FRAMES.
Paper and Paints.
HAM, ALA.
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Scouring and dying
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Jackets and Colored Cashmere
Misses Hosiery. Harris Bro.'s
)., Montgomery, Ala.

LE WORKS.
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STONE WORK.
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Alabama.

EEPER,
Dealer in
BLINDS,
RDWARE.
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, Ala.

ELKER,
ELER.
ER AVENUE.
Large Stock !
Rich Jewelry. Fine Gold and
y Goods in Great Variety.
ELKER,
AVENUE, MONTGOMERY

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 14, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. —Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:45 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:00 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:17 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:20 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:52 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	8:20 p. m.

BENJ. W. EDDY. C. A. BROWNE.

Eddy & Browne,

WHOLESALE
BUILDING MATERIAL.
OFFICE 1918 THIRD AVENUE.
Warehouse and Yards
ON RAILROAD 24th STREET.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Orders by mail or telegraph for the following line of goods will receive our best attention and prompt shipment, and we guarantee the prices given will be same as if you bought in person

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS, WOOD AND IRON MANTELS, GRATES, CORRUGATED, CRIMP and STANDING SEAM IRON ROOFING, BUILDING PAPER and ROOFING FELT, LOCKS, BUTTS and BUILDERS HARDWARE, MIXED PAINTS, WHITE LEAD, ETC., ETC.

☞ When in the city call and see us.
EDDY & BROWNE.
[mar15-tf]

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

The governor has appointed J. W. Stewart a justice of the peace for beat 8 Chilton county.

The Board of Revenue have a notice in this week's paper which is important to parties having claims against the county.

Mr. W. W. Wilson has opened up a new stock of goods at his store on Main Street in Clanton. We wish him unlimited success.

Messrs. A. D, Bentley and E. V. Jones, of Rockford, were in town Friday and Saturday according to appointment, and were kept busy loaning out their dollars.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Mr. J. R. Hill to Miss Minnie Givhan at Jemison on the 17th inst. We tender congratulation in advance of the happy event.

The young people of Clanton are anticipating a pleasant time to-night at the valentine party, which will be given at the residence of Mr. W. L. Sampey by the young ladies.

We received a pleasant call Monday from Dr. A. M. Rambo, of Verbena. He has located in our county to practice dentistry and has a card in the VIEW to which the attention of the public is called.

We are sure that our good neighbor, 'Squire Collier, duly appreciates the high compliment paid him by the Alabama Baptist last week. The moral which it was made to point made it all the more creditable to him.

Read the new double column advertisement of Mr. W. H. Burton dealer in fancy and family groceries. Mr. Burton solicits a share of public patronage which we bespeak for him, and trust that it may fall to him liberally.

New Goods.

I have now in stock a fresh supply of clothing at very low prices and also a full line of shoes guaranteed as represented and the prices are not to be beat in this market. A new feature in my grocery department is an open store of the best leaf Lard. Send your cans or buckets and get pure lard, no cotton seed oil and tallow.

W. L. SAMPEY.

Mr. R. C. Duke made a business trip to Birmingham Monday.

The few valentines remaining will be sold cheap to-day. Call and look at them and purchase.

Jno. Smith, the barber, has changed his base of operations again. He carried his restaurant along with him.

Tresslar, the Montgomery Photographer, has renewed his advertising with the VIEW. He is a first class workman, Try him for good pictures.

Among the farmers in town Saturday was J. R. Kemp, of Kincheon. He is one of the kind that doesn't want to and doesn't have to borrow money. We wish the county was full of that sort.

Dentistry.

A. M. Rambo, resident dentist at Verbena will visit Clanton on Monday, 18th inst., prepared to practice dentistry in all departments.

There are twins at Duke's mill three weeks old weighing 2656 pounds. They are the largest twins we ever saw. They are as polite as you please, and are bowing and nodding all the time. Go and see them.

One of the negro burglars brought down from Jemison charged with robbing two stores at that place has been given a preliminary hearing and discharged for want of evidence to convict. The other is still in jail.

The Courthouse Bond Bill.

The county board of revenue met Monday and were also in session Tuesday. We learned from members of the board that the court house bond bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Parker is not a project of the board of revenue, and that the board has no idea of imposing a tax for building a new court house now. They thought the bill a good one to act under in the future. In the event of burning of the court house, such a law would give the board of revenue authority to act in the emergency, and by extending the bonds over a period of ten years would enable a new court house to be built without the increased taxation being seriously felt by the tax payers. There is now no provision for such an emergency. The bill is evidently a wise measure and ought to become a law. Any early increase of taxation under it is not probable.

Bringing Gladness

To millions, pleasing their palates and cleansing their systems, arousing their Livers, Kidneys, Stomachs and Bowels to a healthy activity. Such is the mission of the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. For sale in 50 cents and $1.00 bottles. jul19

The Shelby county board of revenue sent a member to Clanton with a claim against Chilton county for $500 as our pro rata for building the new bridge across Waxahatchie creek on the county line. The Chilton board of revenue forthwith sent a member to inspect the bridge and report upon its condition and value. The report to be received at the next meeting of our board in April.

The "devil" that we have stationed at our office is undoubtedly the "biggest case" this side of the Texas Siftings office. He is only 11 years old and sets type amazing, chews tobacco, eats dirt, tells lies to subscribers, and in fact is an all round do as you please devil. We need him in our business and he can't be bought for any price.—*Abbeville Times.*

A man who wanted to learn what profession he would have his son enter put him in a room with a Bible, an apple and a dollar bill. If he found him when he returned reading the Bible, he would make a clergyman of him if eating the apple, a farmer; and if interested in the dollar bill, a banker. When he returned he found the boy sitting on the Bible with the dollar bill in his pocket, and the apple almost devoured. He made a politician of him.—*Greensboro Watchman.*

Read This All!

I have purchased the drug business of W. H. Phillips in Clanton, and will continue the business at the same stand.

I shall also keep a stock of extra quality family groceries. I shall handle none but the very best articles, and my customers can rely upon getting pure, fresh goods.

sep. 20. A. E. BIVINGS.

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

Legislature.

A bill to repeal an act to amend section 1544 so far as it applies to the counties of Blount, Cullman, Cleburne, Washington, Coosa, Autauga, St. Clair, Elmore, Marshall, Dale and Chilton approved March 1, 1881; so far as it relates to beat 1, Chilton county was read and lost.

The bill has reference to the sale of liquor. The section of the code (1544) prescribes that a majority of the householders and freeholders of a beat shall sign a petition asking for license to sell liquors before a license can be granted. The present legislature is evidently in favor of temperance and prohibition.

Senator Parker has introduced in the Senate the Chilton county court of revenue bill. It is not known whether he will support the bill.

The bill has passed creating a new supreme court judgeship for the State.

The bill for the election of County Superintendents of Education by the people has become a law.

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton, Ala.

Let us Hear from the Teachers.

ED. CHILTON VIEW:—There seems to be a great interest just now on the school subject in our county. Do you think it of enough importance to allow the County Superintendent, Township Superintendents, Teachers, and others interested in education a column in your paper through which to reach the people? I think our county paper the best medium; and that through it the people can be inspired to better and longer schools. Let us use it for the general good and not as an advertiser for local communities.

TEACHER.

O, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

Dyspepsia and Lver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good, it will cost you nothing. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
Lucas County, S. S.

Frank J, Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by druggists, 75 cts.
oct 11-y

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT.

When physicians fail to give relief in cases of chronic ailments, resulting from poison blood, how gratifying to the sufferer to obtain at last the right remedy. Where every other treatment miserably fails to cure, Botanic Blood Balm invariably gains a victory.

SAN SABA, TEXAS, February 9, 1882.

Our little daughter became effected with some form of scalp disease, supposed to be ringworm or eczema. It first began in white scabs or dandruff and then formed in small sores all over the front part of her head with rough patches on

SORES

her forehead and face, and then ran an ugly eating sore on her head which continued to spread until a neighbor insisted on me trying B. B. B After using a bottle and a half the sore is healing nicely and the child's health much improved and she is getting fat. I believe B. B. B to be an excellent blood purifier and very quick in its action. MRS. BETTIE GRAVES.

WILLOW CITY, TEXAS, April 9, 1888.

Blood Balm Co.: I was taken with paralysis, the doctors said caused by a tumor

TUMORS

that is attached to the bowels. and had a bad case of dyspepsia B. B. B. has done me more good than all the doctors. WM. SHELTON.

BARNSWORTH, CHAMBERS CO., ALA.,
February 6, 1888.

For the last six years I have been a great sufferer from blood poison; could not get anything that would do me any good. The doctors thought I would die. Two years ago I was stricken down with cancer of the lower extremities

CANCER

and was not able to walk out of my room, the cancer causing me to suffer great pain. A month ago I commenced taking the B. B. B. and was able to walk a half mile before I had taken two bottles. The cancer is healing up nicely, and I think the use of this remedy will cure me. [illegible] E. M. SMITH.

[sep27 cw 1y]

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Mucilage, indelible ink, red, blue, black ink, chalk, rules, base balls and bats, &c. &c., for sale at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

R. M. WILLIAMSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

READ THIS!
I have removed my stock of
Confectioneries
—AND—
Fancy Groceries
into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.

Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

HERE I AM!
—:o:—
I have opened at my old stand in Clanton
A New Stock of Goods!
And I propose to sell them at the lowest cash prices. Call on me and secure bargains in groceries and family supplies. Respectfully,
J. W. EDWARDS.
☞ Machine fixtures always on hand.
[dec 13-y]

Harris & McCrary
—AT—
JEMISON, ALA.
Have just opened a new Stock of Goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.
We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
HARRIS & McCRARY.
oct 18-6

NOTICE NO. 8410.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 8, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit at Clanton, Ala., on February 16, 1889, viz: William H. Mills, Homestead 14843 for the s e ¼ of sec 14, township 20 north, range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry A. Sewell, James W. Sauls, William A. Henley, Thomas L. Dickerson, all of Kincheon, Ala.

jan10 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage given by P. C. Bean and Mary Jane Bean to the undersigned on the 19th day of April, 1888, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash in the town of Jemison, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, on the 4th day of February, 1889, the following described property as the property of the said P. C. Bean and Mary Jane Bean, to-wit:

The east half of the southeast quarter, sec. twenty-four (24), township twenty-three (23), range thirteen (13), lying east of Yellowleaf Creek, also the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter section nineteen (19) township twenty-three (23) range fourteen (14), also one wagon, one yoke steers, (1 black and 1 blue and white) about 9 years old, and one set blacksmith tools. Also one lot of land in the town of Jemison bounded on the north by the Farmer's Alliance Lot on the west by the church and school house lots, on the south by L. J. Hand's land, on the east by the L. & N. Railroad, being a part of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter section twenty-three (23), township twenty-three (23), range thirteen (13), containing four acres more or less. Also one red and white cow and calf, one dun and white cow and calf, twenty head of goats, two sows and six pigs.

J. J. HONEYCUTT,
Agent and Mortgagee.

The above sale has been postponed to February 15, 1889.

J. J. HONEYCUTT.

Register's Sale.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.
Adam Schuessler, Administrator, &c.,
vs. James A. Dudley, et. al.

By virtue of the confirmation in the Supreme Court of a decree rendered by the Chancellor in vacation on the 23d day of January, 1888, for the seventh district, Northeastern Chancery Division of said State, in the above entitled cause, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry at the courthouse door in Chilton county, on Monday, the 25th day of February, 1888, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described real estate, situated in Clanton, Chilton county, to-wit: Lots 5 and 8 in block No. one on the west side of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

January 24th, 1889.

W. E. STEWART,
jan 31-3w Register.

Notice!

No claim against the county will hereafter be allowed or ordered paid by the Board of County Commissioners unless properly contracted for and itemized according to law.

February 1[illegible], 188[illegible]. 3t

REDUCTIONS!
Bargains! Big Drives!
Our Grand Clearance Sale is still in full blast!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
Including a Complete Line of
Men's, Boy's and Children's Clothing,
Hats, Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Trunks, Valises, &c.,
HAVE BEEN SLAUGHTERED.
Our keen edged knife has made DEEP CUTS. Our former low prices have been shattered. We want room, and the Goods must move cost what it may.
CALL EARLY.
Very Respectfully,
J. BLACH & SONS,
Proprietors of the Fair and Square and Strictly One Price Clothing and Furnishing House, 1910 First Avenue Birmingham, Ala.
P. S.—All children visiting the Fair and Square will be presented with a beautiful chromo. dec 20

I. N. LANGSTON,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.,)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—
I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.
☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.
oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜
nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.
Lyman & Stone.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Blank Books, - Letter Presses,
PRINTERS' STOCK.
Fine Stationery a Specialty.
2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
dec5 ay

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Bogacki & McDonald,
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door Glass, Paints and Oils, Artists' Materials,
Pictures and Frames, Window Shades.
119 COMMERCE STREET, Wholesale Block.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
nov1-[illegible]

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST.
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.
[feb 14 3]

Clanton High School
Will be opened on the first Monday in September and will continue nine scholastic months. The session will be divided into two terms. The first ending Friday before the first Monday in February, and the second will begin on the following Monday and will end with May. We will thoroughly prepare young men and ladies for college or give them a certificate of graduation. We expect to be assisted by an accomplished lady. Patronage is earnestly desired. Very Respectfully,
aug16 A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.
Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER.
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

M. ISRAEL,
Leading Tailor.
1916 First Ave., Down Stairs.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Keeps constantly in stock a full line of
Elegant Goods.
ready to be made up in the latest style and with the best workmanship. Perfect fit and entire satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a trial. [mar 24-y

REDINGTON
Photographer
Portraits in
Crayon, Pastel, Water
COLORS AND
INDIA INK
of the Highest artistic merit.
2003 and 2005 Second Ave.
Branch of 1915 Sec. Avenue.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best
Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION
PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.
The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.
CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.
Easy and pleasant to use.
Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
nov22-y

ALLEGHER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
FROM $35. to $55.
[illegible]

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

To Pit Potatoes.

First clean the ground and pile up the potatoes in a cone; then place rye straw on the cone with butts on the ground; then dig a trench all round the pile and put the earth on the straw till you get to the top of the cone; then leave a small part without earth for ventilation through the tops of the straw where they meet together. Place straw on the earth, and put straw ropes on to hold it in place. Over all put a straw cap, made by putting a band on a bundle of straw near the butt and putting it on the cone, fixing it in place with straw ropes. To make the ropes a wisp of straw is put round the end of a hand rake, turn the rake, spin the rope, and when long enough take the loop off the rake and peg it to the ground. Pass the rope round and over the cone. The potatoes always keep well.—*New York Herald.*

Butter Packed in Brine.

Last season we packed our surplus butter on the following plan and found when we sold in December, when the butter was unpacked for sale, it came out just as fresh and well tasted as it was when packed. We adopted the following method: Bought new pork barrels, scalded them thoroughly with boiling water three different times, the last time covered the barrel with a cloth to keep in the steam. Let stand until the water cools, then rinse out the barrel with cold water and the barrel is ready for use. We made a strong brine by boiling that would float an egg, skimmed off any scum that was on top and let it stand over night. In the morning the brine would be as clear as crystal. Butter was salted in the usual way, one ounce to the pound. Made into five to six pound rolls, wrapped carefully up in cheesecloth and tied with cotton wrapping twine to keep the cloth in place. The rolls were then packed into the barrels and covered with the brine and kept covered. The air was not allowed to come in contact with it again until unpacked. And my opinion is, right here is where the secret lies; in keeping the air excluded no foul odors can get to it. Some might think the butter would get too salty in such strong brine. Not one bit of danger if the butter has been properly handled before going into the barrel. We make our butter on the granular plan and press it solidly together. As I informed you in my article on butter-making last season, we packed several barrels in this way, and it was in the brine four or five months, and not a fault found to a pound of it. I have no doubt that butter packed in this way can be shipped to any market in the United States or Europe if ordinary care is taken not to let it lie exposed to the hot sun. Butter can be packed in this way in firkins or any vessel that will hold the brine.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

A Study of Shingling.

In my youth I helped to take down a barn which my father inherited from his mother, and which had stood forty years without reshingling. The shingles were of a style long gone out of use, 4 ft. 4 in. long, laid 2 ft. to the weather, with a narrow edge lap, and fastened with only one nail to each shingle upon narrow hewn ribs, 2 ft. apart, from centre to centre. The shingles were shaven thin, except the lap-edge of the exposed portion, and the roof, when new, was not over about half an inch thick in the thickest parts. But these shingles, after forty years of exposure, still shed water well, and were almost as sound as when laid, except immediately upon the ribs. This experience led to a sort of life-long study of roofs. I have seen shingles laid upon closely-matched boards; into freshly-laid mortar; over paper; over old shingles upon very narrow ribs, and all the way from three thicknesses to more than four and a half. My belief is that shingles laid upon narrow ribs, so as to expose the under side of them to the free circulation of air, and just as much to the weather as is possible and properly cover all the joints, will last longer and do better service than those laid by any of the more expensive methods. I believe there is a double economy in thin roofs.

Reshingling by laying new shingles over the old ones is a not infrequent practice, but false economy. In sight of where I sit is a building so treated, but the entire roof went to rapid decay and was removed in a very few years. During the past year an article on "laying shingles" was widely published and met with much approval, evidently because of the learned manner in which the writer, a Michigan man, makes it as clear as mud that by laying 18-inch shingles only 4 inches to the weather a very large saving is effected. Of course, if three courses of shingles are laid in place of two the roof must be 50 per cent. thicker and must cost 50 per cent. more for shingles, nails and labor. How anybody but a shingle-maker or dealer can figure an economy out of that is beyond my comprehension, but the writer claims to do it, and many people claim to be able to see it. In laying 18-inch shingles 6 inches to the weather, with well-broken joints, every joint in the exposed course has two thicknesses of shingles under it, and I never knew such a roof to leak a drop. The extra 50 per cent. of shingles is not only a needless waste but it causes a more rapid decay of the shingles, and more frequent reshingling becomes a necessity.—*New York Tribune.*

Farm and Garden Notes

Roup and diphtheria are much the same—the result of colds.

A dairy cow must be made comfortable or you will get but little milk.

There is no question but that fecundity can be increased by breeding and selection.

In winter skim milk is good for the calves after they have past their second month.

One bushel of shelled corn is equal to two cubic feet of good, sound, dry corn in the ear.

An application of dry manure, it is said, will stop the bleeding of wounds on stock.

A small dish of charcoal placed in your meat larder will keep the articles sweet and wholesome almost as well as ice.

A box containing a peck of freshly-burnt lime, placed in a damp cellar, will absorb the moisture and keep the cellar dry.

If water will freeze in your hen-house it is too cold and you cannot make your hens profitable for their eggs this winter.

A dairyman whose object has been to make "butter as good as it could be made" without reference to cost or any other consideration, testifies that it has paid him a remarkable profit.

Large numbers of ducks are now raised in small yards with no water but that in the drinking vessels, and they thrive and do wonderfully well. The Pekin is the most popular variety for this purpose.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Rice Cooked to Perfection.

Rice should be cooked in a milk boiler, then there is no danger of scorching. There are many methods of cooking this, and it is often served as a vegetable. We have found the easiest way the following: Wash one cup of rice and put on to cook with two cups of cold water and a level teaspoonful of salt. Cover and keep constantly cooking, and at the end of one hour it is ready for the table, every kernel perfect and soft. Do not stir it; it breaks the kernels. It is a good plain dessert, especially for delicate stomachs, with or without sugar and cream and raisins.—*New York Observer.*

Sovereign Food for Invalids.

Milk is the sovereign food upon which physicians depend to nourish their patients through serious illness. Go into the room of the average patient, and you will find somewhere in it—on a chair, at the head of the bed, on the "window sill," or a convenient table—milk which has been standing in its glass for a longer or shorter time, possibly for some hours. To leave milk in the sick room is one of the worst habits a nurse can have, and only the most slovenly are ever guilty of it. When your patient wants milk, go to the chest, or suitable place where it is kept, and pour out into a glass made as clean as possible, the quantity which you think is needed—no more. Let him take what he wants, and then at once throw what remains away, and wash out the glass. Never leave it in the sick room a minute. The same rule hold good with all invalid food.—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

Starching Clothes.

Prepare the starch for the linen by allowing one tablespoonful of good starch to each shirt, collar and pair of cuffs to be starched, and dissolving it in a little cold water. Add a little dissolved blueing and a small piece of laundry wax. A favorite substitute for the wax is made by melting together equal parts each of spermaceti, white wax and paraffine into a cake, and adding a small piece of this. It at once prevents the polishing-irons from sticking, and aids in securing a polish.

Stir this dissolved starch, and pour boiling water over it until it is clear but stiff. Make this starch much thinner by the addition of water, for starching dresses, skirts, aprons and laces.

To starch shirts, collars or cuffs, lay the piece to be starched on a clean, smooth board, and rub in all the stiff starch it will absorb. Rub off superfluous starch on the right side and hang up to dry, as free from wrinkles as possible, either in the sun or near a hot fire. —*Youth's Companion.*

A Model Kitchen.

It is possible nowadays, says an authority, by spending money lavishly, so to build a kitchen that the most ingenious of servants cannot keep it otherwise than clean. One need not waste upon her unappreciative soul the costly tiles with which one lines the bath room, but may substitute for them the glazed bricks that are as highly polished, and that will make the floor, the chimney, the walls, if desired, and even the ceiling, as easy to clean as a breakfast plate. Once built, no whitewasher and no painter would be needed for such a room, no smoke need cling to its walls for an instant, and no odor of cooking would be perceptible in it, even if it were used for generations. And the temperature of such a room need not reach the great height unavoidable with plastered walls, which permit the warmth of the chimney to be perceptible through their surface, and thus both the good health and the good temper of the cook would be maintained. As for coloring, such a kitchen may be precisely what one pleases, for the bricks are made in all hues, and they may be laid in patterns or in wide surfaces of one tint from floor to ceiling. Lastly, as such a room would be fireproof, a sliding or swinging iron door would so isolate it that no kerosene-quickened fire and no careless upsetting of lard could bring destruction to the room itself of which a little water would not clear it.—*Scientific American.*

Recipes.

GINGER COOKIES.—Two cups of molasses, one cup of melted lard, one of boiling water, three spoonfuls of ginger, with flour enough to make a stiff dough. Roll thin and bake in a quick oven.

MUFFINS.—One pint of milk, two beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, flour enough to make a batter that will drop from the spoon.

BROWN BREAD.—Two cups of molasses, two cups of buttermilk, two cups of corn meal, one and one-half cups of white flour, three cups of brown flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls of soda. Cover up as air tight as possible in a mold, and boil hard for three hours.

HASHED POTATOES.—Cut some cold boiled potatoes into small slices, butter a shallow baking dish, put in potatoes about half an inch deep, sprinkle with pepper, salt and bits of butter, pour enough milk over to cover them all and bake in a brisk oven till quite brown.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, four eggs, four cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Cream butter and sugar together, add the beaten yolks, then the milk, flour with the baking powder sifted through it, and last the beaten whites. Flavoring. Bake in one loaf.

BROWNED CAULIFLOWER.—Beat together two eggs, a little salt, four tablespoons of sweet cream, and a small quantity of grated bread crumbs well moistened with a little milk, until of the consistency of batter. Steam the cauliflower until it is tender, but not fallen to pieces. Separate it into small bunches, dip each top in the prepared mixture, and place in nice order in pudding dish. Brown in an oven, and serve hot.

STEAMED SPINACH.—Wash well and put it into a saucepan, after it has been well drained. Add no water but cover the pan closely and cook until done. Then take it from the pan, chop fine, adding half a cup of cream or milk, and a tablespoonful of butter; return to saucepan and cook three minutes longer adding a little ham essence, if you have it. If not it is quite good without. Serve and garnish with hard-boiled eggs cut in slices.

MASHED POTATOES WITH BACON.—Cut into a saucepan, in small pieces, one-quarter of a pound of bacon and an onion and place over the fire. Tie together several branches of parsley, one of thyme, two bay leaves, placing within a couple of cloves, and when the onion commences to color place these in the saucepan and pour in one pint of water. Wash, peel, and cut in quarters eight potatoes, season with a pinch of pepper and nutmeg, and add these to the contents of the pan. When the potatoes are thoroughly cooked remove the parsley with its seasoning, mash the potatoes well in the pan, and this dish is prepared.

Steps are being taken for an exhibition of California fruit in London.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

Education of Japanese Women.

The better class of Japanese women are by no means uneducated. They receive, I am told, a better training than the women of any other Oriental nation, and they are better treated than those of any other Asiatic nation. The Japanese girl can, as a rule, read and write Japanese. She learns all about household matters, and she takes the whole charge of the household. This is her sphere, and she is known as the honorable mistress of the household. Her husband has no right to be meddling with the cooking stove. She pays the servants and the market bills. In the case of the poorer merchants she often acts as one of the clerks in the stores and takes the place of the husband when he is not present. In the country you will find her often working in the fields, and at Nikko I saw great numbers of women who acted as the leaders of pack horses carrying copper and goods up and down the mountains. Still, I think the women here have an easier time than those of the lower classes of Germany or Holland, and you see fewer labor-hardened faces among the other sex here than you do in many of the countries of Europe.

The wife is, however, after all but little better than a servant of the husband, and the ties of marriage and divorce are here so loose that he can dispense with her at pleasure Marriage in Japan is not attended with the solemnity and religious ceremony of the American wedding. It is a civil contract and the negotiations for it go on, as a rule, through the parents. The young man and woman have no preliminary courtship, and the seeing one another for one or two times is the only chance they have of deciding whether there is any compatibility of temperament.—*Frank G. Carpenter.*

Successful American Women.

About ten years ago a family consisting of mother and three daughters came to Paris from the United States for the purpose of educating the girls and giving them special advantages in the work which they had undertaken. The mother was American, the father, then deceased, a German, but the daughters, who were very young at this time, were thoroughly American in pluck, and in their determination to get on and make the most of their opportunities. I will pass over the years of trial and struggle this brave little family endured before they began to experience the benefit of their many sacrifices, or before they began to meet with the recognition their talents deserved. To-day, however, one daughter is a rising artist with a much praised picture in last year's salon, for which she received "honorable mention;" the second daughter is the only woman physician in France who has been admitted to the most famous surgical hospital here in Paris, and is now the wife of a distinguished young scientist, who takes her name with his own. The third girl —a charming young woman she is, too —chose astronomy for her profession, and is at this moment the only woman employed at the observatory here; in fact, the only one of her sex who has been intrusted with the responsible position of an "observing" astronomer regularly employed by the Government. This is an uncommon record for one family, especially so in a country where the progress of women in the higher professions is still viewed with surprise, and any advance outside of the beaten tracks thought revolutionary, not to say unfeminine, in the extreme.—*Boston Herald.*

Nature's Cosmetic.

No surer preventive of wrinkles or a worn-looking skin can be obtained than sleep at the proper times or at odd moments, but of course this does not apply to the sleep obtained by artificial means. Healthful and natural slumber is of all remedies for a skin prematurely old the best, and the society belle who has the good of her complexion at heart will contrive a regular rest daily, if possible at a stated hour. One of the most famous beauties of the day, the wife of a well-known artist, and whose social life is not altogether one of inclination, since there are actual duties involved in it, told me that she made it a rule to sleep daily after her afternoon exercises from six to seven, arising refreshed and ready for the duties of the evening, while she was certain that the delicate texture of her skin had been preserved by this means. Certain it is that at forty years of age this woman has the peculiar bloom of a girl of twenty. "Beauty sleep" is only so-called because among the women of the Orient the practice of early sleep at night was cultivated, and in Paris there are few belles who do not take a siesta before attending a ball. Of course, the busy houskeeper will smile at suggestions which her home and often her nursery make impossible, but I am inclined to think that with a little effort even such a one could contrive a brief period of rest which might recuperate not only the complexion but the spirits of the governing head of the house.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Fashion Notes.

Only black crocheted buttons are used.

Twisted wire bracelets are again in vogue.

Cloth is a favorite material for day dresses.

Large silver waist buckels are a fancy of the hour.

Parisiennes are again wearing long pendant earrings.

India cashmere in white or some light tint is a favorite cloth.

Velvet by the yard is a good substitute for galloons and appliques.

Pale almond-colored brocade, made up in conjunction with golden-brown velvet, is a late French fancy.

A tasty cloak is of white and gold brocade lined with pink plush and adorned with pink marabout bands.

Black furs are much used on wraps, cloaks, jackets, and redingotes of Roman red, moss green, terra cotta, or reseda.

Dinner gowns are made in various fashions, with low jackets and sleeves, with V-shaped bodices and with the classic draperies.

Quilting is being largely introduced into children's garments, especially the old-fashioned patterns, such as the diamond medical wool.

The fancy for green extends to dinner costumes, many of the handsomest being of that color, or combining green with copper red, Venetian pink, old rose or black.

The richest black costumes are made of brocaded silk, in combination with faille peau de soie, or plain velvet. The plain material is always used for the lower skirt.

The large, square knee buckles of the olden time are utilized as belt buckles by young ladies who are so fortunate as to gain possession of these ornaments of their ancestors.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Be active in public service.

Three things to do—think, live, and act.

Be the same thing that ye would be called.

The world itself is too small for the covetous.

Fair words break never a bone; foul words many a one.

The simple faith of a little child is the world's truest homage.

Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance, and ingratitude.

There is nothing which is bringing us opportunity but is also bringing us danger.

We are told to let our light shine, and if it does, the light will be its own witness.

An opportunity improved is a danger avoided. An opportunity neglected is a danger not met.

It is great guilt in any one to allow what mental faculties he may possess to become rusty from disuse, or to submit them implicitly to another.

Shallow things are capable only of the mystery of darkness. The most genuine and profound things you may bring forth into the fullest light, and let the sunshine batter them through and through.

Sometimes ideas are made flesh; they breathe upon us with warm breath; they touch us with soft, responsive hands; they look upon us with sad, sincere eyes, and speak to us in appealing tones.

America's Finest Aqueducts.

Up to the present time the finest aqueduct in use in America is the Croton; but this will be surpassed by the new aqueduct now in course of construction on lines parallel with it. The Croton aqueduct was begun in 1837 and finished in 1842, at a cost, including the means of distribution, of $10,875,000. The length of the conduit from the impounding to the receiving reservoirs in the Central Park is 38½ miles, for 88 of which the conduit is built of stone, brick and cement, arched above and below, is 8 feet and 5 inches high, 6¼ feet wide at the bottom and 7½ at the top. The water crosses Harlem River in two cast-iron pipes 3 feet in diameter, and one wrought iron pipe 7 feet 6 inches in diameter laid upon High Bridge in magnificent granite arcades 1460 feet long and 114 high. High Bridge comprises fifteen arches, seven of which have fifty feet span and eight of those over the river eighty feet span. The greatest capacity of the aqueduct is 115,000,000 gallons per day, but for the first six years after its completion the water used was only 18,000,000 gallons per day. Twelve years ago the daily supply had risen to 88,000,000 gallons and at the present time it is between 95,000,000 and 100,000,000 gallons. It has long, however, been inadequate to the demands of the city, with its ever growing population, and about four years ago work was commenced on the new aqueduct, which is now nearly completed. The trouble up to the present time has been not so much with the Croton aqueduct as with the supply of water. The supply is drawn from Croton River, a stream that flows into the Hudson a short distance above Sing Sing. The river was arrested by a dam forty feet high, and made to form what has since been called Croton Lake. For the purpose of the new aqueduct, it has been decided to collect the entire water supply of the Croton water-shed, and for this purpose three more dams are building across the Croton and subsidiary valleys. The length of the new aqueduct from the impounding reservoirs to the receiving reservoirs is thirty-three and one-eighth miles, and the water, instead of being carried over the Harlem River by a bridge, as in the case of the old aqueduct, is carried under the river by a siphon. At its lowest point the conduit is over 300 feet below the surface of the earth. The conduit has an inside area equal to that of a circle fourteen feet in diameter and its capacity will be 250,000,000 gallons per day. This will give, with the old aqueduct, a total water supply of over 350,000,000 gallons per day. The actual cost of the new aqueduct, up to May 1, 1888, was $17,-16 ,000, and it is expected that an expenditure of $1,500,000 more will be required to complete it. This is exclusive of the cost of the dam yet to be built. The aqueduct proper is finished, and only the finishing touches remain to be put on. It will be opened for use next summer.

Other notable aqueducts in this country are the Washington aqueduct and the Cochituate of Boston. The former supplies the cities of Washington and Georgetown with water from the Potomac. Its capacity is 70,000,000 gallons per day. It was constructed by the United States Government at a cost of $3,000,000, and has several fine arcades, of which the most notable is the one across Cabin John Creek, which is a single granite arch 100 feet high and 220 feet long. The cities of Chicago and Milwaukee obtain their water supply from the lake. The water of Lake Michigan is brought into each city by a tunnel from a sufficient distance off shore to insure its being pure, and is then pumped up into surface reservoirs, whence it is distributed in the usual manner. The Chicago tunnel is three miles long, that of Milwaukee is shorter. Arrangements have recently been made to increase the water supply of Chicago. —*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Gigantic Transportation Company.

A gigantic river transportation company has been formed in Pittsburg by wealthy capitalists, with the intention of entering into competition with railroad companies for the freight business of the West and the Lake Superior iron trade, so far as the quantities used by Pittsburg mills are concerned. The company will put on a line of powerful steamers and will own several barges. At St. Louis it will co-operate with the "Diamond J." line of Mississippi River steamers plying between that city and St. Paul. At the latter place it is intended to erect large ore docks. Ore will be brought from the ore mines overland and loaded into barges at St. Paul and will be brought by river to Pittsburg. By this means, it is claimed, ore can be brought to Pittsburg much cheaper than by lake. There is less handling than by the old route, and the difference of time will be in favor of the new route.

The company also expects to be able to bring Alabama and Tennessee ore in successful competition with other ore, thus opening up a new supply territory for Pittsburg. It expects to have traffic arrangements with one or two roads west of St. Louis, which will enable it to receive freight for inland western points. Later on it may also bid for the transportation of grain from the West to the seaboard, and traffic arrangements can be made from this point East.—*New York Times.*

"Court the fresh air day and night," says a medical exchange. That's good advice for the girls, but if you are a young man you had better court the fresh [illegible].—[illegible]

Evarts' Fad.

The administration of the grandson of "Old Tippecanoe" is to have a pleasant surprise. It is the inauguration of a "log cabin and hard cider" social campaign by Senator Evarts. Mr. Evarts purchased a beautiful tract of land on the Maryland side of the Potomac, just north of the old bastion and casemated granite Fort Washington, almost opposite Mount Vernon, and eleven miles from the capital. The cabin is sixty feet long, twenty-five feet wide and twelve feet between the joints. It is fashioned after the Tippecanoe campaign order of architecture of forty odd years ago. It is built of logs hewn in the forest of the estate and raised and chinked in the olden style. It has the characteristic chimney and fireplace, 4x7 feet, capable of receiving hickory logs cut on the estate to that traditional and historic length. The interior arrangement is suggestive of hospitality and good cheer, the dining room, which is 30x25 feet, being the salient feature of the plan. A sitting room and library and sleeping rooms occupy the rest of the space. The commodious kitchen, with great fireplace and cranes and spits and servants' quarters, occupies an adjunct to the main structure. Overhead is a loft which will be rendered accessible by an automatic hoist and can be utilized as a stowaway for any of the guests who may grow fatigued or stumble by the way. The interior of the cabin, unlike the primitive originals, will be finished in native woods from the place, worked in oil. The native products of the estate are wild ducks from the estuarys, possums among the gum trees of the forest, coons in the hollows and sweet potatoes and peanuts on the uplands.

Footprints of Amphibians.

Professor Bickmore, in his lecture on "The Period of Reptiles and Mammals," in the Museum of Natural History, New York, presented on a screen illustrations of the foot-prints of one of the amphibians of the coal period. The illustration was a drawing from the great slab of blue stone which belongs to the museum, and was taken from the stone quarry at Turner's Fall, Mass. The animal itself, Mr. Bickmore explained, was one of those which roamed in great numbers along the Connecticut valley during the carboniferous period. This one had left its footprints in the mud, and the impression having been subsequently filled with sand, the cast was preserved when the clay became hardened into stone.

From fossils of the animal, which have been obtained in other portions of the valley, it appears to have had an elongated body, about fourteen feet long, on four legs. It moved mainly on the hind feet, the forelegs being shorter, and lived partly in the water and partly on the banks of the stream. At that time and until a later period in the age of mammals, the lecturer showed by the drawings of the coast survey, the coast of New York extended fully 100 miles into the ocean south of its present line. The ocean steamers of to-day, in approaching the Narrows, follow the old channel of the Hudson River, which, previous to the subsidence of the land, as shown by the sea-soundings, flowed into the sea through a deep valley and over a steep cliff of great height, and must have formed a magnificent cataract. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

GEORGE MILLER, the preacher actor, is at present in Australia, endeavoring to create more or less excitement by discussions on the relative morality of the clergy and the stage. He manages to get himself in the papers occasionally, and when he does, his acquaintances in this country are deluged with copies of the papers containing the paragraphs.

When disease racks the frame, when sores cover the person, when aches are in every joint, when the muscles are soft and flabby, when the least exertion gives fatigue, when the mind is filled with gloom and despondency, what is there in life worth living, and yet many eke out just such a miserable existence, living only for those who love them. When it is generally known that Brown's Iron Bitters will cure the above disorders how many hearts will be made glad! How many homes made happy.

Baltimore in one day last week, shipped 382,000 bushels of grain to Europe.

"Consumption can be Cured."

Dr. J. S. COMBS, Owensville, Ohio, says: "I have given SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophospites to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of Lung disease, and advanced to that stage when Coughs, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent pulse, fever and Emaciation. All these cases have increased in weight from 16 to 28 lbs., and are not now needing any medicine."

Wannamaker distributed $140,000 among his employes as their share of profits for 1888.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

A Remedy for Indigestion.

For ladies and children whose taste cannot be offended with impunity, Hamburg Figs form a remedy for constipation, indigestion, piles and liver complaints which is as pleasant to take as it is effective in use. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

ALL irregularities relieved and cured and much suffering saved to woman by use of Bradfield's Female Regulator. By druggists.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

A Fair Trial

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla will convince any reasonable person that it does possess great medicinal merit. We do not claim that every bottle will accomplish a miracle, but we do know that nearly every bottle, taken according to directions, does produce positive benefit. Its peculiar curative power is shown by many remarkable cures.

"I was run down from close application to work, but was told I had malaria and was dosed with quinine, etc., which was useless. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now feeling strong and cheerful."—W. B. [illegible], 381 Spring Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DIAMOND VERA-CURA
FOR DYSPEPSIA.
A POSITIVE CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND ALL Stomach Troubles Arising Therefrom.

Your Druggist or General Dealer will get Vera-Cura for you if not already in stock, or it will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md.

Ely's Cream Balm,
Is worth $1000 to any Man, Woman or Child suffering from
CATARRH.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE [illegible]

B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm.)

It is easy to mislead suffering humanity, and yet too often the best literary talent is prostituted to further the sales of some worthless patent medicine. Theory and logic exert a great influence upon a superficial thinker, but the earnest seeker after truth concerning the merit of a remedy demands experimental knowledge, and to him the plain words of former sufferers come with more force than all the theory and all the logic that can be presented. Read the following truths:

NEAL'S LANDING, Fla., January 5, 1889.
Blood Balm Company:

Dear Friends—I have nearly used four bottles of B. B. B., and certainly found great relief. The broken out places on my limbs have healed up, and my general health never was better. My appetite is now good, and everything I eat agrees with me. May the good Lord bless you in your great and good work in helping the sick and suffering ones of earth.

Yours in love, WILLIAM B. TALLEY,
Elder M. E. Church, South.

A testimonial such as the above could not be bought with gold. It is the gratuitous outpouring of a soul whose body has been brought safely through great suffering by the use of B. B. B. Fictitious or paid-for certificates may be published by others, but never by the Blood Balm Company.

New York has a school for educating the horses used in its fire service.

It Makes You Hungry

"I have used Paine's Celery Compound and it has had a salutary effect. It invigorated the system and I feel like a new man. It improves the appetite and facilitates digestion." J. T. COPELAND, Primus, S. C.

Spring medicine means more now-a-days than it did ten years ago. The winter of 1888-89 has left the nerves *all fagged out*. The nerves must be strengthened, the blood purified, liver and bowels regulated. Paine's Celery Compound—*the Spring medicine of to-day*—does all this, as nothing else can. *Prescribed by Physicians, Recommended by Druggists, Endorsed by Ministers, Guaranteed by the Manufacturers to be*

The Best Spring Medicine.

"In the spring of 1887 I was all run down. I would get up in the morning with so tired a feeling, and was so weak that I could hardly get around. I bought a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and before I had taken it a week I felt very much better. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who need a building up and strengthening medicine." Mrs. B. A. DOW, Burlington, Vt.

Paine's Celery Compound

is a unique tonic and appetizer. Pleasant to the taste, quick in its action, and without any injurious effect, it gives that rugged health which makes everything taste good. It cures dyspepsia and kindred disorders. Physicians prescribe it. $1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES *Color anything any color. Never Fail! Always sure!*

LACTATED FOOD *Nourishes babies perfectly. The Physicians' favorite.*

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A WATCH

Should send for our new illustrated catalogue for 1889, which we send free.

J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers,
47 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

Swift's Specific cured me of malignant Blood Poison after I had been treated in vain with old so-called remedies of Mercury and Potash. S. S. S. not only cured the Blood Poison, but relieved the Rheumatism [illegible] was caused by the poisonous minerals. GEO. BOVELL, 2423 3d Avenue, N. Y.

Nine years ago Scrofula attacked two of my children, and they were badly afflicted with the disease, which resisted the treatment of my family physician. I was persuaded to use Swift's Specific by seeing an account of cures in my county paper. The improvement was apparent from the first few doses, and in a short time my children were cured, and are still sound and well. JOHN WILLIAMS, Lexington, Va.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is entirely a vegetable remedy, and is the only medicine which permanently cures Scrofula, Blood Humors, Cancer and Contagious Blood Poison. Send for Books on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free.
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BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR
Cures all Diseases Peculiar to Women!
BOOK TO "WOMAN" MAILED FREE.
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Write for circulars. HEEBS IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW MILLS. $160
FARMERS' SAW MILL.
With Universal Log Beam and Simultaneous Set Works, also Engines, Wood Planers. Manufactured by SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM, N. C.

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The most successful and certain cure for DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, NAUSEA, CONSTIPATION and SICK HEADACHE. Insist on your Druggist getting it for you, or send $1 to the manufacturers.
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To the first person sending us $1 for 25 packets of Flower Seeds, 10 packets most beautiful Flower Seeds, 15 packets of the choicest Vegetable Seed. Beans, Peas, Radish, Parsnip, Tomato, Cabbage, Onion, Turnip, Beet, Musk Melon, Cucumber, Celery, Pepper and Lettuce, one packet each. Remember, we make you a present of the Organ as you get the worth of your money in Seeds. We do this to get every one reading this "Ad." to buy their Seeds of us. The one sending the first nearest guess as to the number of grains or kernels in a half pound of Coffee gets the Organ, which will be sent by freight, securely packed. Mail it to-day. Write to-day. Send postal note, money or registered letter. We will not compete with firms selling old trashy seeds at cut rates. We sell only the best at reasonable prices. Address plainly IRVING H. SWINK, Seedsman, Bloomington, Ill. [illegible] Send green [illegible] packets and one [illegible] on a separate piece of paper. [illegible] this paper.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE PRICE 25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

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The Tea that has gained such a reputation at Expositions.

The proprietors of HE-NO Tea are Martin Gillet & Co., a house established at Baltimore in 1811.

Mention this paper and send your address for a 25 cent book, free by mail, charmingly illustrated, entitled "Tea Gossip," which tells all about Tea, how it is made in China, and exposing its humbug.

Send in silver or stamps, ten cents for an eighth of a pound sample package of HE-NO Tea.

Address MARTIN GILLET & Co.,
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IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON arms. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of best quality wrought steel, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock, they are unrivaled for finish, durability and accuracy. Do not be deceived by cheap malleable cast-iron imitations which are often sold for the genuine article and are not only unreliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents and are guaranteed perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application.
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Mention this paper. Springfield, Mass.

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We offer an easy way to make hundreds of dollars between now and July 1st, 1889. We pay Good Wages, besides offering $500 as a free present to the person who shall do the best work for us; $400 to the second, and so on down. These prizes are EXTRA compensation to the best workers. A good chance to pay off that mortgage, secure a home, or start housekeeping.
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Where is it first found in the BIBLE?
$825 IN PRIZES! First correct answer will receive a $[illegible] Gold Watch; 2nd, 3rd and 4th, each a $10 Gold Watch; 5th, 6th [illegible] Diamond ring or stud. Next 20 Solid Gold Rings. Next 100 $2 Filled Gold Rings. Each person must send 25c. silver or stamps to pay expenses of advertising [illegible] Cat. and a Solid Rolled Gold Ring like cut—send price $1. Only "Cash" letters can'd. Prizes given and first winners' names published Mar. 15, '89.
WE PAY CASH FOR OLD GOLD and SILVER, Jewelry, Watches and scraps. "Pick up the pieces," and send us by registered mail, and receive check by return mail. TRY A BOX OF JEWELERS' SAW-DUST with full directions for cleaning your Jewelry and Gems at home, and saving you expense and trouble. Price, 15c. in stamps. Address all answers and orders to HART JEWELRY CO.,
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RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.
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5 Ton Wagon Scales,
Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for
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Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address
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ASTHMA CURED
German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

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On receipt of postage stamps we will send free by mail the following splendid articles:
One Box of Pure Vaseline, - - 10 cents.
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No Vaseline is genuine unless our name is on the label.
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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34; round, 14 Pills.

GOLD Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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A. N. U. .... Six, '89.

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$500 as a free present to the person who will do the best work for us; $400 to the second, and so on down. These prizes are in addition to compensation to the best workers. Chance to pay off that mortgage, secure or start housekeeping.
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$525 IN PRIZES!
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10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper.
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A LITTLE BOOK of pages, containing solid facts that every man contemplating Building should know before
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CIRCULARS FREE.
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$60.
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CONSUMPTION
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Wages $3 Per Day. Permanent position.
Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Tutt's Pills, Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. 14 Pills.

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Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	100 00

The Chilton View.

W. R. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher.
"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."
TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

Business Notices, Ten Cents per line each insertion.
Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.
Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.
Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.
Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.
The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1889. NUMBER 17.

CAHEEN.

ALL IS OVER

We have finished our Annual Inventory, and we are highly pleased with the results of the year's business. Our sales have been enormous and have trebled themselves in the remarkably short time of 365 days.

THE BOOM

Has never left us. We are always rushed, always crowded and always busy waiting on our multitude of customers—customers who stick, and customers who buy from us because they can get better values for their money at CAHEEN'S than any store in the State—because the assortment at CAHEEN'S is larger and better selected than anywhere else.

2018 and 2020 First Avenue, - - - BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Joy! Joy! Joy!" (A Jubilee Sermon.)

[This jubilee sermon was preached by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D.D., at an especial communion for the reception of 240 persons, making the present communicant membership of the Brooklyn Tabernacle 4408. This was also moving day in that church. The annual rental of pews had just occurred and many of the congregation occupied new places. The pews brought higher premiums this year than ever before, and the income of the church this year will be $33,-804. But both plans are observed in the church. A vast space is kept free from all expense and only a part of the building is mapped off for rent. Dr. Talmage took his text from Luke, xv., 23: "Bring hither the fatted calf and kill it."]

Joy! Joy! Joy! We banquet to-day over this accession of a multitude of souls.

In all ages of the world it has been customary to celebrate joyful events by festivity—the signing of treaties, the proclamation of peace, the Christmas, the marriage. However much on other days of the year our table may have stinted supply, on Thanksgiving Day there must be something bounteous. And all the comfortable homes of Christendom have at some time celebrated joyful events by banquet and festivity.

Something has happened in the old homestead greater than anything that has ever happened before. A favorite son whom the world supposed would become a vagabond and outlaw forever has got tired of sight-seeing and has returned to his father's house. The world said he never would come back. The old man always said his son would come. He had been looking for him day after day and year after year. He knew he would come back. Now, having returned to his father's house, the father proclaims celebration.

There is a calf in the paddock that has been kept up and fed to utmost capacity so as to be ready for some occasion of joy that might come along. Ah! there never will be a grander day on the old homestead than this day. Let the butchers do their work, and the housekeepers bring into the table the smoking meat. The musicians will take their places, and the gay groups will move up and down the floor. All the friends and neighbors are gathered in, and extra supply is sent out to the table of the servants. The father presides at table, and says grace, and thanks God that his long-absent boy is home again. Oh! how they missed him; how glad they are to have him back. One brother indeed stands pouting at the back door and says: "This is a great ado about nothing; this bad boy should have been chastened instead of greeted; veal is too good for him!" But the father says: "Nothing is too good, nothing is good enough." There sits the young man, glad at the hearty reception, but a shadow of sorrow flitting across his brow at the remembrance of the trouble he has seen. All ready now. Let the covers lift. Music. He was dead and he is alive again! He was lost and he is found! By such bold imagery does the Bible set forth the merry-making when a soul comes home to God.

I. First of all there is the new convert's joy. It is no tame thing to become a Christian. The most tremendous moment in a man's life is when he surrenders himself to God. The grandest time on the father's homestead is when the boy comes back. Among the great throng who in the parlors of this church professed Christ one night was a young man who next morning rang my door bell and said: "Sir, I cannot contain myself with the joy I feel. I came here this morning to express it. I have found more joy in five minutes in serving God than in all the years of my prodigality, and I came to say so."

You have seen, perhaps, a man running for his physical liberty and the officers of the law after him, and you saw him escape, or afterward you heard the judge had pardoned him, and how great was the glee of that rescued man; but it is a very tame thing that, compared with the running for one's everlasting life—the terrors of the law after him, but Christ coming in to pardon and bless and rescue and save. You remember John Bunyan in his great story tells how the Pilgrim put his fingers in his ears, and ran, crying: "Life, life, eternal life!" A poor car-driver in this city some years ago, after having had a struggle to support his family, suddenly was informed that a large inheritance was his, and there was joy amounting to bewilderment; but that is a small thing compared with the experience of one when he has put in his hands the title-deed to the joys, the raptures, the splendors of heaven, and he can truly say: "Its mansions are mine, its temples are mine, its songs are mine, its God is mine!"

Oh, it is no tame thing to become a Christian. It is a merry-making. It is the killing of the fatted calf. It is jubilee. You know the Bible never compares it to a funeral, but always compares it to something bright. It is more apt to be compared to a banquet than anything else. It is compared in the Bible to the water—bright, flashing water; to the morning—roseate, fire-worked, mountain-transfigured morning. I wish I could to-day take all the Bible expressions about pardon and peace and life and comfort and hope and Heaven and twist them into one garland, and put it on the brow of the humblest child of God in this assemblage, and cry: "Wear it, wear it now, wear it forever, son of God, daughter of the Lord God Almighty." It is the joy of the new convert! Oh, the [illegible] of the Christian service!

You have seen sometimes a man in a religious assembly get up and give his experience. Well, Paul gave his experience. He arose in the presence of two churches, the church on earth and the church in heaven, and he said: "Now this is my experience: sorrowful, yet always rejoicing—poor, yet making many rich—having nothing, yet possessing all things." If the people in this house this morning knew the joys of the Christian religion, they would all pass over into the kingdom of God the next moment. When Daniel Sandeman was dying of cholera his attendant said: "Have you much pain?" "Oh," he replied, "since I found the Lord I have never had any pain except sin." Then they said to him: "Would you like to send a message to your friends?" "Yes, I would; tell them that only last night the love of Jesus came rushing into my soul like the surges of the sea, and I had to cry out: 'Stop, Lord, it is enough; stop, Lord, enough!'" Oh, the joys of this Christian religion!

Just pass over from those tame joys in which you are indulging—joys of this world—into the raptures of the Gospel. The world cannot satisfy you; you have found that out—Alexander longing for other worlds to conquer, and yet drowned in his own bottle; Byron whipped by disquietudes around the world; Voltaire cursing his own soul while all the streets of Paris were applauding him; Henry II. consuming with hatred against poor Thomas a Beckett—all illustrations of the fact this world cannot make a man happy. The very man who poisoned the pommel of the saddle on which Queen Elizabeth rode, shouted in the street: "God Save the Queen!" One moment the world applauds and the next moment the world anathematizes. Oh, come over into this greater joy, this sublime solace, this magnificent beatitude. The night after the battle of Shiloh, and there were thousands of wounded on the field, and the ambulances had not come, one Christian soldier lying there a-dying under the starlight began to sing:

"There is a land of pure delight,"

And when he came to the next line there were scores of voices uniting:

"Where saints immortal reign."

The song was caught up all through the fields among the wounded, until it was said there were at least ten thousand wounded men reuniting their voices as they came to the verse:

"There everlasting spring abides,
And never-withering flowers;
Death like a narrow stream divides
That heavenly land from ours."

Oh, it is a great religion to live by, and it is a great religion to die by. There is only one heart-throb between you and that religion this morning. Just look into the face of your pardoning God, and surrender yourself for time and for eternity, and He is yours, and heaven is yours, and all is yours. Some of you, like the young man of the text, have gone far astray. I know not the history, but you know it, you know it. When a young man went forth into life, the legend says, his guardian angel went forth with him, and getting him into a field the guardian angel swept a circle clear around where the young man stood. It was a circle of virtue and honor, and he must not step beyond that circle. Armed foes came down, but were obliged to halt at the circle—they could not pass. But one day a temptress with diamonded hand stretched forth and crossed that circle with the hand, and the tempted soul took it, and by that one all grip was brought beyond the circle and died. Some of you have stepped beyond that circle. Would you not like this day by the grace of God to step back? This, I say to you, is your hour of salvation. There was in the closing hours of Queen Anne what is called the clock scene. Flat down on the pillow in helpless sickness she could not move her head or move her hand. She was waiting for the hour when the Ministers of State should gather in angry contest, and, worried and worn out by the coming hour, and in momentary absence of the nurse, in the power, the strange power which delirium sometimes gives one, she arose and stood in front of the clock, and stood there watching the clock when the nurse returned. The nurse said: "Do you see anything peculiar about that clock?" She made no answer, but soon died. There is a clock scene in every history. If some of you would rise from the bed of lethargy and come out from your delirium of sin and look on the clock of your destiny this morning, you would see and hear something you have not seen or heard before, and every tick of the minute, and every stroke of the hour, and every swing of the pendulum would say: "Now, now, now, now!" Oh, come home to your Father's house. Come home, oh, prodigal, from the wilderness. Come home, come home!

II. But I notice that when the prodigal came there was the father's joy. He did not greet him with any formal "How do you do?" He did not come out and say: "You are unfit to enter; go out and wash in the trough by the well, and then you can come in; we have had enough trouble with you." Ah! no. When the proprietor of that estate proclaimed festival, it was an outburst of a father's love and a father's joy. God is your Father. I have not much sympathy with that description of God I sometimes hear, as though He were a Turkish Sultan, hard and unsympathetic, and listening not to the cry of His subjects. A man told me he saw in one of the eastern lands a King riding along, and two men were in altercation, and one charged the other with having eaten his rice; and the King said: "Then slay the man and by post-mortem examination find whether he has eaten the rice." And he was slain. Ah! the cruelty of a scene like that. Our God is not a Sultan, not a Czar, not a despot, but a Father—kind, loving, forgiving, and He makes all heaven ring again when a prodigal comes back. "I have no pleasure," he says, "in the death of him that dieth."

If a man does not get to heaven it is because he will not go there. No difference the color, no difference the history, no difference the antecedents, no difference the surroundings, no difference the sin. When the white horses of Christ's victory are brought out to celebrate the eternal triumph you may ride one of them, and as God is greater than all, His joy is greater, and when a soul comes back there is in his heart the surging of an infinite ocean of gladness, and to express that gladness it takes all the rivers of pleasure, and all the thrones of pomp, and all the ages of eternity. It is a joy deeper than all depth, and higher than all height, and wider than all width, and vaster than all immensity. It overtops, it undergirds, it outweighs all the united splendor and joy of the universe. Who can tell what God's joy is?

You remember reading the story of a King, who on some great day of festivity scattered silver and gold among the people, and sent valuable presents to his courtiers; but methinks when a soul comes back, God is so glad that to express His joy He flings out new worlds into space, and kindles up new suns, and rolls among the white-robed [illegible] of the redeemed a greater hallelujah, while with a voice [illegible] among the mountains of frankincense and is echoed back from the everlasting gates, He cries: "This, my son, was dead, and he is alive again."

At the opening of the Exposition in New Orleans, I saw a Mexican flutist, and he played the solo, and then afterward the eight or ten bands of music, accompanied by the great organ, came in; but the sound of that one flute as compared with all the orchestra was greater than all the combined joy of the universe when compared with the resounding heart of Almighty God.

For ten years a father went three times a day to the depot. His son went off in aggravating circumstances, but the father said: "He will come back." The strain was too much, and his mind parted, and three times a day the father went. In the early morning he watched the train, its arrival, the stepping out of the passengers, and then the departure of the train. At noon he was there again watching the advance of the train, watching the departure. At night, there again; watching the coming, watching the going for ten years. He was sure his son would come back. God has been watching and waiting for some of you, my brothers, ten years, twenty years, thirty years, forty years, perhaps fifty years—waiting, waiting, watching, watching; and if this morning the prodigal should come home, what a scene of gladness and festivity, and how the great Father's heart would rejoice at your coming home. You will come, some of you, will you not? You will, you will!

III. I notice also that when a prodigal comes home there is the joy of the ministers of religion. Oh, it is a grand thing to preach this Gospel. I know there has been a great deal said about the trials and the hardships of the Christian ministry. I wish somebody would write a good, rousing book about the joys of the Christian ministry. Since I entered the profession I have seen more of the goodness of God than I will be able to celebrate in all eternity. I know some boast about their equilibrium, and they do not rise into enthusiasm, and they do not break down with emotion; but I confess to you plainly that when I see a man coming to God, and giving up his sin I feel in body, mind and soul a transport. When I see a man who is bound hand and foot in evil habit emancipated, I rejoice over it as though it were my own emancipation. When to-day in our communion service such throngs of young and old stand at these altars, and in the presence of heaven and earth and hell attest their allegiance to Jesus Christ, I feel a joy something akin to that which the apostle describes when he says: "Whether in the body I cannot tell, or out of the body I cannot tell: God knoweth."

Oh, have not ministers a right to rejoice when a prodigal comes home? They blew the trumpet, and ought they not to be glad of the gathering of the host? They pointed to the full supply, and ought they not to rejoice when souls pant as the hart for the water-brooks? They come forth saying: "All things are now ready;" ought they not to rejoice when the prodigal sits down at the banquet?

Life insurance men will all tell you that ministers of religion as a class live longer than any other. It is confirmed by the statistics of all those who calculate upon human longevity. Why is it? There is more draft upon the nervous system than in any other profession, and their toil is more exhausting. I have seen ministers kept on miserable stipends by parsimonious congregations who wondered at the dullness of the sermons, when the men of God were perplexed almost to death by questions of livelihood, and had not enough nutritious food to keep any fire in their temperament. No fuel, no fire. I have sometimes seen the inside of the life of many of the American clergyman—never accepting their hospitality, because they cannot afford it; but I have seen them struggle on with salaries of five and six hundred dollars a year—the average less than that—their struggle well depicted by the Western missionary who says in a letter: "Thank you for your last remittance; until it came we had not any meat in our house for one year; and all last winter, although it was a severe winter, our children wore their summer clothes." And these men of God I find in different parts of the land, struggling against annoyances and exasperations innumerable; some of them week after week entertaining agents who have maps to sell, and submitting themselves to all styles of annoyance, and yet without complaint, and cheerful of soul. How do you account for the fact that these life insurance men tell us that ministers as a class live longer than any others? It is because of the joy of their work, the joy of the harvest field, the joy of greeting prodigals home to their Father's house.

We are in sympathy with all innocent hilarities. We can enjoy a hearty song, and we can be merry with the merriest; but those of us who have toiled in the service are ready to testify that all these joys are tame compared with the satisfaction of seeing men enter the kingdom of God. The great eras of every minister are the outpourings of the Holy Ghost, and I thank God I have seen eighteen of them. Thank God, thank God!

IV. I notice also when the prodigal comes back all earnest Christians rejoice. If you stood on Montauk Point and there was a hurricane at sea, and it was blowing toward the shore, and a vessel crashed into the rocks and you saw people get ashore in the life-boats and the very last man got on the rocks in safety, you could not control your joy. And it is a glad time when the Church of God sees men who are tossed on the ocean of their sins plant their feet on the rock Christ Jesus.

Oh, when prodigals come home just hear those Christians sing. Just hear those Christians pray. It is not a stereotyped supplication we have heard over and over again for twenty years, but a putting of the case in the hands of God with an importunate pleading. No long prayers. Men never pray at great length unless they have nothing to say and their hearts are hard and cold. All the prayers in the Bible that were answered were short prayers: "God be merciful to me a sinner." "Lord, that I may receive my sight." "Lord, save me or I perish." The longest prayer, Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the Temple, less than eight minutes in length, according to the ordinary rate of enunciation.

And just hear them pray now that the prodigals are coming home. Just see them shake hands. No putting forth of the four tips of the fingers in a formal way, but a hearty grasp, where the muscles of the heart seem to clench the fingers of one hand around the other. And then see those Christian faces, how illumined they are. And see that old man get up and with the same voice that he sung fifty years ago in the old meeting-house, say: "Now, Lord, lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." There was a man of Keith who was hurled into prison in time of persecution, and one day he got off his shackles and he came and stood by the prison door, and when the jailer was opening the door, with one stroke he struck down the man who had incarcerated him. Passing along the streets of London, he wondered where his family was. He did not dare to ask lest he excite suspicion, but, passing along a little way from the prison, he saw a Keith tankard, a cup that belonged to the family from generation to generation—he saw it in a window. His family, hoping that some day he would get clear, came and lived as near as they could to the prison house, and they set that Keith tankard in the window, hoping he would see it; and he came along and saw it, and knocked at the door, and went in, and the long-absent family were all together again. Oh, if you would start for the kingdom of God to-day, I think some of you would find nearly all your friends and and nearly all your families around the holy tankard of the holy communion—fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters around that sacred tankard which commemorates the love of Jesus Christ our Lord. Oh, it will be a great communion day when your whole family sits around the sacred tankard. One on earth, one in heaven.

V. Once more I remark, that when the prodigal gets back the inhabitants of heaven keep festival. I am very certain of it. If you have never seen a telegraphic chart, you have no idea how many cities are connected together and how many lands. Nearly all the neighborhoods of the earth seem articulated, and news flies from city to city, and from continent to continent. But more rapidly go the tidings from earth to heaven, and when a prodigal returns it is announced before the throne of God. And if these souls this morning should enter the kingdom there would be some one in the heavenly kingdom to say: "That my's father," "that's my mother," "that's my son," "that's my daughter," "that's my friend," "that the one I used to pray for," "that's the one for whom I wept so many tears," and one soul would say, "Hosanna!" and another soul would say, "Hallelujah!"

"Pleased with the news the saints below
In songs their tongues employ;
Beyond the skies the tidings go,
And heaven is filled with joy.

"Nor angels can their joy contain,
But kindle with new fire;
The sinner lost is found, they sing,
And strike the sounding lyre."

At the banquet of Lucullus sat Cicero the orator, at the Macedonian festal sat Philip the conqueror, at the Grecian banquet sat Socrates the philosopher; but at our Father's table sit all the returned prodigals, more than conquerors. The table is so wide its leaves reach across seas and across lands. Its guests are the redeemed of earth and the glorified of heaven. The ring of God's forgiveness on every hand, the robe of a Saviour's righteousness adroop from every shoulder. The wine that glows in the cups is from the bowls of ten thousand sacraments. Let all the redeemed of earth and all the glorified of heaven rise, and with gleaming chalice drink to the return of a thousand prodigals. Sing! sing! sing! "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive blessing and riches and honor and glory and power, world without end."

My Sweetheart.

Oh, my sweetheart!
Not coy is she.
Each morning
She gets in bed with me.
She makes a little dash,
And though I sleep as sleep the dead,
She wakes me as she pounds my head
And pulls at my mustache,
And gives me many a shake.
"You dear old uncle, wake!"
Then I move slightly, with a great pretense
Of drowsiness and dull indifference,
And then she gives another shake—
"You dear old uncle, wake!"
And then I make a sudden, mighty start,
And laugh and draw her down beside my heart
(Gulp down the thought that comes that I'm alone—
Try to forget that one life's had its wreck),
And feel a soft cheek laid against my own,
And small, warm arms wound tightly round my neck,
And it's "Oh! and Oh!
I love you so!"
And then I cuddle her and say how sweet
She is, and that I've half a mind to eat
Her bodily, and still it's "Oh, and Oh!
I love you so!"
And thus we make great love,
Oh, my sweetheart!
—Chicago Mail.

A new way of fighting the liquor traffic has lately been tried with success by some of the Catholic priests of Brooklyn, N. Y. Hundreds of boys and young men have been pledged to shun the saloons and [illegible] for a [illegible] number of years.

The Blacksmith and the Daisy.

Among the daisies she nestled down,
And plucking one tiny bud,
She peeped through her lashes of hazel brown
At its beautiful crimson hood.
Then shaking the dew from its bonny head
She lifted it up to her lips,
And whispered his name with a cheek as red
As the bloom on its fragrant tips.

"I love, I love!" and her voice grew bland
As the breeze from the gentle south;
"I love, I love!"—but a strong brown hand
Was laid on her smiling mouth.
"You love, you love!" and the brown hand twined
Through the waves of her sunny hair.
"They love, they love!" sang the tell-tale wind,
Through the locks of the whispering pair.

The shy wee daisy was borne away
From the fluttering girlish breast,
And the rough smith smiled as it coyly lay
In the crease of his open vest,
As though it were gracing the loneliest place
In the forge where he gayly toiled;
It smiled through the smoke with its sweet round face,
Till its leaves were all smeared and soiled.

Up went his sledge with a right good will,
Then down with a merry clang;
Louder and louder, and louder still,
As he whistled the tunes she sang.
He tossed his crisp locks as he fondly cried:
"How happy this toiling will be,
When you, love, are tending our own ingle-side,
And waiting, my darling, for me!

"Through the lights and shadows of forty years
I see you with wrinkled brow;
Ah, lovelier far! though your face appears
More grave and more thoughtful than now.
I steal to the window, and softly tap,
While you smile in your low rush chair,
In your modest kerchief, in your snow white cap,
And your halo of dear gray hair."

A rush of wind, and the daisy lay
'Mid the dust on the smithy floor,
Never to welcome the sad-eyed day
Or the song of the blackbird more.
But the blacksmith lifted the faded thing,
Saying: "Little I thought that this,
The most common flower of the field, could bring
Such a vision of perfect bliss."
—[Chambers' Journal.

A DOMESTIC TYRANT.

"Things is happening quite providential this year," said Mr. Proul, piously, as he closed his bank-book, put it into his table-drawer and turned the key on it. "Apples has gone up a quarter of a dollar on a barrel, and I've kept my hay long enough to bring the best market prices."

Chloe looked earnestly up from the stockings she was darning, on the other side of the tallow candle.

It seemed to her as if circumstances were auspicious for a demand which had long been in her mind.

"Don't you think, Uncle Peter," she hazarded, "that I might have a new dress?"

Mr. Proul put on his glasses and viewed his niece with a stern and solemn gaze.

"A new—dress!" he repeated. "A new dress? Didn't you have one in the spring?"

"Yes, Uncle Peter; but that was six months ago; and it was only a calico!"

"There's the dress I bought at Widow Salisbury's auction and give you. What's become of that?" questioned Mr. Proul, without varying the glasses one-sixteenth part of an inch, until poor Chloe felt as if she were being scorched by a pair of baleful suns.

"Girls don't wear black bombazine, Uncle Peter!" timidly pleaded his niece. "And, besides, it was so tender that it was all dropping to pieces. A calico, now—"

"Hold your tongue, Chloe!" gruffly spoke up the old man. "Your dress is good enough. It's a deal better than anything I wear. But you've inherited every drop of your mother's extravagant blood, that's very plain to see!"

Chloe winced visibly. A slur on her mother's memory was to her a keener insult than any reproach addressed to herself.

"I wouldn't so much mind it, Uncle Peter," said she, "if we were here by ourselves; but I am ashamed to sit at the table when Mr. Cresson comes in, my clothes are so faded and patched."

"You needn't worry!" satirically spoke up Uncle Peter. "It ain't no way likely that Mr. Cresson takes much notice of you, or of what you've got on. He's got something of more importance to think of!"

Once more Chloe crimsoned, but she made no further response, and went on with her work, while her uncle took up the poker and pulled the hickory logs forward, so that they should not burn away too fast.

Mr. Cresson was late that evening. He was the agent at the little railway station in the woods, and there was always extra freight on Wednesday nights to attend to. But when at last he did come in, he had a new magazine and a little roll of story papers for Chloe.

"The train boy had something new to-night," said he to Chloe. "I thought perhaps you would like a little reading."

Uncle Peter scowled under his shaggy brows.

"The Bible and the cookery book is enough reading for women-folks," said he, "according to my ideas."

The next day, when Chloe had finished her churning, got the dishes washed and the floor scrubbed, and the chicken stewing in the pot for dinner, she looked around for her magazine and newspapers. They were gone.

She ran out to the barn, where Mr. Proul was putting up new manger-boards.

"Uncle Peter," said she, "where is my magazine—the one Mr. Cresson brought me?"

"Your magazine?" slowly repeated Mr. Proul, turning his foot-rule this way and that. "Oh, yes! I sold it to Mary Ann Burtis this morning for ten cents when she came for a quart of vinegar. Mary Ann she sort o' took a notion to it. And I give her the papers; there're short o' newspapers for fire-lightin' at Burtis'. Now you needn't say a word, Chloe; I ain't goin' to have you foolin' away your time over story books when there's all them carpet rags to be sewed and the house work to do, and me needin' a new set o' work shirts. There!"

Chloe obeyed. She did not say a word. She turned away and went slowly back into the house.

"There is no slave in all this world worse treated than I am!" she cried to herself. "I will endure it no longer! For all that I do in this house I receive neither credit nor wages."

When Mr. Proul came into dinner the chickens were still stewing away, emitting savory odors from under the pot-lid; but the table was not spread, and Chloe was not there.

Chloe had packed her little bag, and left the house.

The station agent arrived, as usual, on the stroke of twelve, and to him, Uncle Peter Proul confided his sorrows.

"I don't wonder," said Mr. Cresson. "I only wonder that she had not run away long ago."

"I've been a father to her," whined Uncle Peter.

"A tyrant, if you please," said Cresson, shrugging his shoulders. "A tyrant who ruled her with a rod of iron—a ruthless overseer, who allowed her neither rest nor recreation. If this be paternal treatment—why, then you are right."

"Eh?" gasped Uncle Peter, as he slowly ladled out the chicken stew. "So you and she've cooked it up together, have you?"

"I beg your pardon," said the station agent, with freezing politeness. "You are entirely mistaken. I did not know that Chloe thought of leaving home; nor do I know where she is. And if you are going to make any more such conjectures, I shall go elsewhere to board."

"Don't do that!" gasped Uncle Peter overwhelmed at the prospect of losing a paying boarder—"don't think o' no such thing, Mr. Cresson. I didn't mean no harm; I won't do it ag'in. The fowl's very nice, and I ain't no hand at cookin' myself. We'll get along somehow, until Chloe comes back. 'Twon't be long, I guess."

But the days passed on and Chloe did not return.

The coarse-handed maids whom he hired only made matters worse, and he wrung his hands over their lack of economy and piteous mismanagement of affairs.

But the worst of all was yet to come. He crept down stairs, one day, with an ashen face.

"My money!" he gasped—"my money! I put it, for safe keeping, in the pocket of that old bombazine gown o' Widow Salisbury's, that I gave Chloe, from the auction. And it's gone! She took it away with her things; and I dunno where she's gone!"

"Was it much?" said the station agent.

"A hundred dollars!" said Mr. Proul. "In one clean, new bill. *A hun-dred dollars!*"

"Don't fret yourself," said Mr. Cresson. "I heard, yesterday, that Chloe was helping Mrs. Mason with the bakery that she has opened in Unionville, two stations further up the line. I can easily get word to her tomorrow."

But instead of sending word by the express-agent on the train, Mr. Cresson left his duties in charge of the freight-master, and went to Unionville himself.

"That old dress!" cried Chloe. "Why, I gave it to Grandmother Mason, yesterday, to make into a wadded chair cushion. It was fit for nothing else."

"Pocket and all?" said Mr. Cresson.

"Yes, pocket and all," nodded Chloe. But I'll go and get it at once."

Grandmother Mason, fortunately, had not as yet put scissors in her new inheritance, and the crisp bill was folded safely away in the pocket of the dilapidated bombazine gown, just where Mr. Proul had stored it.

"Is Uncle Peter very lonesome?" said Chloe, wistfully.

"No more than he deserves to be," said the station agent. "Betsey Brook has burned a hole through the bottom of the new wash-boiler, and Edna Jones flung out a silver spoon to the pigs, yesterday."

"You ought not to laugh!" appealed Chloe.

"No, I know I oughtn't to," said Mr. Cresson, "but I can't help it. Did I tell you that he wants you to come back?"

"I don't know but that it is my duty to do so," said Chloe, twising and intertwining her fingers together.

"My dear little Chloe, that's all nonsense!" said Mr. Cresson. "Hasn't he ground you deeply enough into the earth already?"

"Ye-es; but—"

"Now, listen to me," said Mr. Cresson. "I boarded at the old farm-house with you and your uncle for three months. All the while I was in love."

"Yes, I thought you were," faltered Chloe. "I was sure of it. I often wanted to ask you who she was, but I hadn't the courage. And now you're going to be married, I suppose! Is—is she pretty?"

"Very pretty!"

"I should like to know her," said Chloe.

"Would you?" said Cresson, his eyes sparkling with mischief. "That is easily accomplished. For the little maid who has stolen her way into my heart is no other than yourself, Chloe! Kiss me, darling! Tell me that you will be my wife!"

So Uncle Peter got back the hundred-dollar bill which, like an elderly magpie, he had hidden away in the Widow Salisbury's bombazine pocket, and Stanford Cresson got Chloe herself, the most precious treasure of all. And Uncle Peter is yet in the slough of despond as regards the "hired-help" question.

Perhaps he deserves it. At least that is the opinion of Mr. Cresson, who keeps house in a pretty little cottage close to the station.—[Saturday Night.

It is said that in France one person in seven follows art, either as a [illegible] or as dilettante.

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 21, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year ... $1.50
One copy six months ... 75
One copy four [illegible] ... 50

The Legislature will adjourn next Saturday, February 23d, and the members will return home both sick and famous, and the people will breathe freer.

The Montgomery Dispatch thinks the Lawson election bill has been pigeon-holed in the committee room to die. We are disposed to think that the Chilton county courthouse bond bill is in the same predicament.

The Montgomery Dispatch republishes a squib from the VIEW on the Lawson election bill and credits it to the Coosa Advocate. If the Dispatch is sure that our friends of the Advocate coincide with us in the views expressed it is all right with us.

Mr. John B. Harris, of Eutaw, Ala., has invented a window burglar guard, an invention destined to put half a dozen iron spikes through a burglar who tries to come in at the window. A good thing no doubt; but what the women of this country most want is an invention that will send a like number of spikes through a man who after slipping in at the door tries to crawl under the bed.

This from the Fort Payne Journal is old but is still good: "The defects in our criminal system must be glaring indeed when a prominent lawyer like Col. Troy not only recognizes them but admits that the profession is responsible for them. The root of the trouble is that our whole legal system is turned over body and soul to the lawyers; they make the laws, construe them and administer them, and being only human beings, it is too much to expect of them that with unlimited power in their hands, they will not use that power for their own benefit." The editor of the Journal being a practicing attorney it is to be presumed that he writes with the lights all before him.

There is too much of this nauseous toadyism. It has expanded into a disgrace. It belittles Alabama and her people. Surely we can be hospitable and courteous to those who visit us without incurring their contempt and forgetting our own self-respect. We are drifting into methods that resemble nothing so much as they do the methods of the "original Cohens" in New York's Baxter street. Instead of realizing the fact that capitalists come here because the advantages attract them and they expect to profit thereby we act as though every investor were an annointed philanthropist sacrificing himself for our welfare and entitled to our humble thanks. If a party of gentlmen, supposed to be capitalists and suspected of investment, visit Birmingham, for instance they are met with a violent ostentation of rapture; their privacy is scattered to the four winds of Heaven; they are followed about as though they were a circus, they are oppressed with heavy corporation festivities and deafened with dull oratorical flatulence and finally as they escape by way of the railroad they see the community waving them fond farewells and wagging its very hind legs off in a crowning paroxysm of servility.—*Dispatch.*

The Alliance Exchange.

The bill granting a charter to the Farmer's Alliance Exchange has passed the General Assembly. This is a very important measure to the farmers of the State, and to every other industry as for that matter. It is to be earnestly hoped that this new enterprise on the part of the farmers may prove successful. A large sum has been raised for the purpose among the farmers of Alabama, an amount so large that it would be a serious loss to them as well as to the sections of the State from whence the money came should the project not prove successful. Those farmers with whom we have conversed on the subject seem confident of its success. It is certainly a plucky undertaking and on that score as well as on the score of mutual and general interest it will no doubt meet with success. The Exchange proposes to purchase goods for the farmer at a minimum per cent. over actual cost to the manufacturer. It will have capital to the amount of $25,000 with which to buy, and with the cash in hand may able to accomplish all that it aims at.

There have been some doubts expressed even among members of the Alliance writing to our exchanges as to the outcome of the undertaking, and there has been some hesitation in sending in the money called for in some sections of the State. It is too true that not everything succeeds that deserves success. But we are all interested in some undertakings, and this is one of that universal character, not merely because it deserves success, but its failure might result so detrimentally to the financial interests of the farming community in particular and every other interest in general. There are some parts of the State that even now very sensibly feel the drain made upon their exchequers for the establishment of the Exchange.

The powers granted the Exchange under the charter are as follows, showing the scope and character of the enterprise:

It provides that said Exchange shall have power to conduct a general merchandise business, act as agents for the purchase and sale of all kinds of produce, to erect and control cotton and tobacco warehouses, stock, goods, grain elevators, packing establishments, to manufacture guano or other fertilizers, and all other enterprises beneficial to them. In addition to this they are to conduct a limited banking business in which they can receive deposits and make discounts. Its capital stock is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each to be taken by primary Alliances.

Legislative.

Representative Dykes refused to vote at all on the amendment repealing the local option law in beat 1, but seemed happy when the bill was defeated, so says the Montgomery Dispatch.

Hon. Chas. Ratteray, the representative from Cherokee county in the Alabama Legislature, is a one-armed Federal soldier, having lost his arm fighting against the Confederacy. He made an able, scholarly and patriotic speech favoring the bill appropriating $5,000 to the Confederate monument at Montgomery. Among other things he said:

"I came to this House, not to ask myself when duty called, Is it popular? but to stare responsibility in the face and act accordingly.

I thank God that all cold prudence and all worldly selfishness have gone down the stream of time with me, and like driftwood in a river flooded with new rain from heaven.

I would not be a slave to popularity—to fan it when it sleeps and to tremble when it wakes, for all the gifts that sycophancy craves. I was pained when I listened to the remarks of the gentleman from Clark, reminding us that there was something else than sentiment in the bill, a question of five thousand dollars. He reminded me of the wretched miser, who when the wife who helped him accumulate his wealth had died, concluded there was no necessity to furnish her with burial clothes or coffin and threw her in a ditch."

The representative in the lower house of legislature from Chilton county gets sat down upon on all occasions. Being elected to said position in opposition to the regular democratic nominee he has few if any political friends in the house and publicly boasts on the floor of the house, his opposition to democracy. He had as well remain at home, for the good he may expect to accomplish in the Alabama legislature will all come to naught.—*Tuskaloosa Gazette.*

The same advice might well be given to every Independent in the Legislature. None of them have any more influence than a real "kinky head."—*Tuskegee News.*

The above shows how our county is now being ridiculed over the entire State. Perhaps our representative likes it all very well, but we know of a good many whose county pride makes them feel mortified on reading such comments. Not for the man but for the county.

For relief of parties whose land has been sold for non-payment of taxes and purchased by the state prior to January 1st, 1887, was read and passed.

For the better suppression of gambling was read and passed. The bill prohibits the sale of pools on races or other events taking place outside of the state.

The Senate has passed the house bill to declare void and of no force the sale of land for taxes made by the collectors in this state previous to the 1st of January, 1881, when such lands were bid in for the state, and have not been redeemed by owners or other persons entitled under the laws of this state to redeem such lands or have not been sold or transferred by the state under any law governing the sale or transfer of any lands sold for taxes and to revise, release and quit-claim all the title of the state therein to the owner thereof.

The Merchants and the Alliance.

The Constitution has held that the chief trouble with the Alliance is the adjustment of its commercial relations. Many of its leaders think it had better go further than urge its members to come down to a cash basis and with the cash let each man buy where he could get the best terms. It seems to us the Alliance ought to go one step further. When it is ascertained what quanity of a certain article it needed, a single order at wholesale will often get better figures than a hundred orders at retail. We do not believe it is a good policy for the Alliance to select one store in a town or county to the exclusion of others or to attempt to run its own stores. There might be an exchange for handling special articles. But the great merchantile business of the farmer will be done by merchants and competition between these merchants will give him the very lowest prices for cash that are consistent with safe trading and even lower. The first thing is by economy by a change of method by small husbandries to get out of debt and start on a cash basis. The cash buyer is a king and no sort of co-operation can give the credit buyer anything like the advantage the cash buyer has!—*Alliance Advocate.*

Cold Weather Rules.

Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold.

Never begin a journey untill the breakfast has been eaten,

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out into the cold.

Keep the back, especially between the shoulder blades well covered; also the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room establish a habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet.

Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in condition the cold will close the pores and favor congestion and other diseases.

After exercises of any kind, never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a car for a moment it is dangerous to the health or even life.

When hoarse, speak as little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from else the voice may be permanently lost or difficulties of the throat be produced.

Merely warm the back by the fire and never continue keeping the back exposed to the heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating.

When going from a warm atmosphere into a cooler one keep the mouth closed so that the air may be warmed in its passage through the nose ere it reaches the lungs.

Never stand still in cold weather especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise and always avoid standing on ice or snow or where a person is exposed to cold wind.

The grand Jury of Jefferson county, on the 8th inst., returned indictments of murder in the first degree against Fannie Bryant and Albert Patterson both of which indictments are worded alike and read as follows: "The grand jury of Jefferson county charge that before the finding of indictment, Albert Patterson unlawfully and with malice aforethought killed Emma Hawes by choking her, or by strangling her, or by smothering her, or by throwing her in water whereby she was drowned or by striking and beating her with some stick or substance unknown to the grand jury or by some means of violence to the person of said Emma Hawes the character of which is unknown to the grand jury."

The indictment against Fannie Bryant reads the same.

Providence Notes.

We live beyond way back, but don't wish to be forgotten.

The farmers in this vicinity are making rapid progress for the new crop.

J. M. Robinson's new residence on his farm is near completion. M. Aldridge killed a pig a few days ago weighing 390 lbs.

We have a Coosa River Alliance in successful operation here.

Some of our farmers haven't sold their cotton yet. They speak of carrying it to market this week.

We have preaching at our church on the 3d Saturday and Sunday in each month by the Rev. Mr. Bone, of Coosa.

Our Mr. M. Robinson will be on hand court week and will probably give you the rest of the news.

Success to our county and the VIEW.

A FRIEND.

For Family and Fancy Groceries go to

W. H. BURTON,

Clanton, Alabama.

LOW PRICES AND FAIR DEALING.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

feb 14 W. H. BURTON, Clanton, Ala.

Southern Pacific Tea Company.

Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Coffees, Teas and Spices.

Fresh Roasted Coffee Daily. Also Coffee Roasted to order. Manufacturers of CAMPBELL'S BAKING POWDER.

Second Avenue, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Streets.

Birmingham, Alabama.

Like Produces Like.

It seems from reports that Guano is getting a "bad odour" with the Alliance. A farmer that has been using it for several years came to Athens some days since to buy his usual amount but when told of the advances in the price he angrily remarked to the agent. "Its a stinking stuff anyhow, and a d--n stinking set that sell it, and I'll do without it.—*Alabama Farmer.*

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough, we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton. jan 10

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

SYRUP of FIGS

FOR CONSTIPATION

Surpasses all other remedies in being more easily taken by young and old, more prompt and effective in cleansing the system, dispelling COLDS, HEADACHES and FEVERS, and it is the only remedy that will permanently CURE habitual

CONSTIPATION

by giving strength to the organs on which it acts, so that regular habits may be formed. It is

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES.

Syrup of Figs

Does not gripe, sicken or debilitate. It acts gently, yet promptly and thoroughly, on the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels, and does not contain any poisonous or injurious substances of any kind.

Remember the name:

Syrup of Figs

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,

of SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For Sale in 50c. and $1.00 Bottles By all Leading Druggists.

jul19 y

$100,000 TO LEND AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.—We are prepared to loan money cheap on improved lands in Chilton county. We can secure loans on land, the title to which is vested in married women, without trouble or delay. BRING YOUR LAND DEEDS. Address

E. V. JONES, or
A. D. BENTLEY,
Rockford, Ala.

January 28, 1889—(3m)

Assessor's Notice.

Last Round.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1889:

Mineral Springs,	March	27
Jemison,	"	25
Providence,	"	26
Macedonia,	"	22
Benson,	"	21
Maplesville	"	20
R. Latham's	"	19
Dixie	"	18
Kincheon	"	13
Verbena	"	11
Cooper's	"	9
Clanton	March 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8	
Pratt's Mill	March	12
Chandler's Mill	"	14
Chamber's Grist Mill	"	15
Stanton	"	16
John Gorie's	"	28
Berry Wells' Mill	"	29
Thomas Roberts'	April	1
Welch's Saw Mill	"	2
Concord Church	"	4

Take fair warning this is my last round for this year.

E. G. ROLLINS,
Tax Assessor Chilton Co.

Men

Who are weak Nervous and Debilitated and suffering from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, all the effects of early Evil Habits, which lead to Premature Decay, Consumption or Insanity, send for Peass' Treatise on Diseases of Man with particulars for Home Cure. Cures guaranteed. No cure no pay. J. S. PEASE, 612 and 614 Church St., Nashville, Tenn. nov 23-y

DR. TAYLOR'S

SURE

CHILL CURE

WARRANTED

PURELY VEGETABLE.

A SURE & SAFE CURE FOR

CHILLS and FEVER

BILIOUS and INTERMITTENT FEVER

ALL MALARIAL DISORDERS,

AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE

STOMACH & BOWELS.

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ALL

Liver & Kidney Complaints

Price 50 cts. a Bottle. Trial Bottles 25 cts.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Prepared Only by

RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO.,

302 S. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Call for a Copy of Book "OUR FAMILY TROUBLES," to be had at all stores, or mail for two cent stamp.

tapr26

NOTICE NO. 8471.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.
January 17, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., on March 20th, 1889, viz: Burrell Bailey, Homestead entry 12318 for the n e ¼ of n w ¼ section 22 township 20 north of range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Seymour, James Vincint, Jefferson Seymour, Abram Lewis, all of Plantersville, Ala.

jan24 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8495.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
January 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the of thecircuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 16, 1889, viz: John W. Chambers, Homestead entry No. 16860 for the s ½ of s w ¼ sec 8 township 20 north of range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land vis: William R. White, R. P. Kendrick, Joe Ratliff, and M. F. Fuller, all of Dixie, Ala.

jan31 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8537.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
February 5, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 16, 1889, vis: James N. Barnes, homestead 13456, for the s ½ of n e ¼ and w ½ of s e ¼ sec 18 township 20 north, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, vis: Daniel C. Gandy, George E. Reid, John L. O'Neal and George E. Perry, all of Dixie, Ala.

feb7 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8570.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 12, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 23d, 1889, vis: Crawford W. Kienner, of Chilton county, Ala., who made homestead application No. 14683 for the w ½ of n e ¼ sec 26 township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, vis: William Green, Thomas Roberts, William Roberts, William H. Foshee, Jr., all of Dixie, Ala.

feb14 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8569.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
February 12, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court Clanton, Ala., on March 23d, 1889, vis: James Fuller homestead 15285 for the s ½ of s w ¼ and s w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 30, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, vis: Madison Popwell, Monroe Durbin, John Popwell and John Edwards, all of Kincheon, Ala.

feb14 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

Fine Stock of Chas Carley's Oils at Company's Prices.

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

SAM. H. HARRIS,

DEALER IN

WALL PAPER,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Mouldings,

AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Send for prices and samples of Wall Paper and Paints.

312 North 20th Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Competent Workmen sent to any part of the State.

[ma17-y]

BLOOM,

The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.,

HAS OPENED

THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,

With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

D. A. CHILDS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, etc., etc. Have just opened their large and selected stock. We ask the public to call and see our mammoth establishment. Special inducements offered to country merchants from our Wholesale Department. Remember 2011 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

JOHN L. COBBS & CO.,

Specialties in Medium Price

DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS.

The newest shades of all the most fashionable fabrics, put up with the latest and most stylish trimmings, at very low prices.

BLACK GOODS.

In our best grades we handle almost exclusively the celebrated Priestly's Dress Fabrics, which positively stand at the head of the list of all imported black goods. Antoine Guiner's BLACK SILKS.

Just in, a nice lot of Ladies' Jerseys, Walking Jackets and Colored Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs. A new lot of Ladies' and Misses Hosiery. Harris Bro.'s KID GLOVES. R. & G. CORSETS.

oct18-6 JOHN L. COBBS & CO., Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN,

AND DEALER IN

American and Italian Marble.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, - - Alabama.

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JOHN P. LEEPER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

AND

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d Street.

Birmingham, Ala.

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OTTO STOELKER,

THE JEWELER.

REMOVED TO NO. 28 DEXTER AVENUE

New Goods! Large Stock

Finest Display of Fine Diamonds in Alabama. Rich Jewelry. Fine Gold and Silver Watches. Wedding and Holiday Goods in Great Variety.

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ARRIS,
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ELKER,
WELER.
TER AVENUE.
Large Stock
. Rich Jewelry. Fine Gold
ny Goods in Great Variety.
ELKER,
AVENUE, MONTGOMERY

GO TO BLANK BROS, LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 21, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:45 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:00 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:17 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:20 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:52 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

BENJ. W. EDDY. C. A. BROWNE.

Eddy & Browne,

WHOLESALE
BUILDING MATERIAL.
OFFICE 1918 THIRD AVENUE.
Warehouse and Yards
ON RAILROAD 24th STREET.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Orders by mail or telegraph for the following line of goods will receive our best attention and prompt shipment, and we guarantee the prices given will be same as if you bought in person

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS, WOOD AND IRON MANTELS, GRATES, CORRUGATED, CRIMP and STANDING SEAM IRON ROOFING, BUILDING PAPER and ROOFING FELT, LOCKS, BUTTS and BUILDERS HARDWARE, MIXED PAINTS, WHITE LEAD, ETC., ETC.

☞ When in the city call and see us.
EDDY & BROWNE.
[mar15-tf]

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Jones and Bentley will be in Clanton 4, 5 and 6 of March.

Mrs. C. M. Reid, of Montgomery, visited her daughter here this week.

Capt. John A. Caldwell, of Tuskaloosa, has been visiting relatives in Clanton.

A good cottage residence in Clanton for sale or rent. Apply at this office.

Mr. P. D. Wilson, of Birmingham, is down on a visit to relatives this week.

The M. E. children's missionary society will meet the first and third Sunday's in each month.

Remember the date 4, 5, and 6 of March.
E. V. JONES &
A. D. BENTLEY.

All kinds of commercial and legal printing done at the VIEW job office in excellent style and at low prices.

Mr. White, the Presbyterian Evangelist, will preach in the Baptist church Thursday, the 28th, at 7½ P. M., also Friday 11 A. M., at which time he will organize a Presbyterian church and will also preach Friday night.

If you want money bring your land deeds and call on Jones & Bentley when you come to court.

One of our best subscribers threatens to burn his copy of the VIEW every week hereafter as soon as he has finished reading it. He says he wants to give a gentle hint to some of his borrowing neighbors who often get the paper from his house before he has read it and he never sees it afterwards. Be not a borrow or a lender, but a subscriber.

New Goods.

I have now in stock a fresh supply of clothing at very low prices and also a full line of shoes guaranteed as represented and the prices are not to be beat in this market. A new feature in my grocery department is an open barrel of the best leaf Lard. Send your cans or buckets and get pure lard, no cotton seed oil and tallow.
W. J. SAMPEY.

The rainy weather of the past week has been a back-set to farmers and saw mill men alike.

Col. R. M. Williamson has returned from Wetumpka, where he has been attending court as one of the attorneys for Judge Lancaster, ex-Probate Judge of Elmore, who was tried on a charge of embezzlement and acquitted.

Drowned.

We learn with regret of the accidental drowning of Mr. D. H. Davenport, familliarly known as "Doc" Davenport in a creek near Strasburg neighborhood. It is supposed that he was very much intoxicated and fell into the creek.

Serious Accident.

Terry Fraser, a freight train brakeman had a foot run over and cut off by a freight train on Wednesday evening. This will prove a sad misfortune to the sufferer and we sympathize with him. He is now with his family near town and considering his injuries is getting along very well.

A debate at the Clanton High School on last Friday on the question "Are our school days the happiest?" was won by the affirmative. The debaters were: Louis DeJarnette, Essie Herbert and Ada Goodgame for the affirmative; Leroy Watts, Jodie Edwards and and Frenchie Evans for the negative.

Dr. A. M. Rambo, of Verbena, has made a contribution to the cabinet at the VIEW office of a sea bean which is considerably larger than a silver dollar in circumference. The collection now in our cabinet is both unique and conglomerate embracing bits of bric-a-brac from a hymn book printed in 1767 and a revolutionary powder-horn down to twin heneggs laid last month.

Another little one-horse circus proposes to stop at Clanton during court, and Sheriff Hayes proposes to be on hand and make things warm for the thieving concern should anything irregular turn up. We would like to see the entire gang put at hard work for the county by the court which would then be in session. This would be only justice to the county should any swindling games of chance be run in connection with the concern. The Sheriff will not neglect his duty in the matter, and every good citizen will uphold him.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents, we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

Beautiful Wedding.

Mr. J. R. Hill and Miss Minnie Givhan were married at Jemison on the 17th inst., Rev. A. E. Burns officiating in the performance of the beautiful ceremony. Mr. Hill is one of the foremost business men of our county, and also has extensive business interests at his former home, Columbiana. The lovely bride is a graduate of the Judson, and a young lady of high attainments, and of rare loveliness of person and character. A number of friends and relatives of the contracting parties from Shelby were present on the occasion.

Bringing Gladness

To millions, pleasing their palates and cleansing their systems, arousing their Livers, Kidneys, Stomachs and Bowels to a healthy activity. Such is the mission of the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. For sale in 50 cents and $1.00 bottles. jul19

Read This All!

I have purchased the drug business of W. H. Phillips in Clanton, and will continue the business at the same stand.

I shall also keep a stock of extra quality family groceries. I shall handle none but the very best articles, and my customers can rely upon getting pure, fresh goods.

sep. 20. A. E. BIVINGS.

Benson Points.

The farmers are hard at work.

Rev. A. E. Burns preached to the delight of his hearers at the Baptist Church on the 10th.

We are not in favor of a new courthouse right now.

We suppose that a large majority of our citizens are in favor of the proposed change in the election law. The Lawson plan is a good one and we are heartily in favor of it. PAT.

The Farmer's Alliance.

The following is a declaration of the principles and purposes of the farmers' alliance:

We, the farmers feeling the importance of a closer bond of union between us in order to a better regulation of our financial and home interests, mutually agree to form ourselves in to an association to be called the Farmers' Alliance.

1. We believe in the existence of a supreme Being, who rules and governs the universe.
2. We believe the Bible to be the book of truth, and adopt it as a way bill through life.
3. We believe in and assert the dignity of agriculture.
4. We aim to bring about the adoption by our class of more improved methods of farming.
5. We believe in the acquirement, by all who can, of a knowledge of scientific agriculture.
6. We labor for higher education of our class generally.
7. We favor the adoption of labor saving implements and machinery in farm work.
8. We labor to adorn and beautify our homes; and render farm life more attractive.
9. We labor to bring about among our class a better feeling of society.
10. We labor for the education of our class in the science of economic government, in a strictly non-partisan spirit.
11. We believe in the enactment of but few laws, and these laws to be faithfully executed.
12. We believe in the principle of equal rights to all and special favors to none.
13. We believe in the principle of letting the office seek the man and not the man the office.
14. We are unqualifiedly averse to anarchy, socialism, communism and agrarism in whatever form it presents itself.
15. We believe it essential to free government for every man who can to own a permanent interest in the soil.
16. We are naturally opposed to all monopoly as contrary to our institution and dangerous to the liberties of the people.
17. Lobbying we believe to be against the welfare of the people and by law shall be punished.
18. Dealing in futures in agricultural products, we believe greatly demoralizing to the country, damaging to all just values, and should by law be stopped.
19. We aim to inaugurate among ourselves a system of co-operation in buying and selling and to try by all just means to better our condition financially.
20. We believe in the doctrine "pay as you go," and urge upon the farmers the abandonment of the credit system as speedily as posible.
21. We wage no war upon any other class except extortioners, but recognize the right of all to better their condition by just and honest methods.
22. We believe it the right of every man to acquire as much money as he can, honestly, provided, he does not use it to the injury of another.
23. It is against the spirit of this order for one of our members to go to law with another; but all disputes should be settled amongst themselves or failing in this by arbitration.
24. We labor to suppress all personal, local and sectional prejudices, all unfriendly rivalry and all selfish ambition.
25. We labor to create a better understanding for sustaining our civil officers in maintaining law and order.
26. We strive to secure entire harmony and good will among mankind and brotherly love among members.
27. We adopt the motto "In things essential, unity—in all things charity."
28. Our imperative commands are to visit the sick comfort the distressed, relieve the wants of a brother or sister bury the dead, care for the widow, educate the orphan, exercise charity towards offenders, construe words and actions in their most favorable light granting to others honesty of purpose and good intention, and to protect and defend the principles of the Farmers' Alliance until death.

Our law is founded on reason and equity; our cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life; our intentions are "On earth peace, good will to men."

A lady teacher of music inserted her professional card in one of the country papers. It was seen by an old "lover," in Chicago, who at once hunted her up, explained his absence of a quarter of a century and then married her. And still we find "soft people." of the "mossback persuasion" who say that advertising does not pay.—*Exchange.*

A Rare Offer.

A new Singer sewing machine worth $40 will be sold at half price ($20). This is a rare opportunity to obtain one of the best machines at the lowest price. Apply at this office. (tf)

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by druggists, 75 cts.
oct 11-y

Little "shoots" get mighty big feats.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Mucilage, indelible ink, red, blue, black ink, chalk, rules, base balls and bats, &c. &c., for sale at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

A RUINED HOME.

Our house is on fire! Our home is burning up!! What cry so piercing to the soul! Fire, indeed, is terrible when it destroys inanimate things we love, but how much more terrible when it destroys the living tissues of the flesh! Fire in the blood, how cruel in its effect! Covering the fair skin with spots and blemishes. Twinging the limbs and joints with aches and pains, creating ulcers and running sores. Singeing the very roots of the hair and causing it to fall dead away. Cramping the functions of the liver and kidneys with internal swellings and sores. Disfiguring form and feature. Thank Heaven, in the midst of such fearful contemplation a

QUICK CURE

CURE, safe, sure and QUICK in its effect, comes to mind. It is Botanic Blood Balm, made in the beautiful city of Atlanta, Ga. An illustrated "Book of Wonders" sent free by the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., is filled with most convincing proof of its remarkable merit.

☞ Robert Ward, Maxey, Ga., writes: "For twelve or fourteen years I have been a great sufferer from a terrible form of blood poison. My head, face and shoulders became almost a mass of corruption, and finally the disease commenced eating away my skull bones. I became so horribly repulsive that for three years I absolutely refused to let people see me. I used large quantities of most noted blood remedies and applied to nearly all physicians near me, but my condition continued to grow worse, and all said that I must surely

BAD BLOOD

die. My bones became the seat of excruciating aches and pains; my nights were passed in misery; I was reduced in flesh and strength; my kidneys were terribly deranged, and life became a burden to me. I chanced to see an advertisement of Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) and when eight or ten bottles had been used I was pronounced sound and well. Hundreds of scars can now be seen on me, looking like a man who had been burned and then restored. My case was well known in the county."

Lew Johnson, Belmont Station, Miss., writes "My ears and scalp were covered with sores and all my hair came out. I lost my appetite and became a mere skeleton. I am now taking B. B. B., and the sores are going away and my strength is coming back." (3)

[sep27 cw 1y]

R. M. WILLIAMSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Has his office on the corner near Mr. Ehrman's and Mr. Ponder's residences.

READ THIS!
I have removed my stock of
Confectioneries
—AND—
Fancy Groceries

into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.

Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

HERE I AM!
—:o:—
I have opened at my old stand in Clanton
A New Stock of Goods!

And I propose to sell them at the lowest cash prices. Call on me and secure bargains in groceries and family supplies.
Respectfully,
J. W. EDWARDS.
☞ Machine fixtures always on hand.
[dec 13-y]

Harris & McCrary
—AT—
JEMISON, ALA.

Have just opened a new Stock of Goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
HARRIS & McCRARY.
oct 18-6

Register's Sale.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.
Adam Schuessler, Administrator, &c.,
vs. James A. Dudley, et. al.

By virtue of the confirmation in the Supreme Court of a decree rendered by the Chancellor in vacation on the 23d day of January, 1888, for the seventh district, Northeastern Chancery Division of said State, in the above entitled cause, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry at the courthouse door in Chilton county, on Monday, the 25th day of February, 1889, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described real estate, situated in Clanton, Chilton county, to-wit: Lots 5 and 8 in block No. one on the west side of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

January 24th, 1889.
W. R. STEWART,
jan 31-4w Register.

Notice!

No claims against the county will hereafter be allowed or ordered paid by the Board of County Commissioners unless properly contracted for and itemized according to law.

February 12, 1889.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

REDUCTIONS!
Bargains! Big Drives!
Our Grand Clearance Sale is still in full blast!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
Including a Complete Line of
Men's, Boy's and Children's Clothing,
Hats, Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Trunks, Valises, &c.,
HAVE BEEN SLAUGHTERED.

Our keen edged knife has made DEEP CUTS. Our former low prices have been shattered. We want room, and the Goods must move cost what it may.

CALL EARLY.
Very Respectfully,
J. BLACH & SONS,

Proprietors of the Fair and Square and Strictly One Price Clothing and Furnishing House, 1910 First Avenue Birmingham, Ala.

P. S.—All children visiting the Fair and Square will be presented with a beautiful chromo. dec 20

I. N. LANGSTON,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.,)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.
oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜
nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.
Lyman & Stone.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Blank Books, - Letter Presses,
PRINTERS' STOCK.
Fine Stationery a Specialty.
2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
dec6 ay

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Bogacki & McDonald,
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door
Glass, Paints and Oils, Artists' Materials,
Pictures and Frames, Window Shades.
119 COMMERCE STREET, Wholesale Block.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
nov7-y

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST.
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.
[feb 14 3]

Clanton High School

Will be opened on the first Monday in September and will continue nine scholastic months. The session will be divided into two terms. The first ending Friday before the first Monday in February, and the second will begin on the following Monday and will end with May. We will thoroughly prepare young men and ladies for college or give them a certificate of graduation. We expect to be assisted by an accomplished lady. Patronage is earnestly desired. Very Respectfully,
aug16 A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.
Photograhs, on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER.
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

M. ISRAEL,
Leading Tailor.
1916 First Ave., Down Stairs.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Keeps constantly in stock a full line of
Elegant Goods.
ready to be made up in the latest style and with the best workmanship. Perfect fit and entire satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a trial. [mar 24-y

REDINGTON
Photographer
Portraits in
Crayon, Pastel, Water
COLORS AND
INDIA INK
of the Highest artistic merit.
2003 and 2005 Second Ave.
Branch of 1915 Sec. Avenue.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

PISOS CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best
Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

CONSUMPTION.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.
The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.
Easy and pleasant to use.
Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.
nov22-y

ALLEGER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
FROM $35. to $[illegible]

[illegible]

H. W. ALLEGER,
Washington, [illegible]

A BOX FACTORY.

SIGHTS SEEN IN A BIG CITY ESTABLISHMENT.

Where They Make Receptacles for Hats, Candy, Neckties, Shoes, Etc.—Lights and Shadows of a Great Industry.

They wear [illegible] knots like any one else. To see them on the street one would never guess what their work is. There are at least 200 of them, and they have their little airs and graces just as other young women do. It is only he who watches the door of the great box factory on Michigan avenue at 6 o'clock at night who knows that they are box-makers.

Six stories high is the factory, and 800 souls—counting the boys and men—work in it. At each end of the long rooms the light falls in on the heads of the busy girls—girls who are too busy to talk or laugh or sing. Girls who work by the piece and count their piles of boxes by fifties. The smell of the paste is over them all, the belting keeps up a merry dance above their heads, the dull rumble of the cutting machines shakes the floor, the fingers fly with dizzy speed, and the great river of canvas that carries the pasted papers flows on like Tennyson's brook.

CUTTING BY HAND.

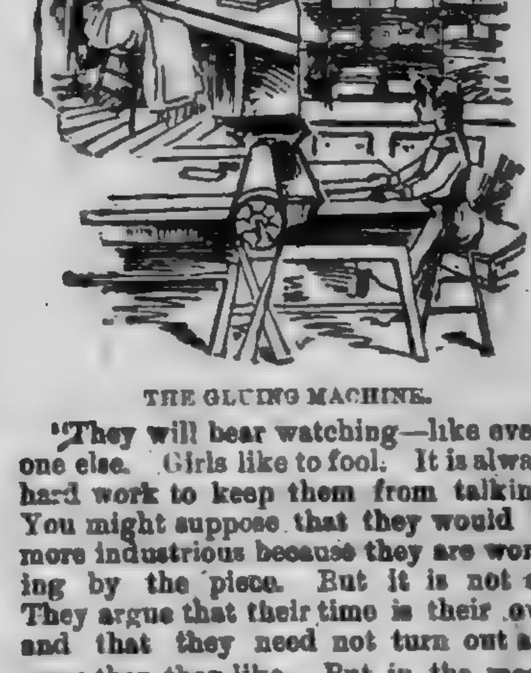
The girls look quite different here. They have taken off the tidy street dresses and put on dark calico gowns. The sides of the gowns show where the sticky fingers have been wiped. It is the most difficult thing imaginable to keep the fingers clean. There must not be a mark on the dainty boxes—if there is the wages are "docked" Saturday night. So the 3000 fingers in the factory are kept very clean indeed, and a piece of clean cloth is kept constantly in reach to wipe the moisture on.

The long benches run up and down the rooms, and the great piles of paper loom up in the center, conveying the information, by the most effective of object lessons, that the work has not run out and that there will long be plenty a-doing. That is very pleasing intelligence. Whether you earn $1.80 a week, as the little girls do, or $7, as some of the larger girls do, or $10, as the fore "ladies" do, it is a good and a comfortable thing to know that the work is plenty and no one will be laid off. There are a great many reasons for this. A large ratio of the girls have to aid in the support of a mother or sister, or perhaps a family of little ones. There is a deal of friendliness among them all. If any one is sick, or if there is an accident or a death, the scant purses are promptly opened. Sometimes $10 is raised, sometimes $50. It depends upon the need and upon the condition of the work.

It is very easy to have an accident in a box factory. The knives that cut the strawboard—what the uninitiated call cardboard—are deadly sharp and they come down relentlessly. Sometimes a few fingers are cut off with the strawboard, and sometimes an arm is carelessly tossed up and caught in the cogs of a cutting machine.

"I am always glad," said the proprietor, "when a boy or girl gets the knuckles scraped enough to make the blood come. Then there is much less likelihood of a finger being lost. A warning of that sort is needed. The children will never learn to be careful around machines until they have had an experience of that sort. We have a superstition here that our accidents always go in threes. If we have one accident we watch with anxiety until we have had three, and are very thankful indeed if they are slight. I am not so much afraid of the large machines as of the little ones. Those small affairs look harmless, and are therefore all the more dangerous. The large ones appear so formidable that they are handed with caution."

"The girls seem to be faithful workers," was observed.



THE GLUING MACHINE.

"They will bear watching—like every one else. Girls like to fool. It is always hard work to keep them from talking. You might suppose that they would be more industrious because they are working by the piece. But it is not so. They argue that their time is their own and that they need not turn out any more than they like. But in the meantime the job which I have promised to be done at a certain time is being delayed and I am having my profits endangered. So we find it necessary to watch them closely and to insist on a certain amount of work every day. The quickest work we ever had done was two weeks ago. Two girls working together turned out 2600 boxes. That was the best work we ever had here."

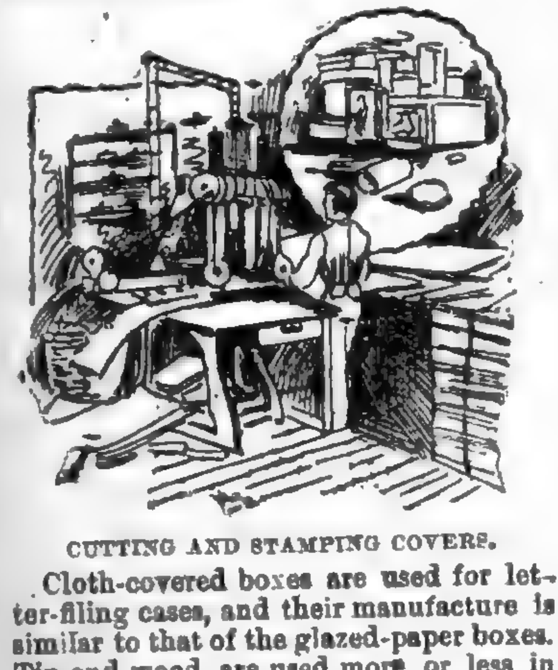
There were some sweet girls there in the dim room—dim with the early winter twilight. One had a fluff of light hair about her face and blue eyes that would insist upon dancing in spite of the monotony. She sat pasting tiny gilt strips of paper on the edge of some dainty wee boxes. They had eight sides to them and were decorated by paper lace. These boxes are entirely made by hand and bring a high price, though they will hardly measure two inches across. There were slatternly girls, too, but they were in the minority. American, Irish, German, Scotch, Bohemian and Swedish, all bore the marks of their nationality. A few looked ill, but most of them seemed healthy, and all who were questioned agreed that they liked the work. Most of them were pleasant, but some of the smaller ones were irritable. They looked cross and disgusted as they sat feeding paper into the machines.

But it is not the girls but the boxes that it is the intention to write about. All boxes in common use are made of straw board. The straw board comes in large sheets, and the cheapest boxes are manufactured from the rough material. In making fine boxes the straw board is first run through a machine that neatly covers it with glazed paper. The sheets are then cut into the desired sizes and subjected to a scoring machine. The scoring machine marks the places where the board will be bent to form the boxes. The corners are then cut out, and the corner-cutters are very rapid and ingenious machines. Girls stand ready to bend the straw board into shape, and where strength is required the corners are staid with heavy manilla paper. Boys generally run the corners. A curious machine pastes and cuts the little strips of paper, so that the youths who do the "cornering" have work that is purely automatic and free from mental strain.

There must be something infectious in the constant whirl of the machinery, for every boy seems to have acquired a peculiar motion of the jaw—chewing-gum is free to all who deftly fashion "Tolu" and "Yucatan" boxes—and for every corner pasted there is a rotary and emphatic chew that is bewildering to one unaccustomed to such combinations of submaxillary and mechanical powers.

The sides of the boxes are covered first. A machine cuts the glazed paper into ribbons, pastes or glues it, and cuts it off. When guided by the skilled hands of the girl who understands her work, and at the same time remembers some dependent one at home, hundreds of boxes pass under these machines every day. The newest and least expert girls stand ready to turn down the side covering, enough of which has been allowed for a neat border around the top of the box. Long strips of canvas, revolving upon rollers, form a part of the machines that glue the pieces of glazed paper intended for the lids and bottoms of boxes. Lines of girls stand at the smooth, wooden tables that are placed on both sides of the canvas. As the pieces of paper of varying sizes and shapes are carried along—with the glue-covered side up—each girl chooses what belongs to the box she happens to be finishing. With a dexterous movement the paper is nicely fitted to the box, a brush is hastily passed over it, and it is placed with the pile that awaits counting.

The finest boxes often receive a narrow border of gilded paper along the edges. These gilt trimmings are put on in various styles, and there are machines that make this decorative process very rapid. Dextrine, a clear glue, is used in the manufacture of all fine boxes, as it does not blister the paper nor warp the boxes. There is a great demand for what are called paper cans—round boxes used in the grocery trade.



CUTTING AND STAMPING COVERS.

Cloth-covered boxes are used for letter-filing cases, and their manufacture is similar to that of the glazed-paper boxes. Tin and wood are used more or less in combination with straw board, and now and then boxes with glass tops are demanded for the display of some articles of merchandise. The drug trade demands an endless number of little boxes of fine make. The sale of cigarette boxes is enormous, and few men who smoke the little paper pipes realize that the box they carelessly throw away has passed through sixteen different hands in the process of manufacture. Necktie boxes play no unimportant part in the box trade. They demand careful work, and only experienced hands can be trusted to cover and adjust the tiny wooden frames in the dainty boxes intended for the future display of dudes' four-in-hands. The sale of men's attire also demands collar and cuff boxes, shirt boxes, hat boxes and suit boxes.

The dry good trade demands the largest boxes. Dress and cloak boxes are made in several sizes, and prominent houses buy them by the hundred. In the shoe business every kind of foot gear intended for women is now put into boxes. After all, there is nothing that appeals to a woman like a pretty box, and merchants recognize the fact. Therefore, women's corsets, handkerchiefs, jewelry, china, hosiery, underwear, gowns, bonnets and everything she wears, is presented to her in a box. That the husband incidentally gets in a financial box is neither here nor there.—*Chicago News.*

Confiding Financiering in India.

The people of India are honest. They have to be. The English prisons in that land are more dreadful than were the tortures of the bastile.

I had another chat with Mr. Davis, the gentleman who had conceived the idea of abducting Arabi Pasha from his place of exile in Ceylon for the purpose of showing him under a tent to the Americans. He said what I have put in the opening paragraph and the remark had led him into his bureau of recollections.

"I was generally well supplied with money," he said, "but like the best of men I occasionally got into a financial strait. I always had money in a bank somewhere in that country. As a rule my employers kept a large fund in English coffers in the city of Bombay. But I was in the interior of the country most of the time, and as gold is the circulating medium I could not carry much of it with me. A certified check is not worth any more in India than the word of the man who carries it.

"On one occasion I made a purchase which required the immediate output of $2,000. I was 500 miles from Bombay. I called upon an East India merchant, told him who I was and what I wanted. He never saw me before and I know he had never heard of me. But in less time than I could get the same amount on good collateral from any national bank in Chicago the merchant handed me the money. Then I gave him a check on the bank in Bombay. But mind you, this was an after consideration. I had told him that there were funds there to my credit, but nothing had been said about a check, nor had he any evidence other than my word about my finances."—*Chicago Times.*

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The surface of the earth is thirteen miles nearer to the sun at the equator than it is at New York.

The steam pipe is not as innocent as it looks, and care should be taken to surround it with proper safeguards.

It has been computed that the power required to drive the tenpenny nails contained in a full keg would draw a wagon load with a ton of coal fifty-two miles.

A London physician says that no two lives are alike. One man must be temperate and steady to live fifty years, while another may be ever so reckless and live to be eighty.

It is reported that all the materials needful for the manufacture of the genuine Portland cement have been discovered in Utah, and a factory for its production is to be established.

Most of the buhach grown in California is raised around Stockton. From it Dalmatian insect powder is made, which retails at $1 per pound. The Fresno *Republican* advises the farmers of California to pay more attention to its cultivation.

The yellow fever germ probably gains entrance into the body by the respiratory or alimentary tracts, or through the surface of the body, or it is possible that it multiplies in insanitary localities and develops a volatile poison which contaminates the air.

When the rosewood tree is first cut, the fresh wood exhales a very strong, roselike fragrance, which soon passes away, leaving no trace of the peculiar odor. There are several varieties of rosewood trees. The best, however, are those found in South America and the East Indies and neighboring islands.

The *American Analyst* has a valuable article on "Refrigerating Risks." It points out that not only is the flavor of many articles of food injured by being kept at too low a temperature, but that some, eggs especially, are rendered positively injurious, without showing any obvious change, by being preserved for a length of time in a low temperature.

Opium eaters take the drug in every variety of form. In the crude state the gum is eaten or smoked. In the liquid preparations the tincture is the most popular; but paregoric is a favorite form, especially with women, while the elixirs are also largely used. Morphia holds sway over a large proportion of consumers, either by the stomach or hypodermically.

The latest method of increasing the speed of vessels is a screw which is so designed that the center lines of two following blades from spirals running in opposite directions. The blades are so curved that one has its leading part near the periphery, the other has it near the center, so that each blade cuts into the water in advance of the following. It is claimed that greater speed results.

The pneograph is a novel instrument devised by Dr. Mortimer Granville, an English physician. It consists of a delicately suspended and counterpoised half disc, with an arrangement for moving smoked paper under a tracing needle. When held over the mouth, the half disc rises and falls with the breath. The needle is thus made to trace a wavy line on the moving paper, and the character of this line indicates the force, continuity and duration of the expiration. The tracings in diverse conditions of the lungs show very marked and apparently significant differences.

Merry Knights of the Pestle.

Drug clerks are merry dogs and chaff among themselves at poor sick people. It is of little use watching a drug clerk's face to seek sympathy. He never gives any. He may know that the doctor's giving you a "fill," so to speak, and dosing you with harmless stuff that is kept for people who only think they're sick, or he may know it is dangerous, your complaint. But he never gives either you or the doctor away. But a drug store clerk can lie in private conversation to an extent only equaled by a politician or a member of the Geographical Society. In the quiet evening when the trade is dull, the drug clerk has friends who drop in and sit at the back of the store, drinking what is marked distilled water but smells like gin, or or some liquor with burnt sugar in it that smells like some of those empty bottles that one sees behind a bar, and telling stories. They were talking of "judgments" and things, a curious subject for drug clerks.

"I don't much believe in judgments," said the drug clerk. "I went once out with a party on a night trip. We had a mule and a mule-driver, and you know how a mule-driver can swear. You've heard of the fellow who wasn't equal to to the occasion, and the other fellow who fired off his revolver as the only possible display that could express his feelings. They weren't a circumstance to this mule-driver. There came on a terrific thunder-storm, and the lightning was playing around very lively. The mule got scared; but the mule-driver was equal to the occasion, and he even addressed strong language to the sky. He was blasphemous indeed. One of the party was a Quaker. He remonstrated with the mule-driver. He asked him if he wasn't afraid the lightning would strike him. There was a big tree close by; but the Quaker preferred to keep out in the open and stand the rain rather than risk the tree.

"'Afraid?' said the mule-driver. 'I'll get under that tree—I'll get under that tree and give 'em a chance.'

"The Quaker, he stood out in the open and was watching the mule-driver get under the tree. Just then there came a terrific flash of lightning and——"

"Killed the Quaker!" said one of the listening friends eagerly.

"No; the mule-driver got it and went down."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Sealskin Sacques.

The best sealskins, and the majority of them, come from Alaska. The seals are caught near shore, and driven to pens on the land. Here they are kept and fed for a time like other cattle until killing time. They are not allowed to be killed until they are two years old, nor after they are four. The skins of baby seals are too tender, and the old seals are kept for breeding. When they are killed the skins are all packed in brine and sent to London. It seems odd that sealskins which are obtained within the United States have to be sent out of it and carried over the long journey from Alaska to England to be cured and dyed, and then brought back to the United States for sale. Such is the fact, however. The best and about the only place for preparing sealskins is in London itself, on the banks of the Thames, and the dirty waters of the Thames is used for the purpose. Several attempts have been made to establish places in the United States, but they have all failed, even when the skilled workmen were brought over from the English establishment. It may be the climate or it may be the dirty Thames water which affects the skins peculiarly. Whatever it is, the same skins cannot be prepared here anything near as successfully as they can in London.—*Boston Herald.*

THOSE OCEAN TRAVELERS.

What It Takes to Supply the Wants of a Steamship One Voyage.

The big steamships which ply between New York and Europe carry on each trip across the Atlantic a little city of people. Two thousand persons sometimes are stored away on board these floating palaces. To appease the sea-sharpened appetites and assuage the thirst of this horde requires a great deal of solid and liquid food. The steward of a certain liner took on at Liverpool for the last round voyage 1,000 bottles of champagne, 9,000 of claret, 6,000 of ale, 9,500 of porter, 5,000 of mineral water, and 700 of spirits. They used last year on their line of steamers 8,639 quarts and 17,613 pints of champagne. The Americans drink the greater part of the champagne. They call for five quarts of it to one of any other nationality.

They also used on that line last year 13,941 quarts and 7,310 pints of claret. This had the largest sale among the French travelers, and indeed all the passengers from the continent preferred claret.

The Britishers drank the greater part of the year's supply of ale and porter, in all 480,000 bottles. This, with 176,000 bottles of mineral water, made enough liquid to float one of their ships in. Pretty good showing, that, in the way of wet goods, isn't it?

The other vices weren't neglected. The steward says their line used last year 35,000 pounds of tobacco, 65,000 cigars, and 57,000 cigarettes; the lemons used on shipboard averaged two apiece every day, apples the same, oranges leading with three apiece every day.

The steward says: We sailed from Liverpool with 547 cabin passengers and 300 in the crew. We had on board when we started 12,500 pounds of fresh beef, 700 pounds of corned beef, 5,000 pounds of mutton, 850 pounds of lamb, 350 pounds of veal, 350 pounds of pork. There were beside 2,000 pounds of fresh fish, 600 fowls, 300 chickens, 100 ducks, 50 geese, 80 turkeys, 200 brace of grouse, 15 tons of potatoes, 30 hampers of vegetables, 280 quarts of ice cream, 1,000 quarts of milk, 11,500 eggs.

"In the dry groceries there were 850 pounds of tea, 1,200 pounds of coffee, 1,600 pounds of white sugar, 750 pounds of pulverized sugar, 1,500 pounds of cheese, 2,000 pounds of butter, 3,500 pounds of ham, and 1,000 pounds of bacon. You can form from that list of figures what it costs to victual the vessel for every voyage.

"My figures are not done yet. This line uses 20,000 tons of ice every year and an average of 1,000 tons of coal every day. They use 104,000 gallons of engine oil for one item and an average of 4 pounds of meat a minute, or over 2,000,000 pounds a year. They use 22 tons of raisins and currants, over 1,000,000 eggs, the average being one every minute. They use 1½ tons of mustard, 13 tons of peas, 17 tons of rice, and 460 tons of flour, exclusive of the 50,000 loaves of bread. They use 15 tons of cheese and 10 of yellow soap, not counting the toilet soap. These are only the figures of one line, and there are many. Here's one more little item, which is that they break $500 worth of crockery every round trip."—*Indianapolis News.*

Killing Whales with Cannon.

Steamers hunt the whales. The harpoon is made with four umbrella-like ribs, which is fired from a cannon on the ship into the whale's body. Pressure makes it open up and take a wider and firmer hold, and the whale pulling sets off some nitro-glycerine confined in the cone or front part of the harpoon. With all this the whale sometimes runs for miles, drawing after it the ship, often at the rate of sixteen knots an hour, and marking its course with blood. Two thousand feet of heavy rope are fastened to the harpoon, but this, as indicated, does not allow sufficient play for the great monster, which is often seventy to eighty-five feet long, and weighs 100,000 pounds. Afterward, when the whale is dead or nearly so, an iron chain is put around its body and towed into the harbor of the fishing company.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

When He Registered.

Eccentric Fred Eliot has just died in Boston, aged 88. He had lived at the Quincy House for thirty years. On one occasion it is related that the old man stepped up to the cashier's window, where stood a brand-new cashier, to settle his monthly bill.

"What name?" inquired the cashier.

"Eliot," was the reply; one E, one L, one O, one T."

The transient list did not contain the name Eliot, and, looking up, the cashier gravely put the question:

"When did you register, sir? I don't find your name on the list."

The old man drew himself together, and, giving the young man a withering glance, replied: "Wal, as near as I can figure it, it was about twenty-seven years ago."—*Philadelphia Record.*

When you feel yourself gradually breaking down don't wait until you have taken to your bed. While you are still able to be up and about fight the grim monster disease by the use of proper restoratives. The best remedy for malaria, indigestion, weak kidneys, constant fatigue, fits of dizziness, short breath and other complications of a disordered system is Brown's Iron Bitters. Its magic influence in conquering diseases of an exhaustive nature is most astonishing.

Margaret Lady Stanhurst, has been elected to the London, Eng., County Council.

Unnecessary Misery.

Probably as much misery comes from habitual constipation as from any derangement of the functions of the body, and it is difficult to cure, for the reason that no one likes to take the medicines usually prescribed. Hamburg Figs were prepared to obviate this difficulty, and they will be found pleasant to the taste of women and children. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

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Is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines.

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Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time, and Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. It is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A Perfumed Ghost.

A ghost haunts the light-house in Havre de Grace, Md. The keeper of the light-house said, recently: "The head of the man, devil, woman, or whatever it was, appeared to rest against the wire frame around the lantern. The top of the head was covered in black, and the eyes and yellowish-looking inch or so of the forehead above them appeared set in a frame of black. Its eyes were as big as those of a cow, and sparkled just like two big diamonds. There was no expression about them as they moved and quivered in the lantern light." He couldn't look long at them, as they affected his eyes more than the bright, steady flame of the lantern. Where the figure appeared, it left a strong odor of cologne. The place which generally smells strong of oil, was then filled with a perfume like a flower garden.

Frauds in Medicine.

Why will worthless sinners advertise a worthless remedy as a cure for blood disease, that terrible affliction the cause of so much misery to humanity, so positive in its effect, so devastating in its result. Paid for and fictitious certificates are heralded in flaming headlines, and the unthinking read them as true. The Blood Balm Company of Atlanta, Ga., will pay one thousand dollars if any certificate they publish concerning the merit of Blood Balm, better known as B.B.B., is not genuine. Certificates from those who long suffered from sores, rheumatism, scrofula, spring eruptions, scald head, eczema, syphilitic symptoms, salt-rheum, syphilitic iritis, catarrh, weakness, ulcerated sore throat, bleeding piles, indigestion, loss of flesh, nervousness, bone aching, inherited blood poison, weak kidneys, etc., etc., come by mail daily, and can be seen at the Blood Balm Company's office. Send to them for samples of certificates received, and if suffering from the annoying symptoms of blood poison, whether from inheritance or the result of contagion, give Botanic Blood Balm a trial and it will cure you as sure as daylight follows darkness. It has never yet failed to benefit any one who has ever given it a trial, even when a dozen other remedies had given no relief.

The U. S. government will drive out all intruders in the Chickasaw Reservation.

If Sufferers from Consumption,

Scrofula, Bronchitis, and General Debility will try SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULBERT, M. D., Salisbury, Ill.

The Topeka, Kan., electric light plant is now burning petroleum to make steam.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

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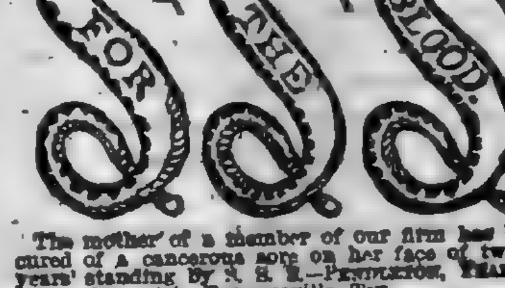

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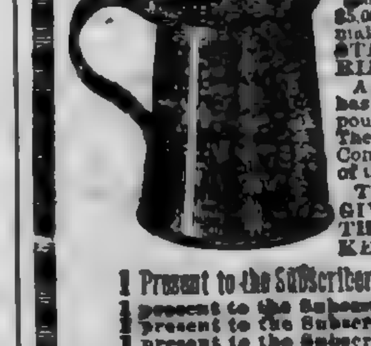

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So successful was our last contest, when we gave away $5,000 to subscribers, December 25th, that we have decided to make a still more liberal offer of $10,000 IN CASH, 300 STEM-WINDING WATCHES and 100 DIAMOND RINGS, TO BE GIVEN AWAY APRIL 25th, 1889.

A pint of ordinary rice, such as can be bought anywhere, has been placed in a pint (wine) measure even full, then poured into an ordinary pint glass preserving jar and sealed. The jar has been deposited with the North River Safe Deposit Company, and cannot be opened or counted till the expiration of this contest, April 25th, 1889.

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1 Present to the Subscriber Guessing the Correct Number of Kernels,		$2,000
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1 present to the Subscriber making the next best guess		[illegible]
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The Jar will be opened and grains of Rice counted April 25th, 1889, by a Committee chosen by the subscribers

Should no one guess the correct number, then the one guessing nearest will receive the first present of $2,000. Should two or more persons guess the correct number, then the one whose guess is first received will receive the $2,000, and the next the $1,000, and so on.

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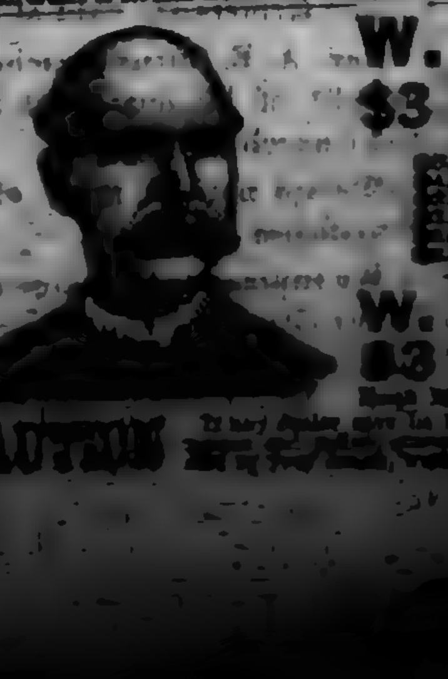

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Our Own Generation."

TEXT: *"David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep."*—Acts xiii., 36.

That is a text which has for a long time been running through my mind, but not until now has it been fully revealed to me. Sermons have a time to be born as well as a time to die, a cradle as well as a grave. David, cowboy and stone-slinger and fighter and czar and dramatist and blank verse writer and prophet, did his best for the people of his time and then went and laid down on the southern hill of Jerusalem in that sound slumber which nothing but an archangelic blast can startle. "David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep."

It was his own generation that he had served; that is, the people living at the time he lived. And have you ever thought that our responsibilities are chiefly with the people now walking abreast of us? There are about four generations to a century now, but in olden time life was longer and there was, perhaps, only one generation to a century. Taking these facts into the calculation, I make a rough guess and say that there have been at least one hundred and eighty generations of the human family. With reference to them we have no responsibility. We cannot teach them, we cannot correct their mistakes, we cannot soothe their sorrows, we cannot heal their wounds. Their sepulchers are deaf and dumb to anything we might say to them. The last regiment of that great army has passed out of sight. We might halloo as loud as we could, not one of them would avert his head to see what we wanted.

I admit that I am in sympathy with the child whose father had suddenly died and who in her little evening prayer wanted to continue to pray for her father, although he had gone into heaven and no more needed her prayers, and looking up into her mother's face said: "O, mother, I cannot leave him all out. Let me say, 'Thank God that I had a good father once,' and so I can keep him in my prayers.'" But the one hundred and eighty generations have passed off. Passed up. Passed down. Gone forever. Then there are generations to come after our earthly existence has ceased, perhaps a hundred and eighty generations more, perhaps a thousand generations more. We shall not see them, we shall not hear any of their voices, we will take no part in their convocations, their elections, their revolutions, their catastrophes, their triumphs. We will in no wise affect the one hundred and eighty generations gone, or the one hundred and eighty generations to come, except as from the galleries of heaven the former generations look down and rejoice at our victories, or as we may by our behavior start influences, good or bad, that shall roll on through the advancing ages. But our business is, like David, to serve our own generation, the people now living, those whose lungs now breathe and whose hearts now beat. And mark you, it is not a silent procession, but moving. It is a "forced march" at twenty-four miles a day, each hour being a mile. Going with that celerity, it has got to be a quick service on our part, or no service at all. We not only cannot teach the one hundred and eighty generations past and will not see the one hundred generations to come, but this generation now on the stage will soon be off and we ourselves will be off with them. The fact is that you and I will have to start very soon for our work or it will be ironical and sarcastic for any one after our exit to say of us, as it was said of David, "after he had served his own generation by the will of God, he fell on sleep."

Well, now, let us look around earnestly, prayerfully and in a common sense way and see what we can do for our own generation. First of all let us see to it that, as far as we can, they have enough to eat. The human body is so constituted that three times a day the body needs food as much as a lamp needs oil, as much as a locomotive needs fuel. To meet this want God has girdled the earth with apple orchards, orange groves, wheat fields and oceans full of fish and prairies full of cattle. And notwithstanding this, I will undertake to say that the vast majority of the human family are suffering either for lack of food or the right kind of food. Our civilization is all askew on this subject and God only can set it right.

Many of the greatest estates of to-day have been built out of the blood and bones of unrequited toil. In olden times, for the building of forts and towers, the inhabitants of Ispahan had to contribute 70,000 human skulls, and Bagdad 90,000 human skulls, and that number of people were slain so as to furnish the skulls. But these two contributions added together made only 160,000 skulls, while into the tower of the world's wealth and pomp and magnificence have been wrought the skeletons of uncounted numbers of the half fed populations of the earth, millions of skulls.

Don't sit down at your table with five or six courses of abundant supply and think nothing of that family in the next street who would take any one of those five courses between soup and almond nuts and feel they were in heaven. The lack of the right kind of food is the cause of much of the drunkenness. After drinking what many of our grocers call coffee, sweetened with what many call sugar, and eating what many of our butchers call meat, and chewing what many of our bakers call bread, many of the laboring classes feel so miserable they are tempted to put into their nasty pipes what the tobacconist calls tobacco, or go into the drinking saloons for what the rum sellers call beer. Good coffee would do much in driving out bad rum. Adulteration of food has got to be an evil against which all the health officers and all the doctors and all the ministers and all the reformers and all the Christians need to set themselves in battle array. How can we serve our generation with enough to eat? By sitting down in embroidered slippers and lounging back in an arm chair, our mouth puckered [illegible] of the best bread [illegible] seek out some family who through sickness or conjunction of misfortune have not enough to eat and do for them what Christ did for the hungry multitudes of Asia Minor, multiplying the loaves and the fishes. Let us quit the surfeiting of ourselves until we cannot choke down another crumb of cake and begin the supply of others' necessities.

We often see on a small scale a recklessness about the welfare of others which a great warrior expressed on a large scale, when his officers were dissuading him from a certain campaign, saying: "It would cost two hundred thousand lives," replying with a diabolism that can never be forgotten: "What are two hundred thousand lives to me?"

So far from helping appease the world's hunger, there are those whom Isaiah describes as grinding the faces of the poor. You have seen a farmer or a mechanic put a scythe or an ax on a grindstone, while some one was turning it round and round, and the man holding the ax bore on it harder and harder while the water dripped from the grindstone, and the edge of the ax from being round and dull, got keener and keener, and the mechanic lifted the ax glistening and sharp and with edge so keen he must cautiously run his finger along lest while examining the implement he cut his hand to the bone. So I have seen men who were put against the grindstone of hardship, and while one turned the crank another would press the unfortunate harder down and harder down until he was ground away thinner and thinner, his comforts thinner, his prospects thinner and his face thinner. And Isaiah shrieks out: "What mean ye that ye grind the faces of the poor?" It is an awful thing to be hungry. It is an easy thing for us to be in good humor with all the world when we have no lack. But let hunger take full possession of us and we would all turn into barbarians and cannibals and fiends.

I am glad to know that the time is coming, God hasten it, when every family in the round world will sit down at a full table, and it will be only a question between lamb and venison, or between partridge and quail on toast, and out of spoons made out of Nevada silver or California gold the pastries will drop on tongues thrilling with thankfulness because they have full enough. I have no idea God is going to let the human race stay in its present predicament. If the world winds up as it now is it will be an awful failure of a world. The barren places will be irrigated. The pomologists, helped of God, will urge on the fruits. The botanists, inspired of the Lord, will help on the gardens. The raisers of stock will send enough animals fit for human food to the markets, and the last earthquake that rends the world will upset a banqueting table at which are seated the entire human race. Meanwhile, I suppose that some of the energy we are expending in useless and unavailing talk about the bread question should be expended in merciful alleviations.

I have read that the battle field on which more troops met than on any other in the world's history was the battle field of Leipsic, 160,000 men under Napoleon, 250,000 men under Schwarzenberg. No, no. The greatest and most terrific battle is now being fought all the world over. It is the struggle for food. The ground tone of the finest passage in one of the great musical masterpieces, the artist says, was suggested to him by the cry of the hungry populace of Vienna as the King rode through and they shouted: "Bread. Give us bread!" And all through the great harmonies of musical academy and cathedral I hear the pathos, the ground tone, the tragedy of uncounted multitudes, who with streaming eyes and wan cheeks and broken hearts in behalf of themselves and their families, are pleading for bread.

Let us take another look around to see how we may serve our generation. Let us see as far as possible that they have enough to wear. God looks on the human race and knows just how many inhabitants the world has. The statistics of the world's population are carefully taken in civilized lands, and every few years officers of government go through the land and count how many people there are in the United States or England and great accuracy is reached. But when people tell us how many inhabitants there are in Asia or Africa, at best it must be a wild guess. Yet God knows the exact number of people on our planet and he has made enough apparel for each, and if there be fifteen hundred million, fifteen thousand, fifteen hundred and fifteen people, then there is enough apparel for fifteen hundred million, fifteen thousand, fifteen hundred and fifteen. Not slouch apparel, not ragged apparel, not insufficient apparel, but appropriate apparel. At least two suits for every being on the earth, a summer suit and a winter suit. A good pair of shoes for every living mortal. A good coat, a good hat or a good bonnet and a good shawl, and a complete masculine or a feminine outfit of apparel. A wardrobe for all nations adapted to all climes, and not a string or a button, or a pin or a hook or an eye wanting. But, alas! where are the good clothes for three-fourths of the human race? The other one-fourth have appropriated them. The fact is, there needs to be and will be a redistribution. Not by anarchistic violence. If outlawry had its way, it would rend and tear and diminish until instead of three-fourths of the world not properly attired, four-fourths would be in rags. I let you know how the redistribution will take place. By generosity on the part of those who have a surplus and increased industry on the part of those suffering from deficit. Not all, but the large majority of cases of poverty in this country are a result of idleness or drunkenness, either on the part of the present sufferers or their ancestors. In most cases the rum jug is the maelstrom that has swallowed down the livelihood of those who are in rags. But things will change, and by generosity on the part of the crowded wardrobes, and industry and sobriety on the part of the empty wardrobes there will be enough for all to wear. God has done His part toward the dressing of the human race. He grows a surplus of wool on the sheep's back and flocks roam the mountains and valleys with a burden of warmth intended for transference to human comfort, when the shuttles of the factories reaching all the way from the Chattahoochee to the Merrimac shall have spun and woven it. And here come forth the Rocky Mountain goat and the cashmere and the beaver. Here are the merino sheep, their origin traced back to the flocks of Abrahamic and Davidic times. In white letters of snowy fleece, God has been writing for a [illegible] warmth for all nations. While others are discussing the effect of high or low tariff or no tariff at all on wool, you and I had better see if in our wardrobes we have nothing that we can spare for the shivering, or pick out some poor lad of the street and take him down to a clothing store and fit him out for the winter. Don't think that God has forgotten to send ice and snow, because of this wonderfully mild January and February. We shall yet have deep snows and so much frost on the window pane that in the morning you cannot see through it; and whole flocks of blizzards, for God long ago declared that winter as well as summer shall not cease, and between this and the spring crocus we may all have reason to cry out with the psalmist: "Who can stand before this cold?"

Again, let us look around and see how we may serve our generation. What short-sighted mortals we would be if we were anxious to clothe and feed only the most insignificant part of a man, namely, his body, while we put forth no effort to clothe and feed and save his soul. Time is a little piece broken off a great eternity. What are we doing for the souls of this present generation! Let me say it is a generation worth saving. Most magnificent men and women are in it. We make a great ado about the improvements in navigation, and in locomotion, and in art and machinery. We remark what wonders of telegraph, and telephone, and stethoscope. What improvement is electric light over a tallow candle! But all these improvements are insignificant compared with the improvement in the human race. In olden times, once in a while, a great and good man or woman would come up and the world has made a great fuss about it ever since, but now they are so numerous we scarcely speak about them. We put a halo about the people of the past, but I think if the times demanded them it would be found we have now living in this year 1889 fifty Martin Luthers, fifty George Washingtons, fifty Lady Huntingtons, fifty Elizabeth Frys. During our civil war more splendid warriors in North and South were developed in four years than the whole world developed in the previous twenty years. I challenge the four thousand years before the flood and the eighteen centuries after the flood, to show me the equal of charity on a large scale of George Peabody. This generation of men and women is more worth saving than any of the one hundred and eighty generations that have passed off.

But where shall we begin? With ourselves. That is the pillar from which we must start. Prescott, the blind historian, tells us how Pizarro saved his army for the right when they were about deserting him. With his sword he made a long mark on the ground. He said: "My men, on the north side are desertion and death, on the south side is victory; on the north side Panama and poverty, on the south side Peru with all its riches. Choose for yourselves; for my part I go to the south." Stepping across the line one by one, his troops followed and finally his whole army. The sword of God's truth draws the dividing line to-day. On one side of it are sin and ruin and death, on the other side are pardon and usefulness and happiness and heaven. You cross from the wrong side to the right side and your family will cross with you and your friends and your associates. The way you go they will go. If we are not saved, we will never save any one else. How to get saved? Be willing to accept Christ, and then accept Him instantaneously and forever. Get on the Rock first and then you will be able to help others upon the same Rock. Men and women have been saved quicker than I have been talking about it. What, without a prayer? Yes. What, without time deliberately to think it over? Yes. What, without a tear? Yes, believe! That is all. Believe what? That Jesus died to save you from sin and death and hell. Will you? Do you? You have. Something makes me think you have. New light has come into your countenances. Welcome! Welcome! Hail! Hail! Saved yourselves, how are you going to save others? By testimony. Tell it to your family. Tell it to your business associates. Tell it everywhere. We will successfully preach no more religion and will successfully talk no more religion than we ourselves have.

The most of that which you do to benefit the souls of this generation, you will effect through your own behavior. Go wrong, and that will induce others to go wrong. Go right, and that will induce others to go right. When the great centennial exhibition was being held in Philadelphia, the question came up among the directors as to whether they could keep the exposition open on Sundays, when a director, who was a man of the world, from Nevada, arose and said, his voice trembling with emotion and tears running down his cheeks: "I feel like a returned prodigal. Twenty years ago I went West and into a region where we had no Sabbath, but to-day old memories come back to me, and I remember what my glorified mother taught me about keeping Sunday, and I seem to hear her voice again and feel as I did when every evening I knelt by her side in prayer. Gentlemen, I vote for the observance of the Christian Sabbath." And he carried everything by storm, and when the question was put "Shall we open the exhibition on Sabbath?" it was almost unanimous, "No," "No." What one man can do if he does right, boldly right, emphatically right.

What if we could get this whole generation saved! These people who are living with us the same year and amid the same stupendous events and flying toward the future swifter than eagles to their prey. We cannot stop. They cannot stop. We think we can stop. We say, "Come now, my friend, let us stop and discuss this subject," but we do not stop. The year does not stop, the day does not stop, the hour does not stop. The year is a great wheel and there is a hand on that wheel that keeps it revolving, and as that wheel turns, it turns three hundred and sixty-five smaller wheels, which are the days, and then each of these three hundred and sixty-five wheels turn twenty-four smaller wheels, which are the hours, and these twenty-four smaller wheels turn sixty smaller wheels, which are the minutes, and these sixty smaller wheels turn sixty more smaller wheels, which are the seconds, and they keep rolling, rolling, rolling, mounting, mounting, and swiftening, swiftening. Oh, God! If our generation is going like that and we are going with them, waken us to the short opportunity. I confess that my one wish is to serve this generation, [illegible] but to serve it. I would like to do something toward helping unstrap its load, to stop its tears, to balsam its wounds and to induce it to put foot on the upward road that has at its terminus, acclamation rapturous and gates pearline, and garlands amaranthine and fountains rainbowed and dominions enthroned and coroneted, for I cannot forget that lullaby in the closing words of my text: "David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep."

And what a lovely sleep it was! Unfilial Absalom did not trouble it. Ambitious Adonijah did not worry it. Persecuting Saul did not harrow it. Exile did not fill it with nightmare. Since a red headed boy amid his father's flocks at night, he had not had such a good sleep. At seventy years of age he lay down to it. He has had many a troubled sleep, as in the caverns of Adullam or in the palace at the time his enemies were attempting his capture. But this was a peaceful sleep, a calm sleep, a restful sleep, a glorious sleep. "After he served his generation by the will of God, he fell on sleep." Oh, what a good thing is sleep after a hard day's work! It takes all the aching out of the head and all the weariness out of the limbs and all the smarting out of the eyes. From it we rise in the morning and it is a new world. And if we, like David, serve our generation, we will at life's close have most desirable and refreshing sleep. In it will vanish our last fatigue of body, our last worriment of mind, our last sorrow of soul. To the Christian's body that was hot with raging fevers so that the attendants must by sheer force keep on the blankets, it will be the cool sleep. To those who are thin blooded and shivering with agues, it will be the warm sleep. To those who, because of physical disorders, were terrified with night visions, it will be the dreamless sleep. To nurses and doctors and mothers who were wakened almost every hour of the night by those to whom they ministered, or over whom they watched, it will be the undisturbed sleep. To those who could not get to bed till late at night and must rise early in the morning and before getting rested, it will be the long sleep.

Away with all your gloomy talk about departure from this world. If we have served our generation it will not be putting out into the breakers, it will not be the fight with the King of Terrors; it will be going to sleep. A friend writing me from Illinois says that Rev. Dr. Wingate, President of Wake Forest College, North Carolina, after a most useful life, found his last day on earth his happiest day, and that in his last moments he seemed to be personally talking with Christ, as friend with friend, saying: "Oh, how delightful it is. I knew You would be with me when the time came, and I knew it would be sweet, but I did not know it would be as sweet as it is." The fact was he had served his generation in the gospel ministry, and by the will of God he fell on sleep. When in Africa, Majwara, the servant, looked into the tent of David Livingstone and found him on his knees, he stepped back, not wishing to disturb him in prayer, and some time after went in and found him in the same posture, and stepped back again, but after a while went in and touched him, and lo! the great traveler had finished his last journey and he had died in the grandest and mightiest posture a man ever takes—on his knees. He had served his generation by unrolling the scroll of a continent, and by the will of God fell on sleep. Grimshaw, the evangelist, when asked how he felt in his last moments, responded: "As happy as I can be on earth and as sure of glory as if I were in it. I have nothing to do but to step out of this bed into heaven." Having served his generation in successful evangelism by the will of God, he fell on sleep.

In the museum of Greenwich Hospital, England, there is a fragment of a book that was found in the Arctic regions amid the relics of Sir John Franklin, who had perished amid the snow and ice, and the leaf of that piece of a book was turned down at the words: "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee." Having served his generation in the cause of science and discovery by the will of God, he fell on sleep.

Why will you keep us all so nervous talking about that which is only a dormitory and a pillowed slumber, canopied by angels' wings? Sleep! Transporting sleep! And what a glorious awakening! You and I have sometimes been thoroughly bewildered after a long and fatiguing journey; we have stopped at a friend's house for the night, and after hours of complete unconsciousness we have opened our eyes, the high risen sun full in our faces, and, before we could fully collect our faculties, have said: "Where am I, whose house is this, and whose are these gardens?" And then it has flashed upon us in glad reality. And I should not wonder if, after we have served our generation and, by the will of God, have fallen on sleep, the deep sleep, the restful sleep, we should awake in blissful bewilderment and for a little while say: "Where am I? What palace is this? Who hung this upholstery? What fountains are these tossing in the light? Why, this looks like heaven! It is. It is. Why, there is a building grander than all the castles of earth heaved into a mountain of splendor, that must be the palace of Jesus. And, look there, those walks lined with a foliage more beautiful than anything I ever saw before, and see those who are walking down those aisles of verdure. From what I have heard of them, those two arm in arm must be Moses and Joshua, him of Mount Sinai and him of the halting sun over Ajalon. And those two walking arm in arm must be John and Paul, the one so gentle and the other so mighty. And those two with robes as brilliant as though made out of cooled off flames of martyrdom, must be John Huss and Hugh Latimer."

But I must not look any longer at those gardens of beauty, but examine this building in which I have just awakened. I look out of the window this way and that and up and down, and I find it is a mansion of immense size in which I am stopping. All its windows of agate and its colonnades of porphyry and alabaster. Why I wonder if this is not the house of "many mansions" of which I used to read! It is, it is. There must be many of my kindred and friends in this very mansion. Hark! whose are those voices, whose are those bounding feet? I open the door and see, and lo! they are coming through all the corridors and up and down all the stairs, our long absent kindred. Why, there is father, there is mother, there are the children. All [illegible] er again. And as we embrace each other with the cry: "Never more to part! never more to part!" the arches, the alcoves, the hallways echo and re-echo the words: "Never more to part. Never more to part." Then our glorified friends say: "Come out with us and see heaven." And, some of them bounding ahead of us and some of them skipping beside us, we start down the ivory stairway. And we meet, coming up, one of the Kings of ancient Israel, somewhat small of stature, but having a countenance radiant with a thousand victories. And as all are making obeisance to this great one of heaven I cry out: "Who is he?" and the answer comes: "This is the greatest of all the Kings of Israel. It is David, who after he had served his generation by the will of God, fell on sleep."

Rice Culture in Brazil.

Two qualities of rice are planted in Brazil—one like the Carolina rice as in the lowlands ground Igaupe, and the other the red highland rice. A spot of smooth, black, loamy soil, or rich terra rocha, intermingled with sand, is cleared up of every kind of rubbish, and the rice is planted in holes made with the hoe, about a foot and a half apart; the amount of seed to each hole is about a teaspoonful. It is covered with the foot and pressed. The rice patch is kept scrupulously clean. It is planted in the beginning of the rainy season. The gathering is made by cutting the stalk and tying in bundles; a small piece of ground is cleaned and swept, and when ready the rice is threshed out and carried to the yard of the house, where the drying is completed.

The process of cleaning is by pounding in a wooden mortar, with the same material for a pestle; it is the nightly task of the servants to pound out enough for the day following. It is cleaned of chaff by means of a sieve (winnowing). This rice is of much better taste than the rice of Igaupe, but it is smaller and reddish. It is never exported, and is only sold in small quantities in the towns and villages. In the cities rice from Igaupe is mostly used.

The manner of cultivation of the low land rice differs in some particulars. In the Serra Abaixo, low rich soil is chosen, not subject to ordinary overflow, but during heavy rains, partially under water. The virgin growth of the land, though thick, is small, and is cut off low down to the ground, as convenient and easy for the force (bill-hook) to operate well. The seed is planted with the hoe, if possible, or if not, in holes made with the curved side of the bill hook and a spoonful, more and less, is thrown in, covered and stamped. The distances are twice as great as that of the other rice. These fields are not cultivated, but only kept clean with the bill hook and the hoe. When ready the gleaning, which in both kinds of rice is from five to six months, the heads are nipped off with scissors or knife, and then dried and subsequently thrashed. Then it is sent to the Central Rice Mill, where it is readily sold for cash. The yield is greater than that of the upland, which rarely exceeds twenty bushels to the acre. Rice is subject to no disease. Birds destroy some.

The cultivation of rice could be carried on to an immense extent if once capital could be induced to look into the cultivation.—*Times-Democrat.*

Modes of Execution Contrasted.

In modern and more barbarous times the aim of the executioner was to torture the criminal by killing him as slowly as possible; now, on the contrary, the aim is to kill him as speedily as possible and shorten his sufferings. From this point of view the English method of blowing from guns practiced in India, is the most humane—this mode of execution is sure, quick, and therefore nearly painless; at the same time the moral impression produced by it is very great, and well suited to the spirit of contemporary law. The next most humane method of execution is by hanging, an old expedient, very much resorted to in Russia in modern times. This method is inferior to the former, because death is more lingering and cruel. But still it is an advance upon the very old system of crucifixion much practiced by the Romans. By this latter the man who violated the law was nailed to the wood of the cross and hung there often many days, during which time his sufferings must have been terrible.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The Advantages of Education.

WHEN THE WATER IS UP TO THIS SIGN THE ROAD IS IMPASSABLE

[illegible]

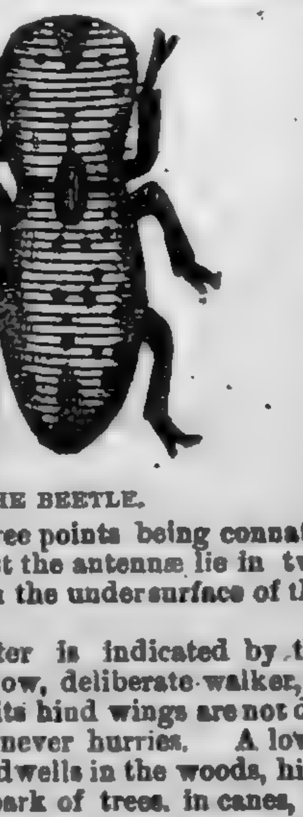
NATURAL WONDERS.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN BEETLE THAT CHEWS METAL.

A Strong-Jawed Insect That Bores Its Way Through Any Obstacle—Remains of Fossil Cattle.

At one of the recent meetings of the New York Microscopical Society, a paper read by Mr. F. W. Devoe upon the "Makeche," or metal cutting beetle of South America, was listened to with great interest by the members of the society. Since then the paper has excited considerable comment among scientists and people interested in entomology. The *Sun* herewith reprints Mr. Devoe's article in full, with its illustrations, from the journal of the New York Microscopical Society.

"The beetle to which your attention is directed," said Mr. Devoe, "is Zopherus Mexicanus, Sol., a native of Central America, where it is popularly known as 'Makeche.' Specimens average in length from 4.5 to five centimetres, and in width from 1.5 to two centimetres. The thorax and elytra are yellowish gray, this color being due to a coating of scales, which may be scraped away, when the underlying normal black color will appear. The dorsal surface is marked by many knobs arranged in lines, and more prominent in the middle than at the sides. The general color of the under surface and of the legs is black, but this is more or less concealed in numerous places by the yellowish scales before mentioned. The head is retracted as far as the eyes into the pro-thorax. The antennæ are nine to eleven jointed, the outer two or three points being connate, and when at rest the antennæ lie in two deep grooves on the under surface of the pro-thorax.


THE BEETLE.

"The character is indicated by the structure. A slow, deliberate walker, it never flies, for its hind wings are not developed, and it never hurries. A lover of darkness, it dwells in the woods, hidden under the bark of trees, in canes, or in chips left by the woodcutter. Strong-jawed, it goes its way.

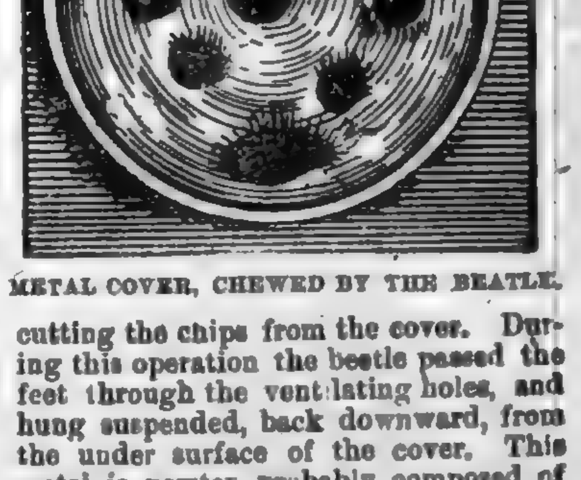
"Much has been said regarding the strength of insects, and especially of beetles. It has been asserted that they have made their way through sheet lead (Hylotrupes) and even through iron pipes. Fortunately, I have been able to watch this beetle while engaged as a metal worker, and to learn its powers.

"My first specimen was from Yucatan, presented to me last summer by a friend from Mexico. It was contained in a cardboard box, which I enclosed in my desk over night. The next morning I found the creature had eaten a large hole in the side of the box, and was enjoying its liberty with a commingling of deliberation and satisfaction. Having recaptured it I placed it in a small glass jar, to which I fitted a cover of wood, after boring a few holes in the latter for ventilation. The next day I found on the bottom of the jar numbers of chips of the black walnut wood of the cover. I then substituted the metal cover, which belonged to the jar, after punching through the metal several holes about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and supplied the captive with some sugar.

"About one week after this I left home for a day, and when I returned home I found that the beetle had cut out in small bits all the metal between two holes in the cover, and through this enlargement had thrust out its pro-thorax in such manner as to give evidence that, if left alone, it would soon regain its liberty. This work upon the metal was all done within the space of forty-eight hours. Upon examination the cutting edges of the mandibles appeared to be unbroken and in perfect condition. About three weeks after this time this beetle died.

"Several attempts were made during the winter to secure some more living beetles of the same species. But they all died before reaching New York. About a month since, however, I had the good fortune to receive two lively specimens. They were placed in glass jars like that just mentioned, fitted with their respective metal covers.

"One of these beetles I exhibit here alive to-night. This one has accomplished metal working precisely like that of the first specimen, and I have had so little [illegible]


METAL COVER, CHEWED BY THE BEATLE.

cutting the chips from the cover. During this operation the beetle passed the feet through the ventilating holes, and hung suspended, back downward, from the under surface of the cover. This metal is pewter, probably composed of three parts of lead and one part of tin, and is about one-thirty-second of an inch in thickness. Under experiment it was found that a force of 369 grammes was necessary to remove chips corresponding to those cut by the beetle.

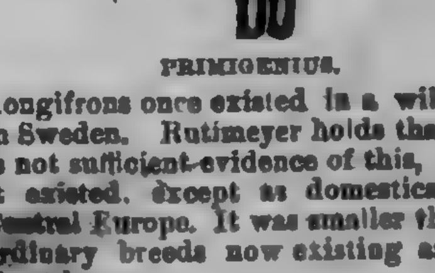
"Your attention is called to the fact that the cutting edges of the mandibles of the dead beetle are in good condition, while those of the living beetle are broken. Both insects did the same kind of work, under the same circumstances; but I am unable to account for the different effects upon the tools employed.

"These beetles live a long time without food or water. The second beetle did the cutting in February last, after which it was placed in a clean, dry earthern dish, where it has remained ever since, without any food. It is now alive and in good health. I will be gratified to learn from any person if they have ever seen any insect that has bitten off any chips of metal."—*New York Sun.*

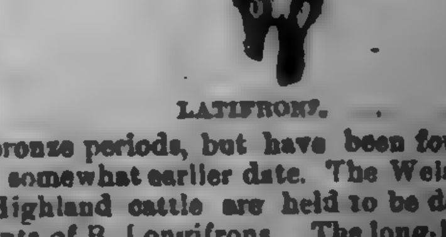
Fossil Cattle.

The cattle of the present day are generally relegated to two primary groups, the straight-backed cattle, Bos Taurus, from which our cattle are supposed to have sprung, and Bos Indicus, the humped cattle of India and Africa.

The domesticated cattle of Europe and America are supposed to have been derived from Bos Primigenius, B Longifrons and B. Frontosus. The first of these, from the remains, seem to have been known to the ancient Swiss lake-dwellers, a prehistoric race, and are said to have been known in the time of Cæsar. A skull found in Perthshire, Scotland, measured three feet across, while the span of the horn cores is three feet six inches. Nillson says Bos Longifrons once existed in a wild state in Sweden. Rutimeyer holds that there is not sufficient evidence of this, or that it existed, except as domesticated, in Central Europe. It was smaller than the ordinary breeds now existing and had short horns.


PRIMIGENIUS.

Bos Frontosus was somewhat larger than Longifrons. Its remains are found chiefly in the lake dwellings of the bronze periods, but have been found of a somewhat earlier date. The Welsh and Highland cattle are held to be descendants of B. Longifrons. The long-horned cattle of Great Britain and the Saxon cattle are supposed to have descended from the B. Primigenius type. B. Frontosus is regarded by Nillson as being the progenitor of a type of the Norwegian cattle.


LATIFRONS.

The cuts represent fossil heads of the type B. Primigenius and a species B. Latifrons, the characteristics of which latter seemed to be, as the name designates, broad-fronted, or wide horned cattle. A modification of these cattle may be seen in some breeds now.—*Scientific American.*

The large cities of the United States may be divided into four classes: 1. New York, with more than 1,500,000 [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 28, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

Bro. Smith, of the Fort Payne Journal, had his feelings very sorely hurt by the VIEW publishing that he was a lawyer. A mistaken impression on our part. The wounded gentleman says he is only an honest white man, and never a lawyer.

A level-headed editor gets off the following, which is chuck full of truth: "If people were as kind to live men as they sometimes are to dead men there would be more happy homes and fewer costly funerals. Beef and potatoes before death do more good, in many cases than silver mounted caskets and floral tributes afterwards."

Tom Woolfolk the man who was convicted of murdering his entire family near Macon, Ga., has recently had his case reversed and remanded by the Supreme Court of Georgia. The Macon Telegraph might now imitate the London Times or the Birmingham Age-Herald by hunting up "the missing link" or eye-witness to the crime, and set the world agog for a few days were it not for the fact that Woolfolk took especial pains to kill all the witnesses to the crime.

The Birmingham Chronicle says: "The alliance exchange will come to Birmingham. The officers will be Dr. H. P. Bone, state business manager and Mr. George F. Gaither, secretary and treasurer. The bill granting the charter was approved Feb. 6. The capital stock is fixed at $250,000, yet the exchange will only open with $100,000 and the time is fixed for March 1. At a meeting of the directors last Tuesday, action in the matter was had and Birmingham was unanimously selected."

Age-Herald: The boasted independence of the farmer is becoming a myth. Hardly had the bagging combine turned him loose when the fertilizer combine put up prices on him several dollars per ton. Now the bagging trust is announced in shape again, and ready to twist the farmer again next fall. The trust has bought up all the jute in the world. The Standard Oil company is said to have secured the patent for making bagging out of pine straw. The farmers can head off the combine by planting a great deal of something else, and a very little cotton. Perhaps the trusts, by forcing the farmer to live at home and curtail his cotton planting, will prove his ultimate salvation.

The Alabama Farmer says:

The Montgomery Daily Dispatch possibly the most progresive journal in the state, is ably advocating the Lawson election bill, and defending it under the indictment of the "Advertiser" as being unconstitutional.

We fail to see any prescriptive feature in the bill relative to educational qualification. If we believed that it did, we would heroically oppose it. But it occurs to us to cover the case nearer than any measure that has ever been offered. Anyhow it can't be denied that it is an improvement on the present election law.

All true, every word; but the bill has been smothered in committee all for that. It was a plain, homely, common-sense measure and it had no friends. There was no chance to strike attitudes, no opportunity for buncombe, and it was left in the pigeon-hole to perish. The good die young.—*Dispatch.*

The Hattiesburg (Miss) Democrat says: "Don't forget the poor editor when you have a news item. If your wife whips you, let us know of it and we will set it right before the public. If you have company, tell us if you are not ashamed of the visitors. If a youngster arrives at your home begging for raiment, buy a quarter's worth of cigars and come around, and if you are a cash subscriber we will furnish a name for him or her as the circumstances will permit; and if you have a social gathering of a few of your friends, bring around a big cake, seven or eight pies and a ham not necessarily to eat, but as a guarantee of good faith. Do not bother about inviting us for it is a little too cool for our wardrobe. We mention these little things for we want news and will have it."

Legislative.

The bill to encourage immig[illegible] tion failed to become a law.

Rev. Dykes voted for the [illegible] to repeal the prohibition law [illegible] Greenville. Is this the way [illegible] "keep solid with the hardshell Baptists?" It is useless to add that the bill for which he voted was defeated by a large majority,

The white gentleman from Geneva says: "If I was defeated for the nomination in my county and I know I could defeat the nominee ten to one, I would not come back here for $100 if I knew Pettus of Dallas or Potter of Jefferson would be here."

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Dry Valley Locals.

A Destructive Cyclone.

The valley was not dry last Sunday night. A cyclone passed through the valley last Sunday night about 12 o'clock. It is supposed that it crossed the E. T. V. & G. rail road about Ashby, striking the plantation of S. A. Curry in the timber, thence to Joseph Green's blowing all the shade trees down in the yard, also his stables upon his horse. It crossed Dry Creek about three hundred yards from the residence of J. B. Moore, then striking the finest timber belt in this country, blowing the timber in every direction. It blew down the house of a negro tenant on Mr. Moore's plantation even blowing away the foundation. The negro and his wife were so badly injured that they have not been able to do anything in the way of work since. It then struck Mr. Whitfield's house on the same plantation unroofing a part of it blowing all the out houses down, in fact destroying every thing in its course. The least that can be put upon the damage done Mr. J. B. Moore is one thousand or fifteen hundred dollars. During the storm the whole country was drenched with hard raining. On the next morning many neighbors came to the scene of descruction. They engaged at once in putting up fences, building houses &c.

The deputy sheriff paid the valley a flying visit last week. Did not know his business, supposed at first that he was hunting evil doers, but knowing there are none such in the valley I was unable to guess the cause of his visit. [Summoning jurors no doubt—VIEW]

The weather to-day is promising and Spring-like.

The attendance at Sabbath school at Concord church was very large.

Pleasant Grove academy is well attended.

A new school house at Providence is nearly completed.

Good wishes for the editor of the the VIEW and much success.

CYRUS.

Stanton Notes.

We learn that our "chef d' affaires," Mr. Richard Coe, inherited a large fortune from a relative in New York recently. This in addition to the fortune he has already accumulated will make him very rich.

All Stanton is for the Hon. Charles Ratteray for any office—even President. Would that all men from the north were of such unselfish views, how we would welcome them among us, but I have never known a good Federal soldier to be a man of narrow mind. It is only the skulker and camp follower.

Our little village is gradually growing. Mr. Stephens is making preparations to build himself a residence and rumor says there are several more in contemplation.

The bright-eyed little boy of Mr. O. H. P. Wright affords our neighborhood much amusement, he has the most wonderful memory for a boy I ever saw, only about 28 or 29 months old and can answer any question in the catechism. We all think him a prodigy.

Our Mr. Prichard is in your city serving on the jury. The birds, rabbits and deer will have a holiday.

Last Friday night, Dr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. Coe and Mrs. Stewart, Misses Annie McArthur and Mamie Harwood, went to Vine Hill to attend a school exhibition given by Miss Fiske and her pupils assisted by Misses Lapsley. The entertainment was a perfect success and enjoyed by all. The Stanton party was so nicely entertained by Mrs. Judge Lapsley, that time fled too rapidly and they were loth to depart when the 10 o'clock train came.

A dragoon, slightly under the influence of tanglefoot, was vainly trying to mount his horse calling loudly on the saints: "Saint John, help me! Saint Peter, assist me! Saint Paul, come to my aid!"

By a mighty effort he jumped clear over his horse, then turning round, he said:

"Gently, gently my friends, not all at once!"—*Life.*

[illegible] dlea[illegible] the [illegible] can g[illegible] harbor [illegible] thereto. [illegible] to Pensacola [illegible] a long chann[illegible] ed up in a few [illegible] river. Come t[illegible] help us to get into [illegible] the channel of anne[illegible]

Why not proceed at [illegible] fect this scheme of an[illegible] and then surely it will signify nothing to Birmingham whether its wealth reach the exterior world through Mobile or Pensacola. We have a waterway given by nature furnishing access to Mobile and deep water at Dauphin's Island six months each year. Will our excellent Florida contemporary tell the cost of perfecting an equally valuable route from the iron and coal fields of Alabama to the excellent harbor of Pensacola? And how long pray tell before the annexation of West Florida may be achieved?

Referring to the meeting of the State Agricultural Association in this city a few days ago an observant citizen was overheard to say: "The farmers are going to be heard in the next state election. There are too many organizations among the farmers in this state not to attempt to exercise some influence in political matters. With a membership of several thousand farmers, the Farmers' Alliance, the Wheel and the Grange can furnish material aid to further the political aspirations of any of its members.—*Montgomery Dispatch.*

We regret to have to make the admission, but to a considerable extent the above is true.

"There are some able men in the organizations" and they may be able to abuse the organizations to the length of using them to subserve their individual ends, and there is but little doubt in the minds of many of us that such plans are already on foot, and that there are men presenting their claims and dwelling on their peculiar fitness for high places and showing the whys and wherefores that the Alliance should be represented by Alliance men in official position. This same matter was fairly demonstrated throughout the state last spring in the election of county officers and the result was satisfactory to the people that these fellows amounted to nothing more than a set of possum-eared politicians whose protestations of friendship and love for the Alliance were nothing more than the empty mouthings of the most abandoned demagogues.—*Alabama Farmer.*

A Good Man.

"There," said a neighbor, pointing to a village carpenter, "there is a man who has done more good, in this community than any other person who ever lived in it. He cannot talk very much in public, and he does not try. He is not worth $2,000 and it is very little he can put down on subscription papers. But a new family never moves into the village that he does not find it out and give them a neighborly welcome and offer them some service. He is on the look out to give strangers a seat in his pew at church. He is always ready to watch with a sick neighbor and look after his affairs for him. I believe he and his wife keep house plants in winter mainly that they may be able to send little boquets to friends and invalids. He finds time for a pleasant word to every child he meets, and you'll always see them climbing into his one-horse wagon when he has no other load. He has a genius for helping folks and it does me good to meet him in the streets."

Tough on the Lawyers.

Jury No. 1. in the criminal court for Febuary 16, 1889, brought in verdicts of guilty in every case they tried except one, and that was a case of the state against a negro.

In that case the defendant represented himself, declined to employ an attorney. He cross-examined the state's witnesses, examined his own witness, made a speech in his own behalf and was acquitted.—*Birmingham Chronicle.*

The Legislature will adjourn to-day.

[illegible]ON,

[illegible]labama.

LOW PRICES AND FAIR DEALING.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

feb 14 W. H. BURTON, Clanton, Ala.

Southern Pacific Tea Company.

Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Coffees, Teas and Spices.

Fresh Roasted Coffee Daily. Also Coffee Roasted to order. Manufacturers of CAMPBELL'S BAKING POWDER.

Second Avenue, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Streets.

Birmingham, Alabama.

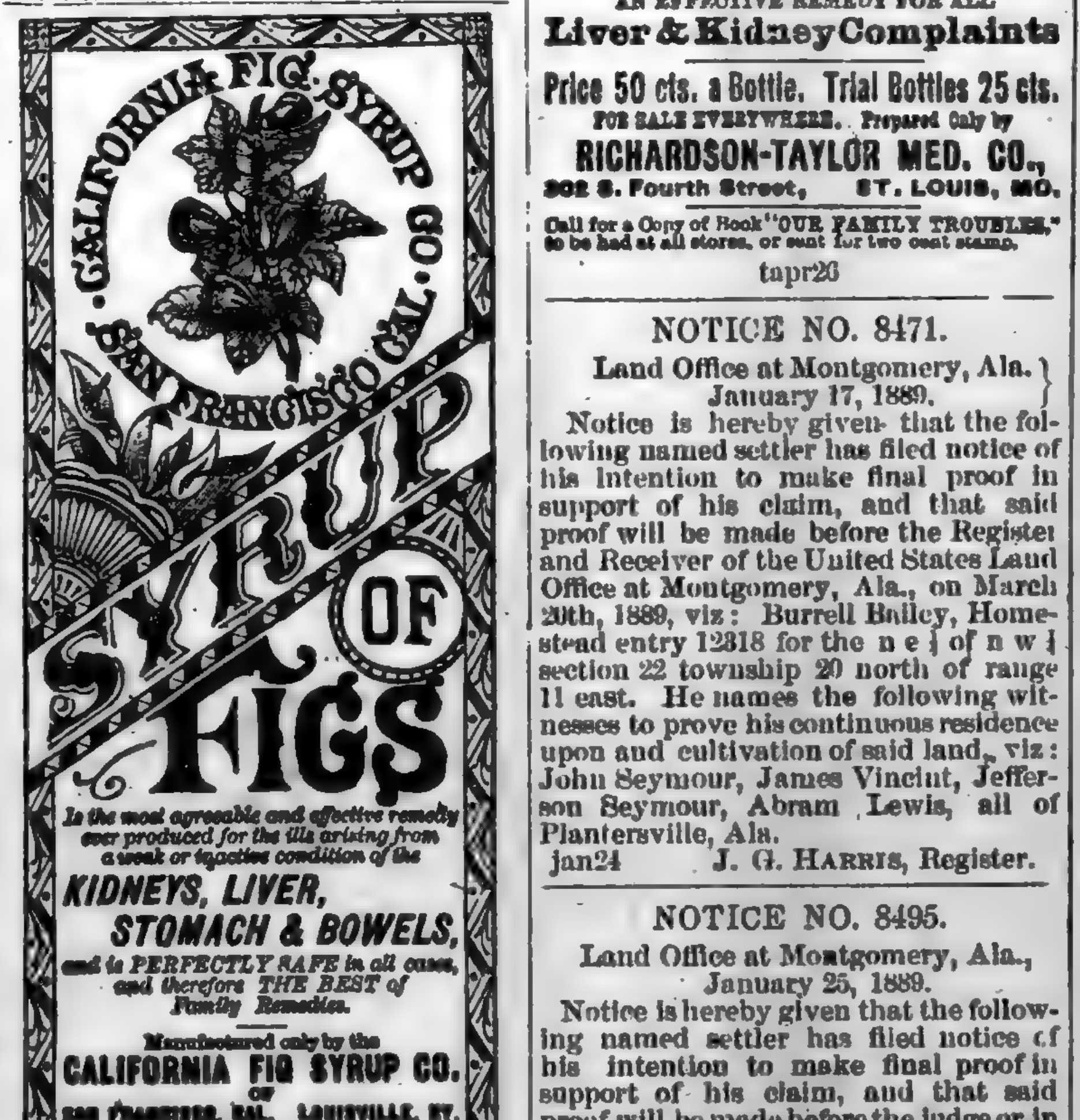
O, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

Ah, ha! Another faster! A man in Ohio has gone twenty-eight days without eating anything. The name of the paper he is editing is not known.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good, it will cost you nothing. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.



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SYRUP OF FIGS

Is the most agreeable and effective remedy ever produced for the ills arising from a weak or inactive condition of the

KIDNEYS, LIVER, STOMACH & BOWELS,

and is PERFECTLY SAFE in all cases, and therefore THE BEST of Family Remedies.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For sale by all druggists.

jul19 y

$100,000 TO LEND AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.—We are prepared to loan money cheap on improved lands in Chilton county. We can secure loans on land, the title to which is vested in married women, without trouble or delay. BRING YOUR LAND DEEDS. Address

E. V. JONES, OR

A. D. BENTLEY,

Rockford, Ala.

January 28, 1889—(3m)

Assessor's Notice.

Last Round.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1889:

Mineral Springs,	March	27
Jemison,	"	25
Providence,	"	23
Macedonia,	"	22
Benson,	"	21
Maplesville	"	20
R. Latham's	"	19
Dixie	"	18
Kincheon	"	13
Verbena	"	11
Cooper's	"	9
Clanton	March 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8	
Pratt's Mill	March	12
Chandler's Mill	"	14
Chamber's Grist Mill	"	15
Stanton	"	16
John Gorle's	"	28
Berry Wells' Mill	"	29
Thomas Roberts'	April	1
Welch's Saw Mill	"	2
Concord Church	"	4

Take fair warning this is my last round for this year.

E. G. ROLLINS,

Tax Assessor Chilton Co.

DR. TAYLOR'S SURE CHILL CURE

WARRANTED

PURELY VEGETABLE.

A SURE & SAFE CURE FOR CHILLS and FEVER BILIOUS and INTERMITTENT FEVER

ALL MALARIAL DISORDERS,

AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE

STOMACH & BOWELS.

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ALL

Liver & Kidney Complaints

Price 50 cts. a Bottle. Trial Bottles 25 cts.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Prepared Only by

RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO.,

302 S. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Call for a Copy of Book "OUR FAMILY TROUBLES," to be had at all stores, or sent for two cent stamp.

tapr26

NOTICE NO. 8471.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.
January 17, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., on March 20th, 1889, viz: Burrell Bailey, Homestead entry 12318 for the n e ¼ of n w ¼ section 22 township 20 north of range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Seymour, James Vinclut, Jefferson Seymour, Abram Lewis, all of Plantersville, Ala.

jan24 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8495.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
January 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 16, 1889, viz: John W. Chambers, Homestead entry No. 16800 for the s ½ of s w ¼ sec 8 township 20 north of range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: William R. White, R. P. Kendrick, Joe Ratliff, and M. F. Fuller, all of Dixie, Ala.

jan31 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8537.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
February 5, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 16, 1889, viz: James N. Barnes, homestead 13456, for the s ½ of n e ¼ and w ½ of s e ¼ sec 18 township 20 north, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Daniel C. Gandy, George E. Reid, John L. O'Neal and George E. Perry; all of Dixie, Ala.

feb7 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8570.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 12, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 23d, 1889, viz: Crawford W. Kienner, of Chilton county, Ala., who made homestead application No. 14683 for the w ½ of n e ¼ sec 26 township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Green, Thomas Roberts, William Roberts, William H. Boshen, Jr., all of Dixie, Ala.

feb14 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

[illegible]NS & PORTER.

([illegible]CESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

[illegible]LESALE DRUGGISTS.

[illegible]xpress Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

[illegible]INES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY

[illegible] FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chas Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

SAM. H. HARRIS,

—DEALER IN—

WALL PAPER,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Mouldings

AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Send for prices and samples of Wall Paper and Paints.

312 North 20th Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Competent Workmen sent to any part of the State.

[ma17-y]

BLOOM,

The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala

—HAS OPENED—

THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,

With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

D. A. CHILDS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, etc., etc. Have just opened their large and selected stock. We ask the public to call and see our mammoth establishment. Special inducements offered to country merchants from our Wholesale Department. Remember 2011 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

JOHN L. COBBS & CO.,

Specialties in Medium Price

DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS.

The newest shades of all the most fashionable fabrics, put up with the latest and most stylish trimmings, at very low prices.

BLACK GOODS.

In our best grades we handle almost exclusively the celebrated Priestly Dress Fabrics, which positively stand at the head of the list of all imported black goods. Antoine Guiner's BLACK SILKS.

Just in, a nice lot of Ladies' Jerseys, Walking Jackets and Colored Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs. A new lot of Ladies' and Misses Hosiery. Harris Bros' KID GLOVES. R. & G. CORSETS.

oct18-6 JOHN L. COBBS & CO., Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN,

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble.

— Manufacturer of all kinds of —

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, - - Alabama.

nov29-tf

JOHN P. LEEPER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

—AND—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d Street.

Birmingham, Ala.

12 20 6

OTTO STOELKER,

THE JEWELER.

☞ REMOVED TO NO. 28 DEXTER AVENUE. ☜

New Goods! Large St[illegible]

Finest Display of Fine Diamonds in Alabama. Rich Jewelry, [illegible] Silver Watches. Wedding and Holiday Goods [illegible]

OTTO STOE[illegible]

THE JEWELER [illegible]

GO TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 28, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:45 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:00 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:17 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:20 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:52 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

BENJ. W. EDDY. C. A. BROWNE.

Eddy & Browne,

WHOLESALE
BUILDING MATERIAL.
OFFICE 1918 THIRD AVENUE.
Warehouse and Yards
ON RAILROAD 24th STREET.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Orders by mail or telegraph for the following line of goods will receive our best attention and prompt shipment, and we guarantee the prices given will be same as if you bought in person

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS, WOOD AND IRON MANTELS, GRATES, CORRUGATED, CRIMP and STANDING SEAM IRON ROOFING, BUILDING PAPER and ROOFING FELT, LOCKS, BUTTS and BUILDERS HARDWARE, MIXED PAINTS; WHITE LEAD, ETC., ETC.

☞ When in the city call and see us.

EDDY & BROWNE.

[mar15-tf]

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Mr. J. M. Scott, Jr., of Elmore, has been visiting relatives in Clanton,

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Scott, of Elmore, are visiting relatives in Clanton.

Editor H. G. McCall, of the Calera Sentinel, was in town during this week,

LaFayette Rollins, of Wadsworth, was in town Saturday, presumably on business.

Phil. Givan, of Birmingham, was in Clanton with his family the past week.

If you want money bring your land deeds and call on Jones & Bentley when you come to court.

Dr. J. P. Robinson, of Birmingham, a former good citizen of Clanton, is attending circuit court.

Remember the date 4, 5, and 6 of March. E. V. JONES & A. D. BENTLEY.

Mr. A. F. Lewis will remove with his wife to Birmingham this week, and will become a permanent resident in the magic city.

Our correspondents will confer a favor by mailing their communications in time to reach us Monday night or Tuesday morning

The contest case of Honeycutt vs. Callen has been heard and the evidence submitted to Judge Dowdell who will render a decision after considering and investigating the case fully.

We do not endorse or agree with all our correspondents have to say in the VIEW, and we would prefer that the "kickers" call on the correspondents when they feel belligerent and give us an occasional rest.

New Goods.

I have now in stock a fresh supply of clothing at very low prices and also a full line of shoes guaranteed as represented and the shoes are not to be beat in this market. A new feature in my [illegible] department is an open [illegible] of the best leaf Lard. Send your [illegible] get pure [illegible]

[illegible]

Jones and Bentley will be in Clanton 4, 5 and 6 of March.

Mr. W. H. Phillips, of Montgomery, is among those attending court.

Mr. Tom. Foshee, of Maplesville, was in town attending court this week.

Mrs. Oliver, of Verbena, has been visiting friends in Clanton several days.

The property occupied by Mr. F. L. Ahsley was sold on last Monday at public outcry and was bid in by Mr. Adam Scheussler for the heirs of Moses Simmons at $500.

Prof. W. U. Acree, former county superintendent of education of Chilton, is now living at Newton, Dale county. He writes glowingly of the prospects of his section of the State. The building of the Alabama Midland Raildroad, now under way has brought about a boom there.

In another column will be found an advertisement of Mr. Thomas Foshee, the Maplesville merchant. Mr. Foshee is quite a young man, but has been successfully managing his father's extensive business since the latter's death. He is a thorough business man and a gentleman whom it will do you good to trade with

Each party to a game of chance is, under the law, liable to arrrest and fine. The Sheriff says that when the last circus was here he was not informed of his duty in the premises until too late to do any good. He proposes to be on the alert to-morrow and we hope will be able to give the grand jury some work. It is never too late to do good.

Our Benson correspondent in writing us of the death of poor "Doc" Davenport says he was drowned in about 15 inches of water. He fell from his horse at a ford when the animal stopped to drink. Another victory for king alchohol. The deceased leaves a mother and daughter who resided with him. His mother is said to be 103 years of age.

The Only Perfect Remedy

For habitual constipation, dyspepsia, and kindred ills is the famous California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. It strengthens as well as cleanses the system, it is easily taken, and perfectly harmless. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles. jul 19

School Management.

As the VIEW has been so kind as to give the teachers of Chilton and others interested in school work a column for their use, we must fill it occasionally. My subject this week is school management. It is first necessary that we have a good school. In order that every town, village, or neighborhood may have a good school, there must be inseparable unity. Unity is absolutely necessary in every business. We must all unite our efforts to build up in each town a permanent school, and not fly off and patronize side schools, for in them there is no benefit for your children or town. They tend to pull down rather than to build up. They are deadly enemies to every town. It is wrong for a man to come into a town and start a school in opposition to the principal school of that place, Such a man, I am glad to say, is never patronized by the enterprizing citizens of the place. You are doing the better class of people an injury. You are also taking from them what you cannot restore. Neither teacher in such case can give justice where the means of the people are limited, for you cannot afford to make the expenditures that are absolutely necessary for the school room. My time is limited or I would go into details, but I trust that these outlines will be sufficient to awaken you to a sense of your moral duty. I am in hopes that there is not such a teacher in our county.

Whether the moral sense is innate or not, does not concern us. We know that it can be cultivated, and although there may be some difference of opinion as to whether it is a part of a public school teacher's duty to teach morals, yet there is no class who have such an opportunity for doing moral work as teachers. In school where the children come regularly and punctually, when they perform their work cheerfully and mingle together without quarrelling, there is moral training in the highest sense. Such a school is a moral power. A very important step toward morality is politeness. You cannot have rudeness in school and do good work. See that the pupils know how to offer and receive a favor and do not allow any rudeness in your presence to go uncorrected. By paying attention to these things your school will be much more easily handled. It is much better to begin with courtesy than to wait until something bad has happened. Love is the greatest power in school management, not only the love of the teacher for the pupils and their's for the teacher, but the love of the pupils for each other. Genuine love is a regard for the best interests of the children, and where a teacher really has that the pupils soon find it out. If you have that kind of love you can do anything you want to with your pupils. It is above everything else as a power [illegible]. If you haven't this [illegible] is no use to try to make them believe you have. For the children will soon find out whether you have or not; you cannot deceive them.

Of the various kinds of punishment corporal punishment should be the last resort. But the punishment, if it must be corporal, should never be given in public, for the same reason that the State does not allow such punishment to be public. I never whip a child before my school. It has a demoralizing influence. Frequently there will be in the school children who have never seen a blow struck. They should not be compelled to witness such scenes.

One thing must never be allowed by any teacher who would have a good school, and that is IMPUDENCE. If you let that pass you are fated. The trouble with most of us young teachers is, we are too timid. We are afraid to resort to severe measures when such are necessary for fear the trustees won't sustain us. But I say we must govern our school on principle regardless of the trustees or any one. "Be sure you are right and push forward." Teachers cannot be too careful about showing suspicion. I would rather be deceived myself one hundred times, than to wound the feelings of a sensitive child, by showing that I doubted his word.

Truly yours,
A TEACHER.

Going Two Ways.

The following story which is told apropos of office-seeking is a good one:

The talk about a foreign mission for this Republican spell binder and a foreign consulate for that one reminds me of the time Morrow B. Lowry, then a political power asked James Buchannan, whom he had zealously supported and who had just been made Secretary of State to send him abroad in some diplomatic capacity, his wife's ill health demanding change of climate. Lowry was rich then and only sought the honor of the office but did covet that and when Buchannan kept him awaiting as he did until his wife died he responded to the offer of the insignificant Consular appointment which Buchanan then made:

SIR: My wife has gone to heaven and you can go to h——.

MORROW B. LOWRY.

This is About Right.

[Paris (Texas) News.]

The people of the north are full of suggestions about the race problem and about how the south should treat the negro but the negro finds himself boycotted when he seeks a job up there, and it is almost as much as his life is worth to undertake to send his children to white schools. It makes a great difference whose ox is gored. There are people with a film over their own eyes who can see motes and beams in the eyes of others.

Read This All!

I have purchased the drug business of W. H. Phillips in Clanton, and will continue the business at the same stand.

I shall also keep a stock of extra quality family groceries. I shall handle none but the very best articles, and my customers can rely upon getting pure, fresh goods.

sep. 20. A. E. BIVINGS.

For Sale.

An excellent five-room cottage residence in Clanton. The place is new, is conveniently situated, and will be sold at a sacrifice. For further information apply at the VIEW office. (tf)

Men

Who are weak Nervous and Debilitated and suffering from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, all the effects of early Evil Habits, which lead to Premature Decay, Consumption or Insanity, send for Pears' Treatise on Deseases of Man with particulars for Home Cure. Cures guaranteed. No cure no pay J. S. PEARS, 612 and 614 Church St., Nashville, Tenn. nov 22-y

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton, Ala.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
Lucas County, S. S.

Frank J, Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by druggists, 75 cts.

oct 11-y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of Probate of Chilton county, Alabama; to the undersigned upon the estate of J. D. Wells, deceased. All parties indebted to said estate will please make payment to me, and all parties having claims against said estate will present them to me within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

F. A. [illegible]

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Mucilage, indelible ink, red, blue, black ink, chalk, rules, base balls and bats, &c. &c., for sale at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

A RUINED HOME.

Our house is on fire! Our home is burning up!! What cry so piercing to the soul! Fire, indeed, is terrible when it destroys inanimate things we love, but how much more terrible when it destroys the living tissues of the flesh! Fire in the blood, how cruel in its effect! Covering the fair skin with spots and blemishes. Twinging the limbs and joints with aches and pains, creating ulcers and running sores. Singeing the very roots of the hair and causing it to fall dead away. Cramping the functions of the liver and kidneys with internal swellings and sores. Disfiguring form and feature. Thank Heaven, in the midst of such fearful contemplation a

QUICK CURE

CURE, safe, sure and QUICK in its effect, comes to mind. It is Botanic Blood Balm, made in the beautiful city of Atlanta, Ga. An illustrated "Book of Wonders" sent free by the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., is filled with most convincing proof of its remarkable merit.

☞ Robert Ward, Maxey, Ga., writes: "For twelve or fourteen years I have been a great sufferer from a terrible form of blood poison. My head, face and shoulders became almost a mass of corruption, and finally the disease commenced eating away my skull bones. I became so horribly repulsive that for three years I absolutely refused to let people see me. I used large quantities of most noted blood remedies and applied to nearly all physicians near me, but my condition continued to grow worse, and all said that I must surely die. My bones became the seat of excruciating aches and pains; my nights were passed in misery; I was reduced in flesh and strength; my kidneys were terribly deranged, and life became a burden to me. I chanced to see an advertisement of Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) and when eight or ten bottles had been used I was pronounced sound and well. Hundreds of scars can now be seen on me, looking lik a man who had been burned and then restored. M case was well known in the county."

BAD BLOOD

Lew Johnson, Belmont Station, Miss., writes "My ears and scalp were covered with sores and all my hair came out. I lost my appetite and became a mere skeleton. I am now taking B. B. B., and the sores are going away and my strength is coming back."

[sep27 ow 1y]

R. M. WILLIAMSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Has his office on the corner near Mr. Ehrman's and Mr. Ponder's residences.

READ THIS!

I have removed my stock of
Confectioneries
—AND—
Fancy Groceries

into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.

Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

HERE I AM!

I have opened at my old stand in Clanton

A New Stock of Goods!

And I propose to sell them at the lowest cash prices. Call on me and secure bargains in groceries and family supplies. Respectfully,
J. W. EDWARDS.

☞ Machine fixtures always on hand.

[dec 18-y]

Harris & McCrary

—AT—
JEMISON, ALA.

Have just opened a new Stock of Goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

HARRIS & McCRARY.

oct 18-6

NOTICE NO. 8569.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., February 12, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court Clanton, Ala., on March 23d, 1889, viz: James Fuller homestead 15265 for the s ½ of s w ¼ and s w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 30, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Madison Popwell, Monroe Durbin, John Popwell and John Edwards, all of Kincheon, Ala.

feb14* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

Notice!

No claim against the county will hereafter be allowed or ordered paid by the Board of County Commissioners unless properly contracted for and itemized according to law.

February 12, 1889.

Now is the time to subscribe [illegible]

REDUCTIONS!

Bargains! Big Drives!

Our Grand Clearance Sale is still in full blast!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

Including a Complete Line of

Men's, Boy's and Children's Clothing, Hats, Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Trunks, Valises, &c.,

HAVE BEEN SLAUGHTERED.

Our keen edged knife has made DEEP CUTS. Our former low prices have been shattered. We want room, and the Goods must move cost what it may.

CALL EARLY.

Very Respectfully,
J. BLACH & SONS,

Proprietors of the Fair and Square and Strictly One Price Clothing and Furnishing House, 1910 First Avenue Birmingham, Ala.

P. S.—All children visiting the Fair and Square will be presented with a beautiful chromo.

dec 20

I. N. LANGSTON,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.

(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.,)

—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.

oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.

MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS

Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery

OF ALL KINDS.

MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.

☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜

nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.

Lyman & Stone.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Blank Books, - Letter Presses,

PRINTERS' STOCK.

Fine Stationery a Specialty.

2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,

Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.

BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

dec5 ay

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Bogacki & McDonald,

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door Glass, Paints and Oils, Artists' Materials,

Pictures and Frames, Window Shades,

119 COMMERCE STREET, Wholesale [illegible]

MONTGOMERY, [illegible]

A. M. RAMBO,

DENTIST,
VERBENA, ALA.

Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.

[feb 14 3]

Clanton High School

Will be opened on the first Monday in September and will continue nine scholastic months. The session will be divided into two terms. The first ending Friday before the first Monday in February, and the second will begin on the following Monday and will end with May. We will thoroughly prepare young men and ladies for college, or give them a certificate of graduation. We expect to be assisted by an accomplished lady. Patronage is earnestly desired. Very Respectfully,

aug16 A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

S. P. TRESSLAR,

Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.

Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.

Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.

All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.

☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜

Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.

[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD

THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER.
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)

Photographs of All Kinds Work Done in the

BEST STYLE.

Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

M. ISRAEL,

Leading Tailor.
1916 First Ave., Down Stairs.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Keeps constantly in stock a full line of

Elegant Goods.

ready to be made up in the latest style and with the best workmanship. Perfect fit and entire satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a trial. [mar 24-y

REDINGTON

Photographer
Portraits in
Crayon, Pastel, Water
COLORS AND
INDIA INK
of the Highest artistic merit.
2003 and 2005 Second Ave.
Branch of 1915 Sec. Avenue,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

PISOS CURE FOR

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best **Cough Medicine.** If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

CONSUMPTION

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions. The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost. Easy and pleasant to use. Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

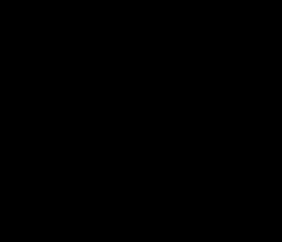
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

nov22-y

ALLEGER'S

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

FROM $65. to $33.



This Elegant Parlor Organ style 70 containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells. Stool and Book free. For only $33.00. With right and left couplers. "Warranted for 6 years." [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Shoes for Oxen.

In the early days, when the oxen were used only on soft ground, and when even the roots were soft, oxen were used generally without finding much difficulty in their feet. But those which traveled long distances, even then, had to be shod. A footsore ox team is almost worthless for work. The art of shoeing oxen is almost a lost one. If some blacksmiths in country places would learn how to shoe oxen there would be an increase in ox teams in many places.—*American Cultivator.*

The Flavor of Eggs.

When a great deal of chandlers' greaves of a rank or musty quality has been fed fowls the flavor is perceptible not only in their flesh but in their eggs. Also the odor of garlic and some other strong flavored things may be found in the eggs after the poultry has eaten a great deal of such substances. Ordinarily the flavor of the eggs is not affected enough by a change of diet to make any noticeable difference. When hens are fed very largely on milk the yolk is light in color, and the white is less filmy in texture. The more concentrated and nutritious the food the richer and better the eggs. Also the eggs from thrifty fowls at the beginning of the laying, before the fowl's strength has been reduced, are richer and more capable of producing vigorous chickens than near the close of laying. The reason why fowls fed on "slops," etc., are able to give no better eggs to their owners is because you demand the "tale of brick" of your servants, but you give them no straw to make them with. Curd contains all the best and most nutritious portions of the milk, without its objectionable, watery qualities. But the true feed for laying fowls is one-third or one-quarter Indian corn, ground or otherwise, and oats or wheat, together with milk and whatever scraps from the house are obtainable, and as much green vegetable food as they will eat; and these, combined and fed properly, your eggs will be of the true gold and silver stamp—when the cook's fire has refined them and prepared them as a relish for your breakfast.—*New York Herald.*

Art of Cattle Feeding.

Much has been said in regard to the feeding of cattle and the various ways of preparing food. But mischief is done by leaving out of the question the differences in the various conditions under which cattle are fed. In some cases one way may be the best that would be the worst in others. No doubt grinding grain is economical for cows and for a house-reared steer which is fed for a farmer's domestic supply of meat. But when a number of cattle are fed the labor of feeding meal and of tying up the animals in stalls eats up the profit, especially now that stock are so low in price. I am feeding a number of beeves, both young and mature, and I have found that unhusked corn is better liked by the stock and is more economical than meal. The cattle eat more, digest the food better, make more growth, and are easily managed. Even yearlings do better upon this cheap food.

The question of open-air feeding as compared with tight and warm barns is another which has two sides. Last year I fed twenty head of cattle in a lot by themselves through the winter on hay, with a small quantity of ear corn. They were never under a roof, and have ranged in a wood all the summer. A few weeks ago I brought three of this lot into a comfortable barn and put them in stalls to be fattened. They all lost appetite, became restless, and lost weight rapidly, and after a month's trial they were turned out again. The habits of the cattle and several other circumstances must be considered before the feeder can profitably adopt new methods or apply what are commonly called scientific practices. And as regards the matter of warmth, it is unquestionable that an animal tied in a barn at a temperature of forty degrees will be very much colder than one in the open air in a sheltered lot at twenty degrees lower temperature.

Another very common impression prevailing among those who write for the instruction of farmers, but which is opposed to the experience of some, is that "good stock is always salable." What is good stock? Generally it is supposed to be the pure-bred or crosses of it, and which are consequently costly. But more truly, good stock consists of those kinds of animals that are the best suited for the circumstances in which they are kept and for the purposes of the owners. Scrub cattle, making 500 or 600 pounds of beef, are good stock for some places, and the common run of cows that can be sold for beef at any time are often more profitable than the most costly Jerseys. I have a lot of common cows that I can sell readily for $20 to $30. My next neighbor has a lot of pedigree Jersey cows which cost him an average of $200 each. He is vainly offering calves for $20 each. It is clear that I have the best stock for the locality and circumstances, although elsewhere it might be the worst. In considering all such questions it must not be forgotten that circumstances alter cases always.—*New York Times.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Save up all the wood ashes.

Remember that the sire is half the herd.

Unleached ashes are the best fertilizer.

Don't put a frosty bit in the horse's mouth.

Cream needs stirring frequently, to mix the different skimmings and to aerate and ripen it evenly.

Do not make a mistake in building the poultry house too high. The windows should face the south and east.

Care well for the feet and legs of horses when putting them into the stable and so prevent scratches and lameness.

The farmer who has a big straw stack has no excuse for allowing his stock to suffer by exposure to cold or storms.

With very little timber and plenty of straw, rough but warm shelter may be provided at little cost except for labor.

Grafts can be cut in the middle of winter, but they are not usually of as strong vitality as if cut earlier in the fall.

To cut down taxes stop up the cracks in the stables. Town, County and State taxes are not the only ones the shiftless farmer pays.

Rather than fill your cellars with roots and vegetables construct pits for them. When they are in the cellar disease lurketh there also.

Light barley boiled is claimed to be excellent feed for horses, putting a fine coat on them, though not so good for horses at hard work.

Flowering plants should never be watered with cold water or it will tend to chill the growth. A little time taken [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Crystallized Pop-Corn.

An easily-prepared and wholesome dainty to make for the children is crystallized pop-corn. Boil one cupful of white sugar with three tablespoonfuls of water, and one of butter, until it shows threads when dropped from the spoon. Then pour in three quarts of freshly popped corn; stir until the sugar is thoroughly distributed, and then set away to cool. Nut-meats can be used in place of popped corn, and are delicious. But I think them too rich for children to eat. —*Prairie Farmer.*

A Cup of Solacing Tea.

"A comfortable cup of tea," says Marion Harland, "never comes amiss to a fagged housewife, be it served at breakfast, luncheon or dinner." The best way to insure its goodness—that is, that it be hot, strong and fresh—is to have the tea urn or kettle on the table, with a spirit-lamp burning under it. Scald the tea-pot, put in the tea, cover it with boiling water, put a "cosy" or a thick napkin about it and let it stand five minutes before filling with more boiling water. Wait a minute longer and pour out.

Easily Made Sourkrout.

Sourkrout is made very easily and cheaply. Take either white or red cabbage, cut it fine and lay it in a tin tub or jar; cover the bottom with a thin sprinkling of fine salt, then a layer of cut cabbage, then salt, in alternate layers till the tub is full, having salt on the top; then, with a potato-masher, crowd it down solid, cover up tightly, and in a few weeks it will be ready for use. It is nice to cook in pork drip or to eat with meats of all kinds in late fall and winter, and there is no trouble in keeping it if the air is excluded. It is strictly a German dish, but Americans can enjoy and appreciate it just as well as if it originated in the United States. Piccalilly is made here almost precisely like the receipt in a recent *World.* Pickled apples, plums and apricots are made after the same rules as sweet pickles, and not only look very pretty on the table, but really are very toothsome and are a delightful condiment to accompany meat or use as a nice relish with bread and butter for tea.—*New York World.*

Care of Lamps.

Whatever about the house is dull, don't let it be the scissors or shears used for trimming the lamp wicks. Some women appear to attach no importance to this point, not thinking that, in order to have a smooth cut, the instrument must be sharp. I have tried both round and square ends for wicks, and favor square ones. The flame is much broader; but the corners must be perfectly even and smooth, else when the wick is turned up high, it will smoke. The person lighting a lamp should be careful not to touch the wick with the match, as it has a tendency to roughen or spread it. Hold the match over the wick, very close to it, and wait until the flame reaches it. Keep the wick turned down below the top of the burner except when in use. If this is done, and there is no leak about the fixture, there is no reason why, if the lamps are carefully wiped every morning, there should be oil on the outside by evening. By the way, why is it that so many housekeepers persist in keeping their common lamps on the shelf behind the kitchen or sitting-room stove, the very dirtiest place to be found? If in the kitchen, they are covered with moisture from boiling water, etc., and dust and smoke arising from the stove. Why not put them in a closet, or, if that is not convenient, have a shelf away from the stove? If kept in a cold closet in the winter, of course they should be taken out and warmed before being lighted, lest the chimneys should crack.—*Yankee Blade.*

Recipes.

CRACKER PIE.—Six crackers, piece of butter size of an egg, one cup sugar, one cup of boiling water, one teaspoon lemon flavoring.

FEATHER CAKE.—One cupful sugar, one teaspoonful butter, one cupful of milk, two cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar, half-teaspoonful of soda dissolved in tablespoonful boiling water, and added last.

HOMINY GRIDDLE CAKES.—Two cups cold boiled hominy beaten smooth, one quart of milk and one teaspoonful of salt; stir together, then add one cup of flour, into which has been well mixed a teaspoonful of baking powder; lastly, add three eggs that have been well beaten. Cook immediately after mixing.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—One cup of sugar, one tablespoon of butter, two eggs, one cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour or enough to make tolerably stiff batter, one-half teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of cream of tartar sifted with the flour, one teaspoon of salt. Rub the butter and sugar together, beat in the yolks, then the milk and soda, the salt and the beaten whites, alternately with the flour. Bake in a buttered mold; turn out upon a dish; cut in slices and eat with a liquid sauce.

TAPIOCA JELLY.—Tapioca jelly is one of those simple, but excellent preparations, which are relished by invalids and well people alike. To make it, soak one cupful of tapioca in four cupfuls of water for four or five hours. Sweeten it and set it in a pan of boiling water to cook about an hour, or until it looks quite clear. When it is nearly cooked stir in the juice and a little of the grated rind of a lemon, and when done pour into little molds. Serve with sweetened cream flavored to taste.

MUTTON BROTH.—Mutton broth for an invalid is made of one pound of lean mutton, cut in small pieces, and put in one quart of cold water; cover closely and simmer until the meat is so tender it falls to pieces. If you wish to add rice or barley, let it soak in warm water while the mutton is boiling. When it is soft skim out the pieces of meat and put in the rice or barley and let it simmer for half an hour. If thoroughly soaked this will be long enough. It must be be cooked, though, until it is done, no matter how long it takes.

POTATO YEAST.—Take two quarts of water to one ounce of hops; boil fifteen minutes, strain and add one half pound of flour, putting the latter into a basin and pouring on water slowly to prevent it getting lumpy, one-fourth pound of brown sugar and a handful of fine salt. Let it stand three days, stirring it occasionally. When it ferments well, add six potatoes which have been boiled, mashed and run through a colander, making them as smooth as possible. This yeast will keep a long while, and has the advantage of not requiring any yeast to start it with. It rises so quickly that a less quantity of it must be put in than of ordinary yeast.

The small boy was asked at dinner by his mother what he best like to eat. "Well, ma, I like those camel's hair ducks best, I think."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Manufacturing interests in Texas appear to be in a promising condition.

CURIOUS FACTS.

In England burglary was a capital offence until 1829.

Leavenworth, Kan., claims a mule thirty-eight years old.

The curfew bell was a law in England only till the accession of Henry I.

While a Michigan barber was shaving a supposed corpse the man came to life again.

Captain Nicholas Costello, of Haverhill, Mass., is 106 and still healthy and active.

Stock-growers say that all domestic animals would live longer if more kindly treated.

A tame crow belonging to a farmer near Ridgeway, Canada, has been taught to distinguish colors.

An Indiana man has been convicted of stealing 540 plows, all of which he had stored away in a barn.

Tuscumbia, county seat of Miller County, Mo., has not had a church building of any kind in forty years.

A Richmond (Va.) woman has patented an oyster can which can be opened in two seconds without the aid of a knife.

A man in New Hampshire who was sued for a debt of $4 made oath in court that he had never been worth over $6 at one time in his life, and that his income was not over $1 per year.

The French language was introduced into England by William I., in 1066, and law pleadings were made in that language until the reign of Edward III. 1362, when they were changed into English.

The skin of James Corlett, of Tampa Bay, Fla., has begun to turn black, spots as large as a man's hand having appeared on his limbs and body. Physicians cannot discover any traces of the skin being diseased.

An American says "sir" 500 times where an Englishman says it once. Why? This is an Americanism so far as peculiar to Americans, but really nothing more than a survival of an old-fashioned English courtesy.

At Scottdale, Penn., the other day a brakemen fell between the cars of a moving train. He counted sixteen cars and a caboose as they passed over him and then jumped up and took his place again at the brakes. He was not scratched.

There is a tree in Claymore, Kan., which rivals the upas. Its leaves all summer exhaled a peculiar asphyxiating odor, and when it was cut down recently a flying splinter of bark scratched John Ekhart's face and seriously poisoned him.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of London, has lately made a contract with an iron company to put up drinking troughs for dogs. The troughs are quite ornamental, being lined with white enamel and lettered R. S. P. C. A.

A curious scene was that of the recent zero morning on the Colonel Ham farm, in Lewiston, Me. The proprietor was out haying. He had over two acres to cut, and beneath the ring of the flashing scythe was ice. Such a phenomenon is worth putting down.

About 2500 words are all that are used in ordinary talking and conversation, although there are some 20,000 words in the English language. Different authors vary in the number of words they use, but the difference is but slight. Shakespeare found 4000 words sufficient for all his works.

A Corn Palace For Paris.

The plan for a corn exhibit at the Paris Exposition is receiving a good deal of attention on the Produce Exchange, where designs for the "corn palace" to be shown at the Exposition have been displayed for some days. The supervision of the exhibit will be under the control of the agricultural department of the American Commission, although it is expected to raise the $10,000 estimated to be needed to meet the expenses by subscriptions. The exhibit will include a pavilion, the roof, columns, and chimney of which will be built of the corn fodder, and the interior and exterior will be covered with the corn stalk and ear. A good deal of mosaic work with corn grains of varied colors and a number of figures and emblems, all of corn, will be shown.

From an American kitchen, equipped with American ranges, cooks will distribute free of charge all the known preparations of corn as an article of food in the shape of bread, samp, puddings, etc. A competent man will deliver short lectures every hour on the uses of corn, the way of preparing and cooking it, and its general healthfulness as an article of diet. Pamphlets setting forth the same facts in English, French and German will also be distributed.

For the exhibit, its promoters say that the use of corn as food is hardly appreciated at all in Europe, and that if the possibilities of the grain were understood, exports of it from this country would quickly be increased many fold. To introduce corn to the people of Europe is the great object of the exhibitors, who say that Germany last year bought of us only 2,083,167 bushels of grain and 403 barrels of cornmeal, while France took only 1,958,750 bushels and 60 barrels of meal. Last year the total export is put at only 1.70 per cent. of the production in this country.

A late letter from the Department of Agriculture says: "There is not a railroad running through the great corn belt of the United States, not a Produce Exchange at one principal corn and export centre that is not especially and directly interested as a beneficiary in this work. If carried out as you propose it will enhance the value of every acre of land in the corn belt."

For the exhibit a space with eighty feet frontage has been secured.—*New York Times.*

A Cure for Stooped Shoulders.

How often one hears the remark: "What a fine, big fellow Mr. So-and-so would be if he didn't stoop!" And still such a misfortune can easily be cured. The stooping figure and halting gait, accompanied by the unavoidable weakness of the lungs, can be attended to and finally cured by the very simple and easily performed exercise of raising one's self upon the toes in a perfectly perpendicular manner several times daily. To take this exercise properly one must take a perfect position, with the heels together and the toes at an angle of forty-five degrees. Then drop the arms lifelessly by the sides, animating and raising the chest muscularly to its full capacity; the chin should be well drawn in and the crown of the head feeling as if attached to a string suspended from the ceiling above. Slowly raise upon the balls of both feet to the greatest possible height, thereby exercising all the muscles of the legs and body; this done, then [illegible] the standing position without swaying the body backward out of the perfect line. Repeat this exercise first on one foot and then on the other. The result will be a surprise to many to know what a powerful straightening-out power this exercise has upon round and stooped shoulders, and it will soon be [illegible]

A TERRIBLE HUNT.

How a Brave Boy Met His Fate in the Wilds of Africa.

Sitting about the camp-fire on the banks of the Chobe river, in Africa, Prof. J. W. Edward heard the story of an elephant hunt that affected him more than any experience he ever passed through, says a writer in the *American Field.* Burns, a trader in Natal, was the author of the narrative, and told it as follows:

"I was trading in the interior, and on one of my visits to Natal was importuned by George Wilson, a lad of 19, the son of an old schoolmate, to accompany me on one of my tours. I obtained his mother's consent and we started. The boy was a bright, courageous lad, and was ambitious to distinguish himself with his rifle. Early one morning in Water valley we saw a herd of fifteen elephants grazing about a mile from us. We started them up and picking out a fine bull with good tusks, I started to cut him off, telling George to ride behind while I charged him. Soon I had the old fellow out of the pack and gave him a shot behind the ear that staggered him a little. Then we cross-fired him for half an hour, but could not get any good shots. All at once the horse George was riding stumbled, throwing him and falling on his leg. I was so horrified that I could not move, but finally seeing George's attempts to extricate himself I tried to draw the elephant's attention to me. The brute was thoroughly enraged, however, and charged for the lad just as he was getting on his feet. Then followed one of the greatest fights between brute and man I ever saw. Off went George, the elephant after him, while I followed firing bullet after bullet into his hide.

"All at once I saw that Wilson was lame. I leveled at once and fired, and the boy turned around and did likewise. This checked the brute for a moment, but seeing George running again, he made a furious charge and caught up with him. Up went his trunk, and a moment after the poor lad was dead on the ground, crushed by the blow. Not satisfied, the brute began goring the lad in a frightful manner. I rode up to the beast and sent in two shots that brought him to his knees. He tried to rise, but could not, and after two or three shots, rolled over and died. The poor lad was torn to pieces. I placed his body across my horse, chopped off the beast's tusks, and rode back to camp. We buried him near the springs and piled rocks over his grave to keep the wolves from getting at it. I took the boy's watch and chain, with his wearing apparel, to his mother, and I can tell you, lads, I never wish to witness such a scene again. The poor woman died a year afterward, but would never touch the profits of the trip, saying that she would take nothing that was the means of killing her boy."

The German Emperor.

During his school career he was a model of the studious German youth. He took his place as a common pupil in the public school at Cassel, and played and studied with the other scholars. At the final examination he was, indeed, only tenth in the list; but then he was two years younger than his mates, and was rightly considered to have done so well that his tutor was immediately knighted. There is no cramming system in Germany; he passed without aid or favor. But he took part heartily in all the amusements common among German students, namely, beer drinking, dueling, torchlight processions, carriage driving, bathing, and in Winter, sledging.

IN the farthest southeastern island of the Philippine group, Mindinao, upon one of its mountains, Parag, in the neighborhood of the highest peak in the island, the volcano Apo, a party of explorers found recently, at the height of 2,500 feet above the sea level, a colossal flower, a five-petaled one, nearly a yard in diameter—as large as a carriage wheel. A single flower weighed over 22 pounds.

THE number of American citizens now residing in the Chinese empire, is 1,022. Of this number, 506 are missionaries, 73 are seafarers, 28 are in the Chinese customs service, and 23 follow mercantile pursuits. The occupations of 345 are unclassified.

The fact that good health, strong muscles and sound nerves are attainable should encourage every invalid to an earnest endeavor in the right direction. Remember all disease owes its origin, more or less, to a lack of iron in the blood. Iron in the blood means health, strength and vigor. Analyze the blood of an invalid and little or no iron will be found. Healthy men's blood is full of iron. The best method of supplying this lack of iron is by using Brown's Iron Bitters, a sure cure for dyspepsia, general debility, weakness and all wasting diseases.

Inventor Bell testified before a committee that his profit on the telephone is $10,000,000.

How to Gain Flesh and Strength.

Use after each meal SCOTT'S EMULSION with Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis, it is unequaled. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a very short time."—THO. PRIM, M. D., Alabama.

Cornell University, N. Y., has made expulsion the penalty of drinking, gambling, hazing.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Disgusting Drugs.

Blue-mass for torpid liver, castor oil for constipation, other disgusting drugs for piles, dyspepsia, and sick-headache, are being surely banished from use by the sweet, fruit-like HAMBURG FIGS. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

THOSE who for the first time are to become mothers should use Mother's Friend. Much suffering will be saved. Sold by druggists.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Prepare for Spring

Now is the time to prepare for spring, and your [illegible] system is of first importance. If you have not felt well during the winter, if you have been overworked or closely confined in badly ventilated rooms or shops, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Take it early and you will ward off attacks of disease or escape the effects of impure blood and that tired feeling, so common in the spring. Do not delay. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

"I wish to state the benefit I derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have used it in the spring for three years for debility and can say that I gained in flesh and strength after using one bottle. It has also cured me of sick headache."—[illegible], South Woodstock, Conn.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla for loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and general languor. It did me a vast amount of good, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it."—J. W. [illegible], Quincy, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

[illegible]

Cobble Pickers.

A peculiar and not altogether pleasing sight about the iron and steel works in Johnstown, Pa., is the groups of men, women and children that are constantly prodding and digging in the cinder dumps, and are known as "cobble pickers." The men are always old and frequently weak and tottering. The mark of poverty is on all the women and the children, who are in the majority, are abject-looking creatures, and range from the age of 8 to 16. Cobbles are the bits of iron and steel that remain among the cinders from the furnaces and are dumped with them on the cinder piles. On the gathering of these bits of metal the small army of toilers referred to depend for their living. With hoes and rakes they dig in the cinders as they are dumped, and struggle and push and wrangle for the possession of the metal as it is uncovered.

Each picker has a basket in which is placed the result of the pickings. Over 200 persons daily delve on the grimy dump for cobbles. While they will use all manner of means to secure possession of a lucky find in the dumps, after a picker has filled his basket and emptied it on his "pile," a few feet away, there is not one among the curious and by no means scrupulous pickers who would touch one of the cobbles in it. Each picker has his or her pile of cobbles and the iron company's teams come around at intervals. The driver weighs each pile, gives the owner a voucher for it, and takes the accumulated metal to the scrap heaps to be melted again.

The earnings of the cobble pickers range from $10 to $40 per month, and their are women who have been on the dump for years. The case of one woman and her twelve-year-old daughter is notorious, because they earn not only their own living but enough to feed and clothe the husband and father, who is an employee of the iron works and gets $100 per month, which he squanders in drink and riotous living as soon as he is paid. One old man on the cobble dumps, who is barely able to save enough to keep him from starving, was once a prominent business man worth at least $50,000.

The work of cobble picking is one of the lowest forms of human occupations and its degrading effect on the young girls and boys engaged in it is only too apparent. Many efforts have been made by church and other societies in Johnstown to suppress cobble picking among the children, but with indifferent success. —*New York Times.*

A Good Appetite.

How many answer the breakfast bell, by coming to the table, only to find it impossible to eat a mouthful of food. Such unfortunates are surely going into decline, and if they continue to grow worse are not long for this world. It is hard to name the many curses of a want of appetite. It is easy to name a sure cure. Do you need it? Will you use it? Well, then, the sure cure is B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm). Some boarding house keepers object to their boarders using B. B. B. It makes them eat too hearty. 'Tis true one grows strong and robust from its use, but then a delicate boarder is more profitable. B. B. B. cures many distressing diseases by its strengthening effect on the entire physical organization. William R. Talley, Neal's Landing, Fla., writes: "Four bottles of B. B. B. healed up the broken out places on my limbs, and my general health never was better than now. My appetite is good, and all I eat agrees with me."

Best, easiest to use, and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By Druggists, 50c.

Cleanse the System

DO IT NOW

With that most reliable medicine—Paine's Celery Compound. It purifies the blood, cures Constipation, and regulates the liver and kidneys, effectually cleansing the system of all waste and dead matter.

Paine's Celery Compound

combines true nerve tonic and strengthening qualities, reviving the energies and spirits.

"I have been troubled for some years with a complication of difficulties. After trying various remedies, and not finding relief, I tried Paine's Celery Compound. Before taking one full bottle the long troublesome symptoms began to subside, and I can truly say now, that I feel like a new man. Digestion has improved, and I have gained ten pounds in weight since I have commenced taking the Compound."

HONESTUS STEARNS, Felchville, Vt.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. At Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

ANY ONE CAN DYE

A Dress, or a Coat, Ribbons, Feathers, Yarns, Rags, etc. *Any Color* FOR TEN CENTS

and in many other ways SAVE Money, and make things look like NEW, by using DIAMOND DYES. The work is easy, simple, quick; the colors the BEST and FASTEST known. Ask for DIAMOND DYES and take no other.

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles USE DIAMOND PAINTS.

Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

Baby Portraits.

A Portfolio of beautiful baby pictures from life, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.

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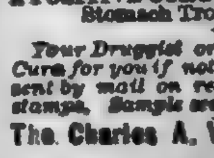
DIAMOND VERA-CURA

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND ALL Stomach Troubles Arising Therefrom.

Your Druggist or General Dealer will get Vera-Cura for you if not already in stock, or it will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md.



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Gives relief at once for Cold in Head

CURES

CATARRH.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

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MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY

IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.

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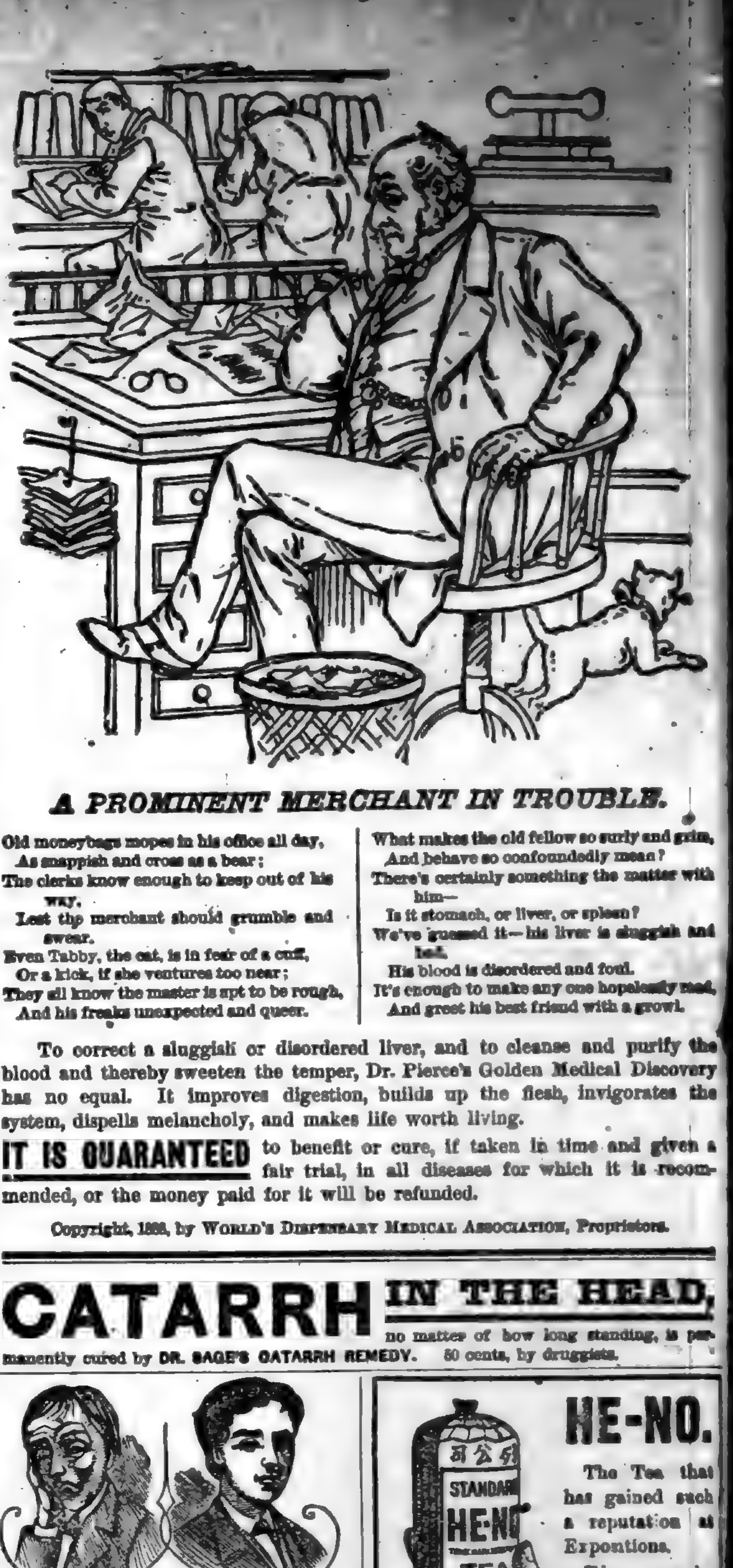

A PROMINENT MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.

Old moneybags mopes in his office all day,
As snappish and cross as a bear;
The clerks know enough to keep out of his way,
Lest the merchant should grumble and swear.
Even Tabby, the cat, is in fear of a cuff,
Or a kick, if she ventures too near;
They all know the master is apt to be rough,
And his freaks unexpected and queer.

What makes the old fellow so surly and grim,
And behave so confoundedly mean?
There's certainly something the matter with him—
Is it stomach, or liver, or spleen?
We've guessed it—his liver is sluggish and bad,
His blood is disordered and foul.
It's enough to make any one hopelessly mad,
And greet his best friend with a growl.

To correct a sluggish or disordered liver, and to cleanse and purify the blood and thereby sweeten the temper, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal. It improves digestion, builds up the flesh, invigorates the system, dispells melancholy, and makes life worth living.

IT IS GUARANTEED to benefit or cure, if taken in time and given a fair trial, in all diseases for which it is recommended, or the money paid for it will be refunded.

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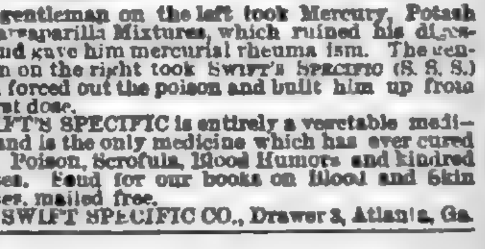

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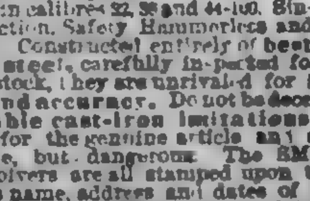

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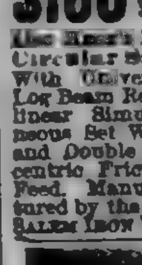

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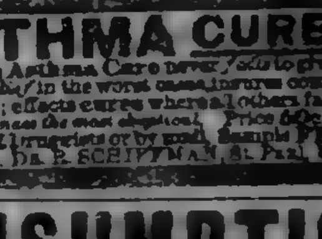

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T IN TROUBLE.

kes the old fellow so surly and grim,
have so confoundedly mean?
ertainly something the matter with
mach, or liver, or spleen?
essed it—his liver is sluggish and
d is disordered and foul.
h to make any one hopelessly mad,
ut his best friend with a growl.
nd to cleanse and purify the
e's Golden Medical Discovery
up the flesh, invigorates the
living.
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eases for which it is recom-
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VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889. NUMBER 19.

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SEALS AND OTTER.

WHEN AND HOW THEY ARE HUNTED.

Their Haunts and Habits—The Perils and Profits of Hunting—A Rampageous Sea Lion.

Most hunting vessels, whether sealing or other schooners, set forth in the early part of February, in the very teeth of our heaviest storms. Seals may be found in greater or less numbers all along the coast, while the otter chooses for his habitation the higher latitudes, and is less gregarious in his habits. Formerly the otter hunter betook himself to the coast of Japan, where game abounded, but nowadays the best otter shooting is to be had on this side, in the vicinity of Alaska, or as much further North as one cares to go.

In one sense, all is fish that comes to the net of a hunting schooner. That is to say, an otter schooner will not disdain to take in any number of seals, while with even greater alacrity will a sealer fondly stow away a valuable otter skin in the hold. For a sealer 3000 skins is considered a good catch, while an otter schooner is thought fairly successful if she makes her home port with 100 hides on board. Otter skins, which range in value from $25 to $60 each, are not only scarce, but so difficult to get that only the most skilled and experienced hunters engage in their pursuit. Apparently the otter has a due appreciation of its own value, and is resolved to enhance as much possible the glory of its capture, for a more wary, tantalizing creature it would be hard to find. Seals, on the contrary, are sound sleepers, and are frequently caught napping. The wily otter will, it is true, feign sleep, but it is questionable if he ever yields himself utterly to the drowsy god. Do you doubt it? Behold him then at a distance, floating tranquilly on his back, his queer hind legs or flippers gently beating the water, while his short forepaws, not unlike those of a cat, are deftly raised to shade his eyes from the sun. Did ever you see a sweeter picture of innocent unconsciousness! Draw nearer, bold, bad man, within rifle range. Raise your gun—Presto! He is gone to the bottom of the deep, blue sea, and when he emerges, which will not be for a very long time, it will be in an altogether different locality.

The female seal bears its young on land, and leaves them there until they are old enough to paddle about for themselves; an exception to this rule being the leopard seal, which sometimes carries its young on its back. The infant otter, born on the water, shares the maternal adventures while it is yet literally in arms, and it is a pretty sight to see a mother swimming serenely on her back with her baby clasped to her breast. Often there is a round spot there, worn almost hairless by the friction of the little head. Startle her, and she will grasp the small otter closer, reverse her position and dive instantly. In this way young and injudicious mothers not unfrequently drown their pups by remaining too long under water, and the little otter, who is only half strangled, cries lustily upon coming to the surface, not unlike human babies after a spanking. Young otters are of a fearless and confiding nature, and may be readily approached; but as their fur is valueless, and, though easily tamed, they seldom survive captivity, few of them are taken. Left to himself, it seems impossible for a baby otter to sink. The writer has often amused himself by watching the earnest but futile efforts of one to get himself under water. A prettier or more engaging little creature it would be hard to imagine. A pair of bright, round eyes, a round face with the most innocent and charming expression, and for the rest, just a fluffy ball of yellow, woolly fur. The otter belongs to the order of marine mammalia, and, like the seal, suckles its young. Unlike the seal, it may hardly be called amphibious as it is very seldom seen on land. During the summer season it keeps well off shore, but in winter frequents kelp patches and reefs.

LEOPARD SEAL.

At about the age of one year the otter becomes, commercially speaking, worth talking about, and from that time on, if not preserved, the older he grows the [illegible] he is.

The crew of an otter schooner, all told, generally numbers eighteen men, [illegible] cook, cabin-boy and nine or ten sailors. Some large schooners carry double sets, or from twenty-seven to twenty-eight men. The average time is from seven to nine months for the round trip, and meanwhile the hunter is storing up, besides seal and otter skins, enough strong yarns to enliven the dull interval that he spends on shore before the next voyage.

Aside from the more familiar forms of danger, such as landsmen contemplate with their mind's eye when they picture the dangers of the deep—fire, shipwreck and the prevailing order of accidents—a thousand unique perils beset the life of a hunter for which he will need undaunted nerve and quickness of resource.

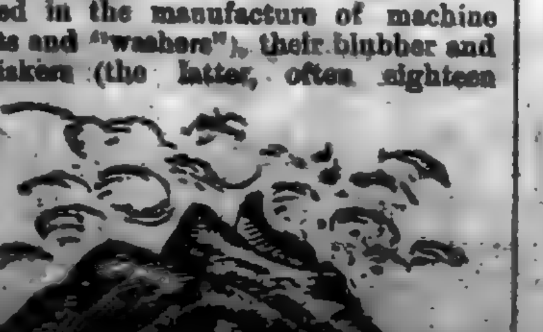
One young fellow tells of a meeting which occasioned mutual surprise, to say the least, and the effect of which was mighty disastrous to a [illegible]-pound sea lion. While prospecting for game on a rocky island, the hunter had climbed a sharp peak to reconnoitre. He found facing this elevation and separated from it by only a narrow hollow a second peak, on top of which was an enormous sea lion. For a space man and monster eyed one another critically from their respective perches, the hunter ardently coveting the lion's carcass and at the same time calculating the difficulty of getting it out of the hollow, where it was sure to fall, up over the first peak and along a stretch of rocks to the boat. He decided that it would be useless to kill the creature and forbore to waste cartridges on game that he could not secure. Meanwhile the lion had been making up his mind about the hunter. Apparently his impressions were not favorable, for with a loud roar he began the descent of his rock, advancing with the peculiar undulating motion of his species, not unlike that of a measuring worm.

SEA-OTTER ASLEEP.

Now, the man who imagines that a sea lion, for his clumsiness, is a slow traveler, will find himself badly mistaken in a go-as-you-please match over slippery rocks, and knowing this the hunter saw fit to retreat in very short order. Arrived at a respectful distance he awaited the foe in battle array. However, as time wore on and there were no signs he concluded that the lion must have turned back, and so proceeded to carry out his original intention of exploring the island. Again he climbed the first peak, crossed the hollow and boldly assailed the second. Within him was a vague expectation of seeing the enemy from afar off, if, indeed, the monster had not already plunged back into the sea.

Certainly nothing was further from his mind than thoughts of danger as he clambered gaily up till his head rose above the summit of the rock, and saw rising simultaneously from the other side and boldly confronting him, the sea lion. Though bad, the hunter was a sincere man. He could not conscientiously have held out the right hand of fellowship and said from his heart: "I am pleased to meet you, sir." Neither was the lion pleased, and he made no hollow pretense of delight. Rampant, open-jawed, with bristling whiskers, he glared at the hunter. Retreat was impossible. An instant's hesitation might be fatal. But two courses were open to the man—to drop headlong from the the rock or stand his ground. He chose the latter, braced himself, and with the muzzle of his rifle almost against the lion's breast, fired. The mighty beast reared, swayed backward and a moment after struck heavily on the ledge below, where he lay groaning until a second shot dispatched him.

Sea lions are hunted for their hides (used in the manufacture of machine belts and "washers"), their blubber and whiskers (the latter, often eighteen inches long, being largely utilized by the Chinese as toothpicks). The catch is usually limited to the month of June, at which time they repair in great numbers to the rocks, intent upon love and war. The combats which ensue between rival suitors are fearful to witness. Many of them are killed outright, others are fearfully wounded and die a lingering death, and not unfrequently the finest skins are so seamed and gashed as to be utterly worthless.



THE TWO PEAKS.

One of these monsters, weighing a ton or more, will seize his opponent by the chest and shake him till his teeth tear out through the inch-thick hide. Sometimes he will lift the other lion bodily till only his tail touches the rock, and the enemy will in turn lift him.

Notwithstanding his immense size and awkward make-up, the lion is an agile creature and rivals a professional ball-player in the skill with which he will catch and throw away whatever is flung to him.

To a landsman it might seem a little incongruous that while a young sea lion is in hunting parlance a "pup," the pup's mother is a "cow." Why this should be is, as Dundreary would say, "one of those things no fellow can find out."

The cow sea-lion's devotion to her young is sometimes very touching. A mother has been known to carry her dead pup about her for days, cuddling it against her neck, licking it and coaxing it to nurse.

As a rule, the young sea-lions—of which the female bears one yearly—are weaned at the age of a few months, but the writer has seen a farrow cow nursing and caring for, with the utmost tenderness, a yearling pup nearly as large as herself. Finally the cow laid down, whereupon the monstrous infant stretched himself out on her back and went to sleep.

A fur-hunter's life is, on the whole, by no means a sorry one. If a sealer, he makes from $[illegible]00 to $1400 a year exclusive of his keeping, but, if an otter hunter, the chances are rather less favorable. Aside from having to stand watch (a matter of two hours or less), his only care is to hunt, which even the best of hunters will do with widely varying success, sometimes making $60 or $70 in a few hours, and again, owing to stress of weather or ill luck, getting nothing for days.

THE SEA-LION AND THE HUNTER.

When off duty he beguiles the time pleasantly enough with reading, games, "swapping yarns," or playing with the ship's pets. Nearly every vessel has its "happy family," more or less curiously made up—one boat having on board a dog, cat, three kittens, two cows and a tame seal.

The provisioning of some schooners is quite luxurious, including all kinds of canned goods, to which are added every delicacy of the sea and occasional contributions from the land.

Grouse and sea gull eggs are eagerly sought for and much relished, especially when scrambled. Indeed, there is nothing eatable, whether in the heavens or earth or the waters under the earth, that a hungry hunter will not try, even to a sea parrot, which, though much resembling the traditional "biled owl," was once pronounced "not so bad for a change," by those who had the hardihood to partake of it.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Millinery for the Industrious.

A hat for young girls, designed by *Fliegende Blætter.*

[illegible] Reenacted.

It is understood that our esteemed Colonel Franc B. Wilkie is going to formulate a reply to Mrs. Ella Wheeler-Wilcox's latest poem, which begins as follows:

"I hold it as a changeless law
From which no soul can sway or swerve,
We have that in us which will draw
Whate'er we need, or most deserve."

We fancy the genial Colonel will start off with some such quatrain as this:

[illegible]

Sea Wisdom.

When the wind has died away,
Sinking with the sinking sun;
When the gold haze turns to gray,
And the purple fades to dun,
Lap the low waves of the sea
Through the twilight peace-possessed,
Sighing, hushed and drowsily:
"Rest forever—rest, ah, rest!"

Fair witch-maidens, long ago,
Hearkening to the same sea-speech,
Saw the black ships come and go,
Longed to lure them to the beach;
Wove a song of subtle rhyme,
Calling all things weariest,
Of the burden of old time:
"Rest forever—rest, ah, rest!"

Wisdom doth the hoar sea hold
In its slowly heaving deep;
Knows the rites and runes of old,
Knows the path beloved of Sleep
To the Goal Desirable
(Boon of all the last and best);
Sings us still the Siren spell:
"Rest forever—rest, ah, rest!"
—*Graham R. Tomson in Independent.*

A Mob of Koordish Women.

BY THOMAS STEVENS.

Who ever heard of a traveler falling into the hands of a mob of women? We read now and then of some traveler being attacked by a mob of Chinese, of falling into the hands of Italian or Turkish brigands, of being murdered or detained a prisoner by some uncivilized Asiatic or African potentate, but the attacking parties are always composed of men.

In most Eastern countries, and particularly among the half-civilized peoples, the women are usually kept well in the background. The traveler only sees them on the streets of the cities he visits moving about in a shy and quiet way, with their faces closely veiled. It is so in Turkey, Egypt, Persia, Arabia and Afghanistan, and in all Mohammedan countries.

My bicycle journey around the world, however, differed from an ordinary tour, inasmuch as it took me to many out-of-the-way regions and strange places seldom visited by other travelers. It took me at times among wild tribes and obscure races, to whom the sight of a European was a novelty as great as a genuine Zulu warrior would be to the readers of this paper.

Consequently I saw and experienced many strange things that do not usually fall to the lot of the globe-trotter who pursues his journeyings in the ordinary manner over well-beaten routes. One of the strangest of these experiences was, as I have already intimated, falling into the hands of a mob of women.

It was while making my way through one of the wildest sections of country in Western Persia, known as Persian Koordistan, that I found myself among a tribe of wild Koords. These people roam the deserts of Koordistan with their flocks and herds, living in big black tents of woven goat hair.

It is considered very unsafe for a traveler to venture among these half savage nomads alone, and the governor of the province usually sends an escort of soldiers to guard a person through the territory. The Pasha Khan of Ovahjik wanted to send an escort with me, but I always found an escort a nuisance, owing to the necessity of moderating my own speed to the ability of their horses.

Over the smooth camel trails of the level, gravelly deserts it was no trouble for me to cover sixty miles or more in a day with the bicycle, whereas the horsemen would never want to travel more than about thirty. This annoyed me, and I preferred to risk, venturing into the Koordish country alone.

Although they are not to be trusted, and are free-booters by nature and instinct, these wild children of the Persian deserts are very hospitable. So long as one is beneath the shelter of the chieftain's tent, both his person and property are held sacred. No sooner does the traveler start on his journey again, however, [illegible]

The first night I spent in the Koordish tents I was treated hospitably; but before riding two miles, I was intercepted by a couple of stalwart ruffians who intended to rob me, and would have done so had I not drawn my revolver and holding it ready, pressed steadily on. They hesitated a moment and then, to my great relief, turned back in the direction of the tents, and I saw them no more.

Early in the evening of the second day among the Koords, I reached a camp of about twenty tents, occupying the foot of a range of low hills. From the rude, uncivilized appearance and demeanor of the shepherds whom I passed in making my way toward the camp, I could see at once that they were a rough crowd; but there was no other place to go, so I had to seek the hospitality of their tents, whether I liked the outlook or not.

The chief of this camp I found was absent on a visit to some other branch of the tribe, many miles away. In the absence of the chieftain, one of the elders usually takes upon himself the office of entertaining guests. In this particular camp, however, there seemed to be no well-regulated arrangements of any kind.

One of the men motioned me into the nearest tent, and by and by a young woman brought me a bowl of clabbered goat-milk and a dish of pillau (boiled rice, or wheat) and herbs. She was a girl of most singular and striking appearance.

She was certainly no less than six feet tall—a very great stature for a woman—and her eyes were round and wild-looking, like the eyes of a cat, or more correctly, of some wild animal. So strangely like a wild animal's eyes were they in shape and expression, that it seemed to me as if they would most assuredly turn green and shine in a dark room like a cat's eyes.

All the women in the camp now came flocking about me, to take a curious look at the stranger from Frangistan, riding on the iron horse. They were a wild-looking lot of females. Many of them had their unkempt locks died to a fiery red, or "carroty" hue; and this, with the peculiar savage expression of their eyes, made them look as ferocious as so many human tigresses. All of them had these round, staring eyes; never before had I seen such an array of wild-animal orbs—no, not even in the Zoo at Central Park.

As they stood there watching me eat with the greatest curiosity, I dimly recollected reading, when a boy, about travelers being waylaid and captured on the road by bands of these tiger-eyed Koordish women. I remembered smiling and thinking the stories nothing but "traveler's tales" at the time, but I could see plainly enough then that these women were capable of anything that tigresses are capable of.

Although everything seemed to be managed in a loose, haphazard way in this camp, no order, no mannerliness about anything, they gave me some sheepskins to sleep on, and in the morning something more to eat.

When about mounting my bicycle to start, about twenty women came racing from the different tents, shouting and laughing like a lot of rude school-boys let out of school for a half-holiday. From the manner in which they issued from the tents, it was very plain that they had planned it all beforehand.

With much boisterous hilarity they surrounded me, and refused to let me go. If I attempted to break away from them, some would seize the bicycle, and others cling to my garments. They seemed to take a rude, boisterous delight in dancing about and worrying me, as though I were a rat and they a gang of puppies barking and capering about. They were a ferocious-looking lot of women, and their object was, very plainly, to overpower and rob me.

One of them [illegible] found in the pockets. Several times I broke loose, but they would form a ring about me again at once.

I was at a loss what to do. The men had all taken themselves off, evidently on purpose to leave the field clear for the women to rob me. One could not very well use his revolver on women, nor even use violent measures of defence. No American or Englishman, worthy of the name, would strike women, even though, like these wild Koordesses, they might be bent on doing him violence.

At length, after trying in vain several times to escape, I bethought me of a little strategy that would perhaps secure my freedom. Most of the money I had with me was in Turkish gold coins, concealed in a money-belt beneath my clothes. In a small leather case which I carried on the bicycle, however, I had a bag of native silver coins, which I needed to pay the incidental expenses of the road.

Bidding my tormentors keep quiet a minute by an impressive gesture, for I didn't know a word of their language, I took out this bag of coins, showed them that it was all the money there was in the case, and distributed it among them. They seemed to be but partly satisfied at this; evidently they expected to obtain a richer booty than a handful of silver pieces.

But although reluctant to let me go, they offered a less determined front than before, and I finally broke away from them. Springing into the saddle, I hastened to make good my escape; but I had to be pretty lively about it, for several of the more determined of these wild eyed women came racing after me almost as swiftly as deer. It was a unique experience, and one that I shall not be likely to soon forget, this adventure with the mob of Koordish women.
—*Youth's Companion.*

The Tools of Animals.

Animals do not know enough to make their own tools, as men can, and God has given them ready-made ones. The tail of a fish is his sculling oar. He moves it first on one side and then on the other, using his fins as balances to guide his motion. If the fish moves fast and wants to stop, he straightens out his fins just as the rower does his oars. A man makes a tool for drilling wood, but the woodpecker has a drill in his own bill, and when he drills holes in trees in search of food you can hear the click of his tool just as you would the man's. This drill of the woodpecker's has another tool inside, a sort of insect catcher. On the end is a bony thorn with sharp teeth like barbs on a fish hook. As he works and finds an insect he opens his drill and sends out this barbed tongue and draws it into his mouth. Some animals have tools to dig with. The hen digs for herself and her chickens. The pig uses his snout and roots away under the mud. The elephant uses his strong tusks, and the queer underground galleries of the mole are made with his heavy claws, with which he plows and digs. The woodchuck, too, is a great digger. His feet are shovels to dig the hole where he lives and the beaver uses his broad, flat tail as the mason does his trowel, spattering and smoothing the mud as he builds the walls of his cabin, while his sharp, powerful teeth are his saws, with which he gnaws off large branches of trees to build his dams. There is no limit to God's power in supplying the needs of the creatures he has made.—[Picayune.

How One Should Live.

To be honest, to be kind—to earn a little and to spend a little less; to make, upon the whole, a family happier for his presence; to renounce when that shall be necessary, and not to be embittered; to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation—above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy. [illegible]

Testing Damp Walls.

A curious device for testing the dryness of wall is described in a German paper.

The apparatus for the purpose consists simply in small sheets of gelatine, which are made by taking the sheet gelatine of commerce, selecting the thinnest pieces, soaking them for a quarter of an hour in water until they are quite soft, spreading them out flat on a greased sheet of glass, and stretching them with the fingers until the folds and creases are smoothed out, and the whole made as thin and uniform as possible. The sheets are then thoroughly dried in the air, the edges, which are rough and uneven, are trimmed off, and the whole cut into pieces about two inches wide and four inches long, for use in testing. If kept flat, in a dry place, the gelatine strips are very sensitive to moist air. If a wall is suspected of being damp, a strip is moved slowly over it near its surface, but not touching it. If any damp spots exist, they are immediately shown by the curling of the gelatine as it passes near them. Although every one takes some interest in knowing whether his house is dry or not, this simple test is likely to be of more practical use to fresco painters and paper hangers than to any one else. Both of these to avoid disappointment and loss, need to know with certainty whether the walls and ceilings on which their art is to be exercised are dry or not, as their papers and colors will often change on damp plastering. In the case of a wall of masonry, particularly, plastered on the brickwork, it is difficult to tell by ordinary inspection whether the moisture has dried out or not, and the gelatine sheets may give the desired information with such certainty and precision as to be of great service.—[American Architect.

History of Horseshoeing.

There is no record which would indicate that the horses of Egypt in ancient times wore shoes of any kind, but it is supposed that in the days of Homer, about one thousand years B. C., the Greeks shod their horses with metal, for Homer mentions "brazen-footed steeds" in the "Iliad." In the time of Aristotle and Pliny horses were provided with boots drawn over their feet, but it does not appear that any metallic plates were nailed to the hoof. These leather or rawhide boots were sometimes made with metal soles, for we read that the "mules of Nero were shod with silver, and those of his wife (Poppœa) with gold." It is claimed that the first certain mention of shoes nailed to the hoofs is in the works of the Emperor Leo VI. in the ninth century. The practice of shoeing horses is said to have been introduced into England by William I., who reigned from 1066 to 1087. Before the introduction of the metal shoe there must have been a fearful loss of horses in time of war, where the animals were ridden or driven long distances over rough and hard roads. Cavalry in early times often became almost useless, owing to the soreness of the unprotected feet of the horses.—[New York Sun.

A Powerful Sermon.

A little girl came to her mother with the question: "Which is worse, to tell a lie or to steal?"

The mother, taken by surprise, replied that both were so bad that she couldn't tell which was the worse.

"Well" said the little one, "I've been thinking a good deal about it, and I think that it is worse to lie than to steal. If you steal a thing you can take it back, unless you've eaten it; and if you have eaten it, you can pay for it. But," and there was a look of awe in the little face, "a lie is forever."

A Nice [illegible]

"That's a [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 7, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.00
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

President Benjamin Harrison was inaugurated on Monday with imposing ceremonies. The largest crowd ever seen in Washington was present.

The worst kind of competition comes from men who do not understand their business. They are found in all lines of trade and generally succeed in making their creditors pay for their lack of knowledge.

The Southern Yellow Pine Lumber Association will meet in Birmingham to-day. The Association embraces the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Florida. Important business will be transacted, and the annual election of officers will take place.

Gov. Seay has appointed Attorney-General McClellan Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Col. W. S. Thorington, of Montgomery, is most prominently mentioned to fill the vacancy in the Attorney General's office, and will no doubt secure the appointment if he desires it.

The New States.

Four new states have been admitted into the great American sisterhood. They are Washington, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota. The four new states will send eight senators and six representatives to congress. This will increase the Republican representation unless there are notable political changes. The vote of the four states last year showed Republican majorities in each.

Record of the Legislature.

What, in cold facts, is the record? The record of the session is 551 bills passed. Of this number 380 were purely local, 48 were amendatory of the code, and a large proportion of these were of local application also. Only 123 laws of general character were enacted and of this number less than fifty were of any serious moment. The body sat during fifty working days, at a cost to the state of more than fifty thousand dollars.

There was one measure before it—the ballot reform bill, the enactment of which would have paid the state a thousand fold in the security of peace and progress and honest and intelligent government; but that never got a hearing. There was not in the whole legislature a single member wise and strong and brave enough to rescue it from the cruel constriction of the committee and give it one sweet breath of life. But this measure to cleanse our politics, to purify the ballot-box, and to confirm to posterity the heritage of freedom won by the blood of '76—this measure perished in a pigeon-hole without one friend to weep for it!

The members, we perceive, are lost in honest admiration of themselves. They have congratulated and complimented each other, and called mankind to witness the lustre of their achievements and the surpassing melody of their eloquence. They are to be envied for their philosophy. But, eighteen months hence in the light of thoughtful retrospection and quickening experience, the people will strike the balance in the ledger of their perfected judgement and compare the losses and the gains to civilization as if the Alabama legislature of 1888-9 had never met.—*Montgomery Dispatch.*

The Colored Voter.

The following is a verbatim copy of a letter received by Richard Arnold from an intelligent colored citizen with whom he has corresponded some months. Of course we suppress the name but the letter can be seen by any who may be skeptical as to its being genuine.

SHRIEVER P. O. LA., Aug. 26th, 1888.—MR. RICHARD ARNOLD—Dear Sir: Yours of the 3d inst., was duly received and also the many papers you have been pleased to send me for which I am very thankful. Please to excuse me for not writing sooner as I am doubtful if some letters are not opened and the writer made to suffer for them. Now the truth is no leading man is safe down here as they visit his house at night and either shoot him or hang him up to a tree and then say he had done some very bad crime. There is no law in this state to punish those who have bought "sixteen-shooters," as they call them for the only purpose of killing the colored people here, or in other words to kill out the leading men of the K. of L., that was growing so fast here in this part of the state last year. Within the year there have been about one hundred killed within the distance of fifty miles of this place, and I have been told that I was a marked man; so you see I must be careful.

Now, sir, in the papers of last spring I saw a movement under way leading to an exodus or emigration of the colored people to South America or some other place. Now, sir, if there is anything of the kind under way now or likely to be, please to let me know as many of us want to leave here with our families but have not got the means to do so, and if there is any way of getting help please let me know. As they have killed so many in this parish and no arrests have been made nor are likely to be made, the K. of L. are afraid to hold any more meetings and we would gladly go to a more agreeable country to live. As for myself I was born in the state of Maine, but have been down here for eighteen years and now so poor am unable to get away. Hoping to hear from you with the desired news and will be thankful to hear from you at any time and also thankful for the papers you have been pleased to send me. I will send you a paper published here so you can see what the black man's chances are in this part of a free country. Yours respectfully.

The foregoing is taken from a paper published in the State of Iowa, and is published only to show what miserable lies still continue to receive sanction and credulity by the northern press.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

From Jemison.

A few days ago, along with others we had the pleasure of calling at the VIEW office, where we enjoyed the courtesy of the worthy editor for a brief time, in which our mind was absorbed in admiring the neat and well-arranged rooms, from which comes the well-known and appreciated CHILTON VIEW and the only job printing in our county. And later we had the exquisite pleasure and honor of a short interview with the editor's wife and mother, and we parted from them with regrets that our time was so short with such entertaining ladies.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will tell your readers of the sweetest little incident that I have any remembrance of. Yesterday, at Mr. E. W. Chapman's, of Jemison, I heard his little daughter Edna sing and play on the organ, and her little sister Myrtle, who is not yet four years old, stood by and sang, knowing just when to start and stop. I was so much engaged and delighted that it led me to ask little Myrtle's mother for the names of the pieces she could sing. Here they are, "Beautiful Bells," "Tall and Handsome," "Waiting for me," "Come Let us Wander," "The Land of Beulah," "Work for the Night is Coming." "Gathering Home," "The Great Physician," "The Precious Name."

May God preserve the lives of those sweet little girls, they will adorn the family and community. Let every family that can be encouraged to have music in their homes. It makes them purer, sweeter and altogether more loveable. Yes, along with indispensable education, let music and flowers come to every home.

A MOTHER.

Stanton.

Seven years ago Stanton, the subject of this communication, was among the unknown, there being nothing here except an old church as Ebenezer, built in the year 1850, of which we will speak later.

In 1882 a company was organized in the city of Selma under the name of the Gregory-Cop Lumber Company, who selected this place as a suitable location for a lumber business and during the same year they planted a large saw mill here and christened the place Stanton, in honor of Mr. Stanton, the prominent railroad man who lost his life in the fearful accident at Dunklin's bridge on the E. T. V. & G. railroad.

We have preaching four Sabbaths in the month, prayer meeting twice a week and two flourishing Sabbath schools; also, a day school which would do credit to any town. This school is conducted by Prof. Jas. A. Harwood, who figured conspicuously in the late war as captain in the Confederate army. Capt. Harwood was one among those true and tried men belonging to the old Fourth Alabama, who led the famous and renowned charge at the battle of Gettysburg, known as Pickett's charge.

Mention was made of "Ebenezer Church" in the beginning of this communication, which recalls an incident of the late war, related by a gentleman of this county, which is worthy of note. In the spring of 1865 at this place Gen. Forest formed one of the last lines of confederate battles and it is known as the "Battle of Ebenezer Church." The old church is well marked by the bullets from both armies and a few trees still stand on the surrounding hills, whose bodies have been pierced by the flying cannon balls. There can also be seen, by close observers traces of mounds scattered over the hills and valleys. These mark the last resting place of some of the brave boys who wore the gray.

It was here that the gallant Forest was surprised and cut off from his command by two Yankee soldiers. The general, never lacking courage, took in the situation leveled his pistol and the one nearest him bit the dust. The other with musket pointed at Forest with finger on trigger, was in the act of sending the messenger of death into his bosom but the sharp report of a carbine was heard echoing over the hills and the man in blue fell with a bullet through his heart. As the curling smoke drifted away Forest saw a beardless boy clad in a ragged jacket of gray and to whom he was indebted. About the time the enemy was advancing in large force upon the few confederates forcing them to retreat and no allusion to the remarkable occurrence was made either by Forest or his rescuer, and it was not until late in the evening of the same day that they met again.

The brave general's heart was too full for words so leaping from the saddle he rushed to the soldier boy, threw his arms around him, and kissed him and said "Sir! You saved my life." This is all.

One great curse that rests upon the people of Iowa and the whole Northwest at the present time is debts. As prices of all commodities of the farm are shrinking in value and contraction of currency and distrust among capitalists causes them to guard their wealth by means of combines, trusts, etc. We can expect nothing else but that money will continue to sell at outrageous figures and nothing but the closest economy and the most persistent effort to increase our income and lessen our expenses will save us. The honest fact is over three-fourths of the farms of the state are to-day under mortgage. Not only are a large majority of the farms of our commonwealth encumbered but our towns and cities are laboring under enormous municipal debts. Taxes are therefore necessarily much higher than they would otherwise be. How can we tide over this state of affairs except by the strictest kind of economy? A member of one of our late agricultural firms, now of Traer, told us that their firm had over seven thousand dollars of debts upon their books which were uncollectable, therefore it must stand to reason that large profits must have been realized by those who were able and willing to pay for what they got of the above firm while in business here or they would have been unable to stand any such losses. It behooves every member of the Alliance to pay for what he gets in spot cash and buy where no reckless system of credit is carried on. Better pay twenty-five per cent. for money than to go recklessly in debt. The members of the Farmers' Alliance of Dakota have been able by co-operation to obtain money at 9 per cent. for which they had before paid as nigh as 36 per cent. per month to the money sharks of that teritory. The money question alone has saved the members thousands of dollars. Exhorbitant charges for farmers supplies are no longer in vogue there, and the Alliance work is bound to prove a blessing to the sons of toil of that country. —*Iowa Labor Review.*

The above is sufficient to show that the great northwest is not so gloriously great as a farmers country after all. We had been led to believe that it was an Eldorado in every respect save climate. But this clipping from an Iowa paper presents even a more gloomy picture than could be truthfully painted of any section of the south.

The Great Newspaper of the South.

The AGE-HERALD, in addition to covering the field most thoroughly with their bright and newsy daily, is getting out the Great Weekly of the South. It is a mammoth 12-page paper at only $1 a year, with a ticket for every subscriber to the largest gift distribution of over $8,000 in valuable and useful articles ever offered by a newspaper. It is a paper for the farm and fireside. Its Agricultural Department is full of practical information for the farmer, while its Household Department renders it a treasure to every housewife in the land. A special feature is also made of a department for Our Little Folks.

We will furnish the WEEKLY AGE-HERALD and our paper one year for $2 and give each subscriber a ticket to the gift distribution.

Men

Who are weak Nervous and Debilitated and suffering from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, all the effects of early Evil Habits, which lead to Premature Decay, Consumption or Insanity, send for Pears' Treatise on Diseases of Man with particulars for Home Cure. Cures guaranteed. No cure no pay. J. S. PEARS, 512 and 514 Church St. Nashville, Tenn. nov 23-y

THOMAS FOSHEE,

(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,

feb 18-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

For Family and Fancy Groceries go to

W. H. BURTON,

Clanton, Alabama.

LOW PRICES AND FAIR DEALING.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

feb 14 W. H. BURTON, Clanton, Ala.

Southern Pacific Tea Company.

Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Coffees, Teas and Spices.

Fresh Roasted Coffee Daily. Also Coffee Roasted to order. Manufacturers of CAMPBELL'S BAKING POWDER.

Second Avenue, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Streets.

Birmingham, Alabama.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successul Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough, we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton. jan 10

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

For Sale.

An excellent five-room cottage residence in Clanton. The place is new, is conveniently situated, and will be sold at a sacrifice. For further information apply at the VIEW office. (tf)

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

—AND TO—

Cleanse the System Effectually,

—SO THAT—

PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

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$100,000 TO LEND AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.—We are prepared to loan money cheap on improved lands in Chilton county. We can secure loans on land, the title to which is vested in married women, without trouble or delay. BRING YOUR LAND DEEDS. Address

E. V. JONES, OR
A. D. BENTLEY,
Rockford, Ala.

January 28, 1889—(3m)

Assessor's Notice.

Last Round.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1889:

Mineral Springs,	March	27
Jemison,	"	25
Providence,	"	26
Macedonia,	"	22
Benson,	"	21
Maplesville	"	20
R. Latham's	"	19
Dixie	"	18
Kincheon	"	13
Verbena	"	11
Cooper's	"	9
Clanton	March 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8	
Pratt's Mill	March	12
Chandler's Mill	"	14
Chamber's Grist Mill	"	15
Stanton	"	16
John Gorie's	"	28
Berry Wells' Mill	"	29
Thomas Roberts'	April	1
Welch's Saw Mill	"	3
Concord Church	"	4

Take fair warning this is my last round for this year.

R. G. ROLLINS,
Tax Assessor Chilton Co.

DR. TAYLOR'S SURE CHILL CURE

WARRANTED

PURELY VEGETABLE.

A SURE & SAFE CURE FOR CHILLS and FEVER BILIOUS and INTERMITTENT FEVER

ALL MALARIAL DISORDERS,

AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE

STOMACH & BOWELS.

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ALL

Liver & Kidney Complaints

Price 50 cts. a Bottle. Trial Bottles 25 cts.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Prepared Only by

RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO.,

302 S. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Call for a Copy of Book "OUR FAMILY TROUBLES," to be had at all stores, or sent for two cent stamp.

tapr26

NOTICE NO. 8643.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
March 5, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 13th, 1889, viz: Thomas J. Deason, Homestead 15214 for the s w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 32, township 21 n, range 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William T. Hayes, William W. Sansom, and Thomas J. Kilnner, of Maplesville, Ala., and Lee Hayes, of Clanton, Ala.

mar 7* J. G. HARRIS. Register.

NOTICE NO. 8495.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
January 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the of thecircuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 16, 1889, viz: John W. Chambers, Homestead entry No. 16800 for the s ½ of s w ¼ sec 8 township 20 north of range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: William R. White, R. P. Kendrick, Joe Ratliff, and M. F. Fuller, all of Dixie, Ala.

jan31 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8537.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
February 5, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 16, 1889, viz: James N. Barnes, homestead 13456, for the s ½ of n e ¼ and w ½ of s e ¼ sec 18 township 20 north, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Daniel C. Gandy, George E. Reid, John L. O'Neal and George E. Perry, all of Dixie, Ala.

feb7 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8570.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 12, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 23d, 1889, viz: Crawford W. Kienner, of Chilton county, Ala., who made homestead application No. 14688 for the w ½ of n e ¼ sec 26 township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Green, Thomas Roberts, William Roberts, William H. Foshee, Jr., all of Dixie, Ala.

feb14 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY

1920 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

SAM. H. HARRIS,

—DEALER IN—

WALL PAPER,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Mouldings,

AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Send for prices and samples of Wall Paper and Paints.

312 North 20th Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Competent Workmen sent to any part of the State.

[ma17-y]

BLOOM,

The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.,

—HAS OPENED—

THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,

With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

D. A. CHILDS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, etc., etc. Have just opened their large and selected stock. We ask the public to call and see our mammoth establishment. Special inducements offered to country merchants from our Wholesale Department. Remember 2011 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

JOHN L. COBBS & CO.,

Specialties in Medium Price

DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS.

The newest shades of all the most fashionable fabrics, put up with the latest and most stylish trimmings, at very low prices.

BLACK GOODS.

In our best grades we handle almost exclusively the celebrated Priestly's Dress Fabrics, which positively stand at the head of the list of all imported black goods. Antoine Guiner's BLACK SILKS.

Just in, a nice lot of Ladies' Jerseys, Walking Jackets and Colored Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs. A new lot of Ladies' and Misses Hosiery. Harris Bro's KID GLOVES. R. & G. CORSETS.

oct18-6 JOHN L. COBBS & CO., Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN,

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble.

—Manufacturer of all kinds of—

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

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BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d Street

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OTTO STOELKER,

THE JEWELER.

☞ REMOVED TO NO. 20 DEXTER AVENUE. ☜

New Goods! Large Stock

Finest Display of Fine Diamonds in Alabama. Rich Jewelry, [illegible] Silver Watches. Wedding and Holiday Goods in [illegible]

OTTO STOELKER

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UGGISTS.
Receive Prompt At-
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h and 20th STREETS,
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Company's Prices.
June 19 y

ARRIS,
APER,
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, Ala.

LKER,
ELER.
ER AVENUE.
Large Stock
Rich Jewelry. Fine Gold
Goods in Great Variety.
LKER,
AVENUE, MONTGOMERY

GO TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 7, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:45 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:00 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:17 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:20 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:52 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

BENJ. W. EDDY. C. A. BROWNE.

Eddy & Browne,
WHOLESALE
BUILDING MATERIAL.
OFFICE 1918 THIRD AVENUE,
Warehouse and Yards
ON RAILROAD 24th STREET.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Orders by mail or telegraph for the following line of goods will receive our best attention and prompt shipment, and we guarantee the prices given will be same as if you bought in person
SASH, DOORS and BLINDS, WOOD AND IRON MANTELS, GRATES, CORRUGATED, CRIMP and STANDING SEAM IRON ROOFING, BUILDING PAPER and ROOFING FELT, LOCKS, BUTTS and BUILDERS HARDWARE, MIXED PAINTS, WHITE LEAD, ETC., ETC.
☞ When in the city call and see us.
EDDY & BROWNE.
[mar15-tf]

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Public school at this place closes to-morrow.

Mrs. W. H. McNeil is on a visit to Birmingham,

Mr. Jay Hall, of Mobile, is visiting relatives in town.

Messrs. Jones & Bentley, of Rockford, have been in town this week.

Mrs. T. G. Holt, has been visiting friends in Montgomery the past week,

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Herbert of Jemison, have been visiting friends in our town.

Miss Mamie Bivings, of Montgomery, visited relatives in Clanton this week.

The young people of Clanton have organized a literary society. We hope it will prove a success.

The VIEW is indebted to Bro. McCall, of the Calera Sentinel, for kind mention. The tall editor especially.

Calera is in the midst of a bitter prohibition cross-fire. We don't know of any thing worse, and we sympathise with all concerned.

Rev. Mr. Sanders preached two excellent sermons at the Clanton Methodist church last Sunday morning and evening.

Circuit court adjourned over from Friday until yesterday owing to the illness of the presiding judge.

Dr. J. P. Robinson thinks of removing from Birmingham to Clanton his old home the coming summer.

The civil docket was so crowded that Judge Dowdell spoke of giving us a special term of circuit court in order to clear it up.

New Goods.

I have now in stock a fresh supply of clothing at very low prices and also a full line of shoes guaranteed as represented and the prices are not to be beat in this market. A new feature in my grocery department is an open tierce of the best leaf Lard. Send your cans or buckets and get pure lard, no cotton seed oil and tallow.

W. J. SAMBEY.

Ex-Sheriff Smitherman spent several days in Clanton last week.

Married, at Celina, O., on the 4th inst., Mr. John A. Caldwell, of Tuskaloosa, Ala., and Miss Carra Davidson, of Celina.

One Clanton lumber dealer reports sales to the amount of 1,500,000 feet of lumber in Birmingham the past week.

A negro was arrested by deputy Stewart, at Verbena, on Tuesday and brought to Clanton and jailed. He is wanted in Bullock county for hog-stealing.

The next quarterly meeting of the Chilton county alliance will be held at Union Church about four miles east of Jemison on the first Wednesday in April next.

The Birmingham Marble Works have just received a beautiful shipment of imported marble from Scotland. Parties desiring anything in the way of marble, can be suited in quality and price at these works, and will find the polite and accommodating proprietor ready to show them through the specimens on the grounds.

The grand jury found twenty three true bills. Three of them we understand were against a Clanton "blind tiger." The proposition to hold a special term of court in order to clear up the docket meets with general favor, and the litigants particularly are very desirous that such a term be held.

This advice from an exchange is worth following: Never go where you are not wanted. If a man wants you to go to his house he will invite you to do so, and if a merchant wants you to visit his place of business he will invite you through the columns of your newspaper. It is wrong to intrude on privacy; don't do it."

Only a small percentage of the people of Clanton attended the circus here Friday. When the effort was made to start the gambling performances in the side show, the Sheriff was on hand promptly and put a stop to the "racket," and the concern failed to carry away a good many dollars that otherwise might have been carried away, but for the vigilance of the officer.

Following are the officers of the Chilton County Farmer's Alliance:

R. M. Honeycutt, President.
W. A. Woods, Vice President.
Alex. G. Dake, Secretary.
W. W. Adams, Treasurer.
R. M. Honeycutt, Lecturer.
Jos. A. Logan, Ass't Lecturer.
W. M. Wood, Chaplain.
A. C. Oates, Door-keeper.
H. Z. Barnes, Ass't Door-keeper.
Executive Committee — O. M. Mastin, E. L. Manning, L. J. Reynolds.
County Business Agent—Alex. G. Dake.

Meets 1st Wednesday in January, April, July and October.

The Only Perfect Remedy

For habitual constipation, dyspepsia, and kindred ills is the famous California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. It strengthens as well as cleanses the system, it is easily taken, and perfectly harmless. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles. jul 19

A representative of the Shelby Chronicle who attended court in Clanton last week writes in very complimentary terms of the VIEW and its editor. While thanking our friend for his very nice mention, we cannot fail to add that we are pleased to note the prosperity of the Chronicle—a paper which, for real merit, neat print and readable matter, is unexcelled by any weekly that reaches our office.

Jail Delivery.

Sheriff Hayes was run over and knocked down by two negro prisoners at the county jail on Monday morning. He caught one of them and held him while the other managed to escape. By eight o'clock however hounds and a posse were on track of the fleeing darkey and he was captured about 10 o'clock five miles from town. One of the prisoners struck the sheriff with a lock several times, and will probably have the charge of resisting and assaulting an officer entered against him. The names of the prisoners were J. S. Pearson and Jeff Cook. A trusty at the jail gave them keys with which to unlook their cells, and they assaulted the sheriff when he opened the outer door.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents, we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

Rules for Alliance Men.

Help yourself. Learn to make a dollar and then learn to live on ninety cents of it. Don't worry yourself about plans and schemes for buying goods, but study hard how not to buy them. If you would fight trusts and combinations successfully you must have your crib well stored with corn and your meat house well supplied.

Study this question; Did a gracious Providence give me this land of such wonderful capabilities simply to produce one single crop on it?

If you would have cheap meat and bread and cheap stock—raise it.

To get out of debt, lessen your expenses and increase your profits.

Study your business as closely as does the merchant, the manufacturer, the physician and the lawyer.

Rely more on your own brain and energy and industry and economy and you will grow more and more independent.

Be faithful to the principles of your order.—*Progressive Farmer.*

It Reminded Mr. Allen of a Story.

The day after the last national election Senator Blackburn and Representative Allen of Mississippi—a man who is described by the Kentucky Senator as the wittiest and loneliest looking man he has ever met—were together in the Capitol building when they were approached by young Editor Hearst, who excitedly showed them a telegram from his father, the California Senator. The message ran in this way: As sure as there is a God in heaven Grover Cleveland has carried California. At that time it was well known that New York State had been carried by Harrison, and it made no earthly difference what the voters of California had determined their verdict should be. Allen read the telegram, and then handing it back to the young San Francisco editor said to him solemnly: "Young man, your father's words reminded me of an acquaintance of mine who went out to Colorado and was thrown from a bronco pony and killed. His companions sent this telegraphic message to his widow, "Jim has been thrown by a bronco, and his neck, both legs and one arm are broken. Several hours later they sent the widow this additional telegraphic message.

"Later particulars, Matter not as bad as first reported. Jim's arm was not broken."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
Lucas County, S. S.

Frank J, Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by druggists, 75 cts.
oct 11-y

Read This All!

I have purchased the drug business of W. H. Phillips in Clanton, and will continue the business at the same stand.

I shall also keep a stock of extra quality family groceries. I shall handle none but the very best articles, and my customers can rely upon getting pure, fresh goods.

sep. 20. A. E. BIVINGS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of Probate of Chilton county, Alabama, to the undersigned upon the estate of J. D. Wells, deceased. All parties indebted to said estate will please make payment to me, and all parties having claims against said estate will present them to me within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

F. A. GULLEDGE,
feb28 Administrator.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of the power contained in a certain mortgage executed to me by B. F. Hammon and Sallie Hammon, on the 23d day of March, 1886, and duly recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, in book 14, of Mortgages, on page 747, I will on

Friday, the 29th day of March, 1889,

proceed to sell at the courthouse at Clanton, Alabama, at auction for cash, to the highest bidder, within the usual hours of sale, the property described in said mortgage to-wit: The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 22, range 13; and the south half of the southeast quarter of sec. 32, township 22, range 13; and the fractional part of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 32, township 22, range 13, lying east of Mulberry Creek, being the place on which said B. F. Hammon and Sallie Hammon now reside, and containing 180 acres, more or less, together with all appurtenances thereto belonging.

WOOLSEY & SONS,
Mortgagees.
JONES & QUARLES, Att'ys. mar 7

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Mucilage, indelible ink, red, blue, black ink, chalk, rules, base balls and bats, &c. &c., for sale at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

HELP FOR THE SUFFERING.

How often a home is made sad by the suffering of some member of the family. How keenly the good wife sympathizes with her invalid husband, how greatly the kind husband hopes for his sick wife's recovery. Blessed be the men that furnish sick and aching humanity with a remedy that brings sure relief.

Isaac H. Otlaw, Mt. Olive, N. C. writes: "I was troubled with skin disease and was broken out in running sores. I had been afflicted for ten years SKIN DISEASES and usually got worse in hot months. Eight months ago I got a bottle B. B. B. at John R. Smith's drug store at Mt. Olive, and it has entirely cured me, and I have had no symptoms of the disease since."

Kennesaw, Ga., Sept. 17, 1887.

Blood Balm Company. My Dear Sirs: I take great pleasure in acknowledging the great benefit my wife has derived from your great and wonderful medicine, B. B. B. For two years she was a great suffer from Scrofula or some blood disease which had lain dormant all her life; we had attention from some of the most skillful SCROFULA physicians in the country but all to no effect until we had all despaired of her recovering. Her mouth was a solid ulcer and for two months or more her body was broken out with sores until she lost a beautiful head of hair, also her eye-lashes and eye-brows. In fact she seemed to be a complete wreck. Now comes the great secret which I want all the world to know, and that is that three bottles of Blood Balm medicine has done the work, which would sound incredible to any one who did not know it to be so. To day my wife is perfectly healthy and clear from any scrofulous taint, and she now has a three months old babe also perfectly healthy. Very Respectfully,

H. L. CASSIDY.

☞ If the reader will send to the Blood Balm Co. Atlanta, Ga., for their illustrated "Book of Wonders," it will prove of further interest. (1)

[sep27 cw 1y]

R. M. WILLIAMSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Has his office on the corner near Mr. Ehrman's and Mr. Ponder's residences.

READ THIS!
I have removed my stock of
Confectioneries
—AND—
Fancy Groceries
into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.
Very respectfully,
dec18-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

HERE I AM!
—:o:—
I have opened at my old stand in Clanton
A New Stock of Goods!
And I propose to sell them at the lowest cash prices. Call on me and secure bargains in groceries and family supplies. Respectfully,
J. W. EDWARDS.
☞ Machine fixtures always on hand.
[dec 13-y]

Harris & McCrary
—AT—
JEMISON, ALA.
Have just opened a new Stock of Goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.
We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
HARRIS & McCRARY.
oct 18-6

NOTICE NO. 8569.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., February 12, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court Clanton, Ala., on March 23d, 1889, viz: James Fuller homestead 15265 for the s ½ of s w ¼ and s w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 30, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Madison Popwell, Monroe Durbin, John Popwell and John Edwards, all of Kincheon, Ala.

feb14* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

Notice!

No claim against the county will hereafter be allowed or ordered paid by the Board of County Commissioners unless properly contracted for and itemized according to law.

February 12, 1889. 3t

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

REDUCTIONS!
Bargains! Big Drives!
Our Grand Clearance Sale is still in full blast!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
Including a Complete Line of
Men's, Boy's and Children's Clothing,
Hats, Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Trunks, Valises, &c.,
HAVE BEEN SLAUGHTERED.
Our keen edged knife has made DEEP CUTS. Our former low prices have been shattered. We want room, and the Goods must move cost what it may.
CALL EARLY.
Very Respectfully,
J. BLACH & SONS,
Proprietors of the Fair and Square and Strictly One Price Clothing and Furnishing House, 1910 First Avenue Birmingham, Ala.
P. S.—All children visiting the Fair and Square will be presented with a beautiful chromo. dec 20

I. N. LANGSTON,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.,)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—
I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.
☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.
oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON,

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜
nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. L. STONE.
Lyman & Stone.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Blank Books, - Letter Presses,
PRINTERS' STOCK.
Fine Stationery a Specialty.
2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
dec5 ay

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Bogacki & McDonald,
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door Glass, Paints and Oils, Artists' Materials,
Pictures and Frames, Window Shades,
119 COMMERCE STREET, Wholesale Block.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST.
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.
[feb 14 3]

Clanton High School
Will be opened on the first Monday in September and will continue nine scholastic months. The session will be divided into two terms. The first ending Friday before the first Monday in February, and the second will begin on the following Monday and will end with May. We will thoroughly prepare young men and ladies for college or give them a certificate of graduation. We expect to be assisted by an accomplished lady. Patronage is earnestly desired. Very Respectfully,
aug16. A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer.
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.
Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen.
Photographs on watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously.
Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
[jan21-tf]

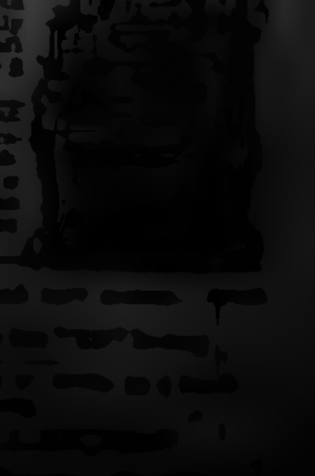
J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER.
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar21-y

M. ISRAEL,
Leading Tailor.
1916 First Ave., Down Stairs.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Keeps constantly in stock a full line of
Elegant Goods.
ready to be made up in the latest style and with the best workmanship. Perfect fit and entire satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a trial. [mar 21-y

REDINGTON
Photographer
Portraits in
Crayon, Pastel, Water
COLORS AND
INDIA INK
of the Highest artistic merit.
2003 and 2005 Second Ave.
Branch of 1915 Sec. Avenue,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best
Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION
PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.
The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.
CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.
Easy and pleasant to use.
Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.
nov22-y

ALLEGER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
FROM $65, to $35.



This Elegant Parlor Organ style 90 containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 13 stops, 2 knee swells. Stool and Book free. For only $32.25. With right and left coupler. "Warranted for 8 years."
[illegible]

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Literature of the Dust."

TEXT: "Jesus stooped down and wrote on the ground."—John viii, 6.

A Mohammedan mosque stands now where once stood Herod's temple, the scene of my text. Solomon's temple had stood there, but Nebuchadnezzar thundered it down. Zorobabel's temple had stood there, but that had been prostrated. Now we take our places in a temple that Herod built because he was fond of great architecture and he wanted the preceding temples to seem insignificant. Put eight or ten cathedrals together and they would not equal that structure. It covered nineteen acres. There were marble pillars supporting roofs of cedar and silver tables on which stood golden cups, and there were carvings exquisite and inscriptions resplendent, glittering balustrades and ornamented gateways. The building of this temple kept ten thousand workmen busy forty-six years. In that stupendous pile of pomp and magnificence sat Christ, and a listening throng stood about him, when a wild disturbance took place. A group of men are pulling and pushing along a woman who has committed the worst crime against society. When they have brought her in front of Christ, they ask that He sentence her to death by stoning. They are a critical, merciless, disingenuous crowd. They want to get Christ into controversy and public reprehension. If He say: "Let her die," they will charge Him with cruelty. If He let her go, they will charge Him with being in complicity with wickedness. Whichever way He does, they would howl at Him. Then occurs a scene which has not been sufficiently regarded. He leaves the lounge or bench on which He was sitting and goes down on one knee, or both knees, and with the forefinger of His right hand He begins to write in the dust of the floor, word after word. But they were not to be diverted or hindered. They kept on demanding that He settle this case of transgression until He looked up and told them that they might themselves begin the woman's assassination, if the complainant who had never done anything wrong himself would open the fire. "Go ahead, but be sure that the man who flings the first missile is immaculate." Then He resumed writing with His finger in the dust of the floor, word after word. Instead of looking over His shoulder to see what He had written the scoundrels skulked away. Finally, the whole place is clear of pursuers, antagonists and plaintiffs, and when Christ has finished this strange chirography in the dust, He looks up and finds the woman all alone. The prisoner is the only one of the court room left, the judges, the police, the prosecuting attorneys having cleared out. Christ is victor, and He says to the woman: "Where are the prosecutors in this case? Are they all gone? Then I discharge you; go and sin no more."

I have always wondered what Christ wrote on the ground. For do you realize that is the only time that He ever wrote at all? I know that Eusebius says that Christ once wrote a letter to Abgarus, the King of Edessa, but there is no good evidence of such a correspondence. The wisest being the world ever saw and the one who had more to say than any one who ever lived, never writing a book or a chapter, or a page or a paragraph, or a word on parchment. Nothing but this literature of the dust, and one sweep of a brush or one breath of a wind obliterated that forever. Among all the rolls of the volumes of the first library founded at Thebes there was not one scroll of Christ. Among the seven hundred thousand books of the Alexandrian library, which by the infamous decree of Caliph Omar were used as fuel to heat the four thousand baths of the city, not one sentence had Christ penned. Among all the infinitude of volumes now standing in the libraries of Edinburgh, the British Museum, or Berlin or Vienna, or the learned repositories of all nations, not one word written directly by the finger of Christ! All that he ever wrote he wrote in dust, uncertain, shifting, vanishing dust.

My text says He stooped down and wrote on the ground. Standing straight up a man might write on the ground with a staff, but if with his fingers he would write in the dust, he must bend clear over. Aye, he must get at least on one knee or he cannot write on the ground. Be not surprised that He stooped down. His whole life was a stooping down. Stooping down from castle to barn. Stooping down from celestial homage to mobocratic jeer. From residence above the stars to where a star had to fall to designate His landing place. From heaven's front door to the world's back gate. From writing in round and silvered letters of constellation and galaxy on the blue scroll of heaven, to writing on the ground in the dust, which the feet of the crowd had left in Herod's temple. If in January you have ever stepped out of a prince's conservatory that had Mexican cactus and magnolias in full bloom, into the outside air ten degrees below zero, you may get some idea of Christ's change of atmosphere from celestial to terrestrial. How many heavens there are I know not, but there are at least three, for Paul was "caught up into the third heaven." Christ came down from highest heaven to the second heaven, and down from second heaven to first heaven, down swifter than meteors ever fell, down amidst stellar splendors that Himself eclipsed, down through clouds, through atmospheres, through appalling space, down to where there was no lower depth. From being waited on at the banquet of the skies to the broiling of fish for His own breakfast on the banks of the lake. From emblazoned chariots of eternity to the saddle of a mule's back. The homage cherubic, seraphic, archangelic, to the paying of sixty-two and a half cents of tax to Cæsar. From the deathless country to a tomb built to hide human dissolution. The uplifted wave of Galilee was high, but He had to come down before, with His feet, He could touch it, and the whirlwind that rose above the billow was higher yet, but He had to come down before, with His lip, He could kiss it into quiet. Bethlehem a stooping down. Nazareth a stooping down. Death between two burglars a stooping down. Yes, it was in consonance with humiliations that had gone before and with self abnegations that came after, when on that memorable day in Herod's temple He stooped down and wrote on the ground.

Whether the words He was writing were in Greek, or Latin, or Hebrew, I cannot say, for He knew all those languages. But He is still stooping down and with His finger writing on the ground; in the winter in letters of crystals, in the spring in letters of flowers, in summer in golden letters of harvest, in autumn in letters of fire on fallen leaves. How it would sweeten up and enrich and emblazon this world could we see Christ's caligraphy all over it. This world was not flung out into space thousands of years ago and then left to look out for itself. It is still under the divine care. Christ never for a half second takes His hand off of it, or it would soon be a shipwrecked world, a defunct world, an obsolete world, an abandoned world, a dead world. "Let there be light" was said at the beginning. And Christ stands under the wintry skies and says: Let there be snowflakes to enrich the earth: and under the clouds of spring and says: Come ye blossoms and make redolent the orchards, and in September, dips the branches into the vat of beautiful colors and swings them in the hazy air. No whim of mine is this. "Without Him was not anything made that was made." Christ writing on the ground. If we could see His hand in all the passing seasons how it would illumine the world! All verdure and foliage would be in allegoric, and again we would hear Him say as of old: "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow;" and we would not hear the whistle of a quail or the cawing of a raven or the roundelay of a brown-thrasher, without saying: "Behold the fowls of the air, they gather not into barns, yet your Heavenly Father feedeth them;" and a Dominic hen of the barnyard could not cluck for her brood, yet we would hear Christ saying as of old: "How often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathered her chickens under her wings;" and through the redolent [illegible] we would hear Christ saying: "I am the Rose of Sharon;" we could not dip the [illegible] from the salt cellar without thinking of the Divine suggestion: "Ye are the salt of the earth, but if the salt have lost its savor it is fit for nothing but to be cast out, and trodden under foot of men." Let us wake up [illegible]

visited us," or caught in a snowstorm while struggling home, eyebrows and beard and apparel all covered with the whirling flakes, we would cry out with David: "Wash me and I shall be whiter than snow." In a picture gallery of Europe, there is on the ceiling an exquisite fresco, but people having to look straight up, it wearied and dizzied them, and bent their necks almost beyond endurance, so a great looking-glass was put near the floor and now visitors only need to look easily down into this mirror and they see the fresco at their feet. And so much of all the heavens of God's truth is reflected in this world as in a mirror, and the things that are above are copied by things all around us. What right have we to throw away one of God's Bibles, aye, the first Bible He ever gave the race? We talk about the Old Testament and the New Testament, but the oldest Testament contains the lessons of the natural world. Some people like the New Testament so well they discard the Old Testament. Shall we like the New Testament and the Old Testament so well as to depreciate the oldest; namely, that which was written before Moses was put afloat on the boat of leaves which was calked with asphaltum; or reject the Genesis and the Revelation that were written centuries before Adam lost a rib and gained a wife? No, no; when Deity stoops down and writes on the ground, let us read it. I would have no less appreciation of the Bible on paper that comes out of the paper mill, but I would urge appreciation of the Bible in the grass, the Bible in the sand hill, the Bible in the geranium, the Bible in the asphodel, the Bible in the dust. Some one asked an ancient king whether he had seen the eclipse of the sun. "No," said he, "I have so much to do on earth, I have no time to look at heaven." And if our faculties were all awake in the study of God, we would not have time to go much further than the first grass blade. I have no fear that natural religion will ever contradict what we call revealed religion. I have no sympathy with the followers of Aristotle, who after the telescope was invented, would not look through it, lest it contradict some of the theories of their great master. I shall be glad to put against one lid of the Bible the microscope, and against the other lid of the Bible the telescope.

But when Christ stooped down and wrote on the ground, what did He write? The Pharisees did not stop to examine. The cowards, whipped of their own consciences, fled pell mell. Nothing will flay a man like an aroused conscience. Dr. Stevens, in his "History of Methodism," says that when Rev. Benjamin Abbott of olden times was preaching, he exclaimed: "For aught I know there may be a murderer in this house," and a man rose in the assemblage and started for the door and bawled aloud, confessing to a murder he had committed fifteen years before. And no wonder these Pharisees, reminded of their sins, took to their heels. But what did Christ write on the ground? The Bible does not state. Yet, as Christ never wrote anything except that once, you cannot blame us for wanting to know what He really did write. But I am certain He wrote nothing trivial, or nothing unimportant. And, will you allow me to say that I think I know what He wrote on the ground? I judge from the circumstances. He might have written other things, but kneeling there in the temple, surrounded by a pack of hypocrites, who were a self appointed constabulary, and having in His presence a persecuted woman who evidently was very penitent for her sins, I am sure He wrote two words both of them graphic and tremendous and reverberating. And the one word was hypocrisy and the other word was forgiveness. From the way these Pharisees and scribes vacated the premises and got out into the fresh air, as Christ, with just one ironical sentence, unmasked them, I know they were first-class hypocrites. It was then as it is now. The more faults and inconsistencies people have of their own, the more severe and censorious are they about the faults of others. Here they are—twenty stout men arresting and arraigning one weak woman. Magnificent business to be engaged in. They wanted the fun of seeing her faint away under a heavy judicial sentence from Christ, and then after she had been taken outside the city and fastened at the foot of the precipice, the Scribes and Pharisees wanted the satisfaction of each coming and dropping a big stone on her head, for that was the style of capital punishment that they asked for. Some people have taken the responsibility of saying that Christ never laughed. But I think as He saw those men drop everything, chagrined, mortified, exposed and go out quicker than they came in, He must have laughed. At any rate, it makes me laugh to read of it. All of these libertines, dramatizing indignation against impurity. Blind bats lecturing on optics. A flock of crows on their way up from a carcass, denouncing carrion. Yes, I think that one word written on the ground that day by the finger of Christ was the awful word of hypocrisy. But I am sure there was another word in that dust. From her entire manner I am sure that arraigned woman was repentant. She made no apology, and Christ in no wise belittled her sin. But her supplicatory behavior and her tears moved Him, and when He stooped down to write on the ground, He wrote that mighty, that imperial word, forgiveness. When on Sinai God wrote the law, He wrote it with finger of lightning on tables of stone, each word cut as by a chisel into the hard granite surface. But when He writes the offense of this woman He writes it in the dust so that it can be easily rubbed out, and when she repents of it, oh, He was a merciful Christ! I was reading of a legend that is told in the far East about Him. He was walking through the streets of a city and He saw a crowd around a dead dog. And one man said: "What a loathsome object is that dog!" "Yes," said another, "his ears are mauled and bleeding." "Yes," said another, "even his hide would not be of any use to the tanner." "Yes," said another, "the odor of his carcass is dreadful." Then Christ, standing there, said: "But pearls cannot equal the whiteness of His teeth." Then the people, moved by the idea that any one could find anything pleasant concerning a dead dog, said: "Why, this must be Jesus of Nazareth." Reproved and convicted they went away. Surely this legend of Christ is good enough to be true. Kindness in all His words and ways and habits. Forgiveness. Word of eleven letters, and some of them thrones, and some of them palm branches. Better have Christ write close to our names that one word, though He write it in dust, than to have our name cut into monumental granite with the letters that the storms of a thousand years cannot obliterate. Bishop Eabington had a book of only three leaves. The first leaf was black, the second leaf red, the third leaf white. The black leaf suggested sin; the red leaf atonement; the white leaf purification. That is the whole story. God will abundantly pardon.

I must not forget to say that as Christ, stooping down, with His finger wrote on the ground, it is evident that His sympathies are with this penitent woman, and that He has no sympathy with her hypocritical pursuers. Just opposite to that is the world's habit. Why didn't these unclean Pharisees bring one of their own number to Christ for excoriation and capital punishment? No, no; they overlook that in a man which they [illegible] in a woman. And so the world has bad for offending women scourges and objurgation, and for just one offense she becomes an outcast, while for men whose lives have been sodomic for twenty years, the world swings opens its doors of brilliant welcome, and they may sit in legislatures and senates and parliaments or on thrones. Unlike the Christ of my text, the world writes a man's misdemeanor in dust, but chisels a woman's offense with great capitals upon ineffaceable marble. For foreign lords and princes, whose names cannot even be mentioned in respectable circles abroad, because they are walking lazarettos of abomination, our American princesses of fortune wait, and at the first beck sail out with them into the blackness of darkness forever. And in what are called higher circles of society there is now not only their imitation of foreign dress and foreign manners, but an imitation of foreign dissoluteness. I like an Englishman and I like an American, but the sickest creature on earth is an American playing the Englishman. Society needs to be reconstructed on this subject. Treat them alike, masculine crime and feminine crime. If you cut the one in granite, cut them both in granite. If you write the one in dust, write the other in dust. No, no, says the world, let woman go down and let man go up. What is that I hear plashing into the East River at midnight, and then there is a gurgle as of strangulation, and all is still. Never mind. It is only a woman too discouraged to live. Let the mills of the cruel world grind [illegible] us.

But while I speak of Christ of His stooping down writing in the dust, we think I understand the literature of the dust. It is the verse [illegible] of all literature. It is the grandest [illegible] libraries. When [illegible]

Pompeii have only been the [illegible] of the lids of a volume of a nation's dust. When Admiral Farragut and his friends, a few years ago, visited that resurrected city, the house of Balbo, who had been one of the chief citizens in its prosperous days, was opened and a table was spread in that house which eighteen hundred and ten years has been buried by volcanic eruption, and Farragut and his guests walked over the exquisite mosaics and under the beautiful fresco, and it almost seemed like being entertained by those who eighteen centuries ago had turned to dust. Oh, this mighty literature of the dust. Where are the remains of Sennacherib and Attila and Epaminondas and Tamerlane and Trojan and Philip of Macedon and Julius Cæsar? Dust! Where are the heroes who fought on both sides at Chæronea, at Hastings, at Marathon, at Cressy, of the 110,000 men who fought at Agincourt, of the 250,000 men who faced death at Jena, of the 300,000 whose armor glittered in the sun at Wragram, of the 1,000,000 men under Darius at Arbela, of the 2,641,000 men under Xerxes at Thermopylæ? Dust!

Where are the guests who danced the floors of the Alhambra, or the Persian palaces of Ahasuerus? Dust! Where are the musicians who played and the orators who spoke, and the sculptors who chiseled, and the architects who built in all the centuries except our own? Dust! The greatest library of the world, that which has the widest shelves and the longest aisles and the most multitudinous volumes and the vastest wealth, is the underground library. It is the royal library, the continental library, the hemispheric library, the planetary library, the library of the dust. And all these library cases will be opened, and all these scrolls unrolled and all these volumes unclasped and as easily as in your library or mine we take up a book, blow the dust off of it, and turn over its pages, so easily will the Lord of the Resurrection pick up out of this library of dust every volume of human life and open it and read it and display it. And the volume will be rebound, to be set in the royal library of the King's palace, or in the prison library of the self destroyed. Oh, this mighty literature of the dust! It is not so wonderful after all that Christ chose, instead of an inkstand, the impressionable sand on the floor of an ancient temple, and, instead of a hard pen, put forth His forefinger with the same kind of nerve, and muscle, and bone, and flesh, as that which makes up our own forefinger, and wrote the awful doom of hypocrisy and full and complete forgiveness for repentant sinners, even the worst.

And now I can believe that which I read, how that a mother kept burning a candle in the window every night for ten years, and one night very late a poor waif of the street entered. The aged woman said to her: "Sit down by the fire," and the stranger said: "Why do you keep that light in the window?" The aged woman said: "That is to light my wayward daughter when she returns. Since she went away ten years ago my hair has turned white. Folks blame me for worrying about her, but you see I am her mother, and sometimes, half a dozen times a night, I open the door and look out into the darkness and cry: 'Lizzie! Lizzie!' But I must not tell you any more about my trouble, for I guess, from the way you cry, you have trouble enough of your own. Why, how cold and sick you seem! Oh, my! can it be! Yes, you are Lizzie, my own lost child. Thank God that you are home again!" And what a time of rejoicing there was in that house that night! And Christ again stooped down, and in the ashes of that hearth, now lighted up not more by the great blazing logs than by the joy of a reunited household, wrote the same liberating words that He had written more than eighteen hundred years ago in the dust of the Jerusalem temple. Forgiveness! A word broad enough and high enough to let pass through it all the armies of heaven, a million abreast, on white horses, nostril to nostril, flank to flank.

Death of a Centenarian Slave.

In a little cottage out on Galvez street there departed from this life, on Sunday last, Francoise Cimilien, a colored woman, who was more than a 100 years old, and who had a little history of her own.

It was related to the writer by one of the many granddaughters of the deceased that the exact age of "Mamy," as the old soul was known, had never been established, but that, at all events, she was sold to parties in New Orleans six years before the battle of New Orleans. Her birthplace had been in the West Indies, on the Island of San Domingo, whence she was stolen and taken to Savannah, Ga. It was then she was brought to New Orleans. At that time she had already been a mother some years. It was therefore safe in fixing her age at over 100 years.

"Mamy's" first master was a Mr. Allard, who sold her to Chevallier de Reggio, the maternal great-grandfather of General G. T. Beauregard, a kinsman of the reigning dukes of the day, who was sent to Louisiana, where he was afterwards made "Alferez Real." When General Beauregard was born in 1818, in St. Bernard parish, a short distance below the city, "Mamy" was the wet-nurse selected for him. She served her young master faithfully for eleven years, until he was sent away for his education.

Years before the war came on "Mamy" was given her freedom by the Beauregard family. She continued to linger about the old homestead, and was treated with kindness and affection. She saw her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren grow up about her. Only one child remains—a daughter about eighty years of age. There are numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren still living.

Francoise Cimilien was small in height and physique. Her health has always been excellent until three days before her taking off, when she was taken with pneumonia. She was inclined to be gay even at her age, and loved to talk on the many and varied events of her past life.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Butter from Australia.

Australia has entered the English market as a producer of butter. New Zealand is claimed to be organizing to send butter to the same market. New South Wales is reported to have had butter factories established for four years. The Australian butter is said to be equal to the Danish butter by English dealers, and considerable feeling seems to be expressed in dairy circles in Great Britain as to this new source of decreasing the profits to home dairy products.

The idea of sending butter from Australia seems to have arisen in the success of the dairy department at the Melbourne Exposition. It has certainly attracted much attention. It is said now to be the intention of the authorities to cause the dairy exposition to travel over the country for the education of persons in districts remote from Melbourne.

An English contemporary in this connection thinks the secret of British experience in the world's fight in the matter of dairying, is the weakness of the art in England, and it is asked: "Why should British farmers not set to work in downright earnest, and produce an article which, both for cheapness to the consumer and quality, would command the British market and keep the foreigner at bay? A little knowledge of the details of their business, together with the merest smattering of science, would enable them to hold their own—to show the people on the other side of the world that it will not pay to send such produce as butter all the way to the English [illegible]."

We presume the natural answer to the above statement lies in the fact that America and Australia, as is the case with most producers, can produce butter cheaper than can the English [illegible]

ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERIES.

The Curious Way Certain Important Processes Were Suggested.

Valuable discoveries have been made and valuable inventions suggested, by the veriest accidents. An alchemist, while seeking to discover a mixture of earths that would make the most durable crucibles, one day found that he had made porcelain. The power of lenses as applied to the telescope, was discovered by a watchmaker's apprentice. While holding spectacle-glasses between his thumb and finger he was startled at the suddenly enlarged appearance of a neighboring church spire. The art of etching upon glass was discovered by a Nuremburg glass cutter. By accident a few drops of aqua fortis fell upon his spectacles. He noticed that the glass became corroded and softened where the acid had touched it. That was hint enough. He drew figures upon glass with varnish, applied the corroding fluid, then cut away the glass around the drawing. When the varnish was removed the figures appeared raised upon a dark ground.

Mezzotinto owed its invention to the simple accident of the gun-barrel of a sentry becoming rusted with dew. The swaying to and fro of a chandelier in a cathedral suggested to Galileo the application of the pendulum. The art of lithographing was perfected through suggestions made by accident. A poor musician was curious to know whether music could not be etched upon stone as well as upon copper. After he had prepared his slab his mother asked him to make a memorandum of such clothes as she proposed to send away to be washed. Not having pen, ink and paper convenient, he wrote the list on the stone with the etching preparation, intending to make a copy of it at leisure. A few days later, when about to clean the stone, he wondered what effect aqua fortis would have upon it. He applied the acid, and in a few minutes saw the writing standing out in relief. The next step necessary was simply to ink the stone and take off an impression.

The shop of a Dublin tobacconist by the name of Lundyfoot was destroyed by fire. While he was gazing dolefully into the smouldering ruins he noticed that his poorer neighbors were gathering the snuff from the cannisters. He tested the snuff for himself and discovered that the fire had largely improved its pungency. It was a hint worth profiting by. He secured another shop, built a lot of ovens, subjected the snuff to a heating process, gave the brand a particular name, and in a few years became rich through an accident which he at first thought had completely ruined him. The process of whitening sugar was discovered in a curious way. A hen that had gone through a clay puddle went with her muddy feet into a sugar house. She left her tracks on a pile of sugar. It was noticed that wherever her tracks were the sugar was whitened. Experiments were instituted, and the result was that wet clay came to be used in refining sugar. The origin of blue-tinted paper came about by a mere slip of the hand. The wife of William East, an English paper maker, accidentally let a blue bag fall into one of the vats of pulp.

First Principles of Macadamizing.

Seventy-second street, in New York city, is one of the smoothest pieces of macadam in the United States. "A good macadamized road," says an old contractor to a *Tribune* reporter, "is as smooth as ashpalt and as durable as Belgian pavement. We've continued to the method of constructing such a road ever since MacAdam showed us the first principles. You remember how he used to do? It is important that the stones should be as nearly as possible of one size. He hired men to break them with hammers and made it a rule that no stone should be used that could not go into the mouth of the man that broke it. One day his foreman discharged an Irishman for refusing to break stone to a proper size. The Irishman complained to MacAdam, who, on investigation, found that the man had conformed to the regulations in every respect. The trouble was with his mouth, which was twice the ordinary size. We do the breaking better in these days and don't use mouths for ganges."

Mother's Bread.

To show how closely the loaf is allied to home and comfort, we will relate a story told by a lady of Asheville, N. C., soon after the civil War. She said: "We were—all that was left of us—seated around the tea-table one evening. The all was the little mother, the aged and feeble grand parents and the young, who were unable to carry a musket. The tea was warm, but had never known China; the cattle had gone far afield—to the commissary—there was no butter, and little of anything else. A carefully-wrapped package was laid on a napkin near the center of the table, and the little mother came in and, unfolding, disclosed a loaf of white bread, such as we had not seen for weary months. Hastily and nervously she divided it. The little ones clutched and ate their share quickly. We, the older ones, touched, but could not taste nor swallow. There was a lump in the throat, you know," she said, sobbing.

Why is it so many suffer from rheumatism, aches, pains, kidney diseases, liver complaints, heart affections, etc.? It is simply because they will not come and be healed. All diseases begin from a want of iron in the blood. This want of iron makes the blood thin, watery and impure. Impure blood carries weakness and distress to every part of the body. Supply this lack of iron by using Brown's Iron Bitters, and you will soon find yourself enjoying perfect freedom from aches, pains and general ill-health.

The Province of Quebec granted property to the value of $41,000 to the Jesuit Fathers.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

Resembling a Sweetmeat.

By the occasional use of Hamburg Figs, which is less like a medicine than a sweetmeat, the bowels and liver can be kept in perfect condition, and attacks of constipation, indigestion, piles, and sick headache prevented. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Those who for the first time are to become mothers should use Mother's Friend. Much suffering will be saved. Sold by druggists.

Diamond Vera-Cure
FOR DYSPEPSIA
AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES [illegible]

Murders in Poland For Paltry Sums.

Crime appears now to be very prevalent in Poland. A young girl 17 years old, made up her mind to go to America, and started across the frontier with two friends, peasants and neighbors, who agreed to help her get out of Russia. On the road they robbed her of all her clothes, with the assistance of some other friendly peasants took from her her little fortune of $75, which she had saved for her journey across the ocean, and hanged her in sad plight to a tree after cutting some veins in her feet in order to make death more certain. They then ran away. Luckily the rope broke the girl lived, and her peasant friends are in jail awaiting to be sentenced. Numerous murders have occurred simply for purposes of robbery, in which the most wanton cruelty has been displayed. An old man butchered in a little village proved to have but 75 cents, and the disgusted murderer left upon his victim a card on which was written:

"I regret to say that this undertaking has not realized my expectations."—*New York Sun.*

BOSTON COUSIN: "What a lucky girl you are, Abby, to catch the rich widower. You'll be the envy of all Wabash avenue. I heard two or three girls say to-day they'd like to be in your shoes." The Chicago young lady smiles sweetly, but when she is alone she is heard to mutter under her breath, "Two or three girls in my shoes? The hateful thing! Two or three! The idea!"

Honesty the Best Policy.

Fraudulent schemes may appear successful in the start, but it don't pay in the long run. A remedy that has no real merit, will more than eat up its profit in advertising, for people learn it is not as represented, and those who give it one trial, will never give it another, therefore its proprietors' only hope is to catch fresh "suckers" by extraordinary lying advertisements. There is, however, one remedy that speaks for itself, and its best advertisement is the use of one bottle, for a cure *begins* from the very first dose. It is called B. B. B., or Botanic Blood Balm, and can be obtained through any enterprising druggist. It has cured more cases of contagious blood diseases, and with a less quantity of medicine, than any other known remedy. It is not of *Indian* (?) origin, but the famous prescription of an old Atlanta physician. If you wish to know more about B. B. B. and to read of some remarkable cures of suffering brought on by bad blood, write to the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., and they will send you an illustrated treatise on blood diseases, free. If you suffer, do not fail to give the remedy a trial. It is also the best strengthener of the system as Spring approaches, that can be taken.

Last year, 20,000 persimmon trees were exported from Japan to the United States.

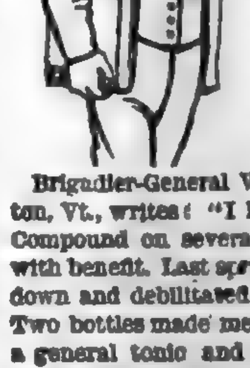
Read the HE-NO advertisement, and send for a sample of the tea. Free.

Chronic Coughs and Colds,

And all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, can be cured by the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION, as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their fullest form. Is a beautiful creamy Emulsion, palatable as milk, easily digested, and can be taken by the most delicate. Please read: "I consider Scott's Emulsion the remedy par-excellence in Tuberculous and Strumous Affections, to say nothing of ordinary colds and throat troubles."—W. R. S. CONNELL, M. D., Manchester, O.

Russia last year appropriated $45,000 for the education of Russian children in Alaska.

Spring
Disorders



Shattered nerves, tired brain, impure blood, debilitated system, all are the natural outcome in the Spring. A medicine must be used, and nothing equals Paine's Celery Compound. We let others praise us—you cannot help believing a disinterested party.

Brigadier-General W. L. Greenleaf, Burlington, Vt., writes: "I have used Paine's Celery Compound on several occasions, and always with benefit. Last spring, being very much run down and debilitated, I commenced taking it. Two bottles made me feel like a new man. As a general tonic and spring medicine I do not know of its equal."

"I have used two bottles of your Paine's Celery Compound, and it has given entire satisfaction as an appetizer and blood purifier."
T. L. BERNER, Watertown, Dakota.

Paine's
Celery Compound

is prescribed by physicians, recommended by druggists, endorsed by ministers, praised by users, and guaranteed by the manufacturers, as a spring medicine which will do all that is claimed for it. Use it this spring, and see how quickly it tones you up.

Purifies the Blood.

Full accounts of wonderful cures made by Paine's Celery Compound after other medicines and the best physicians had failed, sent free. There's nothing like it.
$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES Color Anything any Color. Simple, Durable, Economical.

LACTATED FOOD a scientific food for invalids, convalescents relish it.

S.S.S. FOR THE BLOOD.

Swift's Specific has cured me of a malignant breaking out on my leg, which caused intolerable pain. It was called Eczema by the doctors—four of whom treated me with no relief. I candidly confess that I owe my present good health to S. S. S., which in my estimation is invaluable as a blood remedy.
MISS JULIA DEWITT,
2227 N. 19th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Our baby when two months old, was attacked with Scrofula, which for a long time destroyed her eyesight entirely and caused us to despair of her life. The doctors failed to relieve her, and we gave Swift's Specific, which soon cured her entirely, and she is now hale and hearty.
E. V. DELL,
Will's Point, Texas.

Scrofula developed on my daughter—swelling and lumps on her neck. We gave her Swift's Specific, and the result was wonderful and the cure prompt.
S. A. DEARMOND, Cleveland, Tenn.

Send for book giving history of Blood Diseases and advice to sufferers, mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
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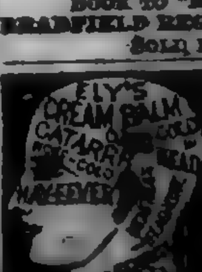
MOTHERS' FRIEND
MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY
IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.
BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



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Every reader of this paper, who expects to buy
A WATCH,
[illegible] Illustrated Catalogue for 1889, which we send Free.
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March April May

are the best months in which to purify your blood, for at no other season does the system so much need the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla as now. During the long, cold winter the blood becomes thin and impure, the body becomes weak and tired, the appetite may be lost. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted to purify and enrich the blood, to create a good appetite and to overcome that tired feeling. It increases in popularity every year.

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"Every spring for years I have made it a practice to take from three to five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I know it purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system of all impurities. That languid feeling, sometimes called 'spring fever,' will never visit the system that has been properly cared for by this never failing remedy."—W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor Agricultural Epitomist, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood, gave me strength and overcame the headache and dizziness, so that now I am able to work again."—LUTHER NASON, 53 Church St., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

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100 Doses One Dollar

LONGFELLOW'S MAIDEN,

who is—

"Standing, with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet,
Womanhood and childhood fleet!"

is a type of thousands of young girls who are emerging from the chrysalis stage of their existence, as they enter upon their "teens." Nervous, excitable, irritable, stirred by strange, unknowable forces within them, each a mystery unto herself, our girls need the tenderest care, the most loving, patient oversight, and the aid of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, to safely carry them through the critical period, during which, in too many lives, alas, are sown the seeds of distressing forms of diseases peculiar to the female sex. But this boon to womankind will prevent all such diseases, or cure them if they have already seized the victim. Woman owes it to herself, to her family, and to her social station, to be well and strong. Let her then not neglect the sure means of cure. "Favorite Prescription" is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. Sold by druggists; $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.

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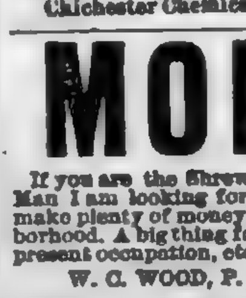
Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. 25 cents, by druggists.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.



Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for *Chichester's English* Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper.
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A LITTLE BOOK of 48 pages, containing solid facts that every man contemplating Building should know before letting his contracts; 18 designs of plain and elegant homes, with plans and estimated cost. Short chapters on the kitchen, chimneys, cistern, foundation, brickwork, mortar, cellar, heating, ventilation, the roof and many items of interest to builders. Mailed free on receipt of 10 cents in postal stamps. Address NATIONAL SHEET METAL ROOFING CO., 510 East Twentieth St., New York City.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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I WANT to hear only from sensible men and women that are tired of bogus, deceptive, Non-Sensical advertisements, offering much for nothing. That are willing to do easy, honest work for liberal pay. (Not peddling.) Address FRANKLIN PUTNAM, 483 Canal St., N. Y.

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The most successful and certain cure for DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, NAUSEA, CONSTIPATION and SICK HEADACHE. Insist on your Druggist getting it for you, or send $1 to the manufacturers.
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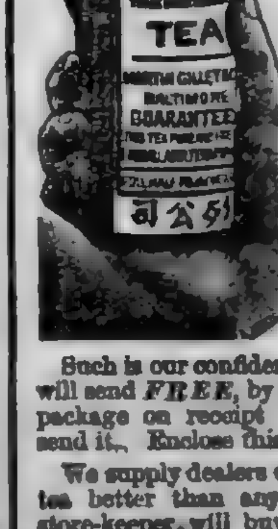
HE-NO.



The Tea that won such a reputation at Expositions.

SEVEN GOLD MEDALS.

He-No is the choicest leaf procurable in China, FREE from all ADULTERATIONS and ABSOLUTELY PURE. One trial will prove this.

Such is our confidence in HE-NO, that we will send FREE, by mail, an eighth-pound package on receipt of the 2c. postage to send it. Enclose this advertisement.

We supply dealers only. If you like the tea better than any you ever had, your store-keeper will buy it; he can sell it to you for 75c. per lb.

HE-NO is never sold except in packages like above cut.

MARTIN GILLET & CO.,
Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.
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We offer GOOD PAY to WOMEN for special work up to JULY next. Besides good pay for work performed, $500 EXTRA will be given as a present to the agent doing the best work; $400 to the second, and so on. Men, boys and girls can make hundreds of dollars between now and July 1889. This is a SPECIAL chance, and holds good only until July. Address
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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A BUSINESS EDUCATION Equal to the best, and entire expenses only half required elsewhere. Students can [illegible] any time. Address NORTH GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Dahlonega.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere.

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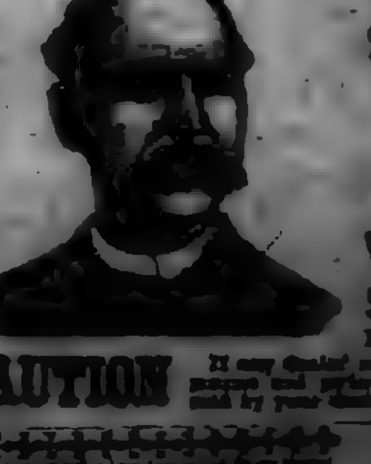
A. N. U. [illegible]



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$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Best in the world. [illegible]
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
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$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
$2.00 GOOD WEAR SHOE. [illegible]
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.
W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.
Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.

CAUTION If any dealer says he has the W. L. Douglas shoes without name and price stamped on bottom, [illegible] W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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½ Column	27 00	40 00	60 00
1 Column	40 00	60 00	100 00

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1889. NUMBER 20.

Special Advertising.

Business Notices Ten Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

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☞ The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN.

ALL IS OVER

We have finished our Annual Inventory, and we are highly pleased with the results of the year's business. Our sales have been enormous and have trebled themselves in the remarkably short time of 365 days.

THE BOOM

Has never left us. We are always rushed, always crowded and always busy waiting on our multitude of customers—customers who stick, and customers who buy from us because they can get better values for their money at CAHEEN'S than any store in the State—because the assortment at CAHEEN'S is larger and better selected than anywhere else.

2018 and 2020 First Avenue, - - - - BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Dark Sayings on a Harp."

TEXT: *"I will open my dark sayings on a harp."*—Psalm of David, xlix., 4.

The world is full of the inexplicable, the impassable, the unfathomable, the insurmountable. We cannot go three steps in any direction without coming up against a hard wall of mystery, riddles, paradoxes, profundities, labyrinths, problems that we cannot solve, hieroglyphics that we cannot decipher, anagrams we cannot spell out, sphinxes that will not speak. For that reason David in my text proposed to take up some of these somber and dark things and try to set them to sweet music: "I will open my dark sayings on a harp."

So I look off upon society and find people in unhappy conjunction of circumstances and they do not know what it means and they have a right to ask: why is this? and why is that? and I think I will be doing a good work by trying to explain some of these strange things and make you more content with your lot, and I shall only be answering questions that have often been asked me, or that we have all asked ourselves, while I try to set these mysteries to music and open my dark sayings on a harp.

Interrogation the first: Why does God take out of this world those who are useful and whom we cannot spare and leave alive and in good health so many who are only a nuisance or a positive injury to the world? I thought I would begin with the very toughest of all the seeming inscrutables. Many of the most useful men and women die at thirty or forty years of age, while you often find useless people alive at sixty and seventy and eighty. John Careless wrote to Bradford, who was soon to be put to death, saying: "Why doth God suffer me and such other caterpillars to live that can do nothing but consume the alms of the church, and take away so many worthy workmen in the Lord's vineyard?" Similar questions are often asked. Here are two men. The one is a noble character and a Christian man; he chooses for lifetime companion one who has been tenderly reared, and she is worthy of him and he is worthy of her; as merchant, or farmer, or professional man, or mechanic, or artist, he toils to educate and rear his children; he is succeeding, but he has not yet established for his family a full competency; he seems absolutely indispensable to that household, but one day before he has paid off the mortgage on his house he is coming home through a strong northeast wind and a chill strikes through him and four days of pneumonia end his earthly career and the wife and children go into a struggle for shelter and food. His next door neighbor is a man who, though strong and well, lets his wife support him; he is round at the grocery store or some general loafing place in the evenings while his wife sews; his boys are imitating his example and lounge and swagger and swear; all the use that man is in that house is to rave because the coffee is cold when he comes to a late breakfast, or to say cutting things about his wife's looks when he furnishes nothing for her wardrobe. The best thing that could happen to that family would be that man's funeral; but he declines to die; he lives on and on and on. So we have all noticed that many of the useful are early cut off while the parasites of society have great vital tenacity.

I take up this dark saying on my harp and give three or four thrums on the string in the way of surmising and hopeful guess. Perhaps the useful man was taken out of the world, because he and his family were so constructed that they could not have endured some great prosperity that might have been just ahead and they altogether might have gone down in the vortex of worldliness which every year swallows up ten thousand households. And so he went while he was humble and consecrated, and they were by the severities of life kept close to Christ and fitted for usefulness here and high seats in heaven; and when they meet at last before the Throne, they will acknowledge that though the furnace was hot, it purified them, and prepared them for an eternal career of glory and reward for which no other kind of life could have fitted them. On the the other hand, the useless man lived on to fifty or sixty, or seventy years, because all the ease he ever can have he must have in this world, and we ought not, therefore, begrudge him his earthly longevity. In all the ages there has not a single loafer ever entered heaven. There is no place for him there to hang around. Not in the temples, for they are full of the most vigorous, alert and rapturous worship. Not on the river bank, for that is the place where the conquerors recline. Not in the gates, because there are multitudes entering, and we are told that at each of the twelve gates there is an angel, and that celestial guard would not allow the place to be blocked up with idlers. If the good and useful go early, rejoice for them that they have so soon got through with human life, which at best is a struggle. And if the useless and the bad stay, rejoice that they may be out in the world's fresh air a good many years before their final incarceration.

Interrogation the second: Why do so many good people have so much trouble; sickness, bankruptcy, persecution, the three black vultures sometimes putting their fierce beaks into one set of jangled nerves? I think now of a good friend I once had. He was a consecrated Christian man, an elder in the church and as polished a Christian gentleman as ever walked Broadway. First his general health gave out and he hobbled around on a cane, an old man at forty. After a while paralysis struck him. Having by poor health been compelled suddenly to quit business, he lost what property he had. Then his beautiful daughter died. Then a son became hopelessly demented. Another son, splendid of mind and commanding of presence, resolved that he would take care of his father's household, but under the swamp of yellow fever at [illegible], Fla., he completely expired. So you know good men and women who have had enough trouble [illegible] to [illegible]

could take such a trouble and set it to music, or play it on violin or flute or dulcimer or sackbut, but I dare to open that dark saying on a gospel harp.

You wonder that very consecrated people have trouble? Did you ever know any very consecrated man or woman who had not had great trouble? Never. It was through their troubles sanctified that they were made very good. If you find anywhere in this city a man who has now and always has had perfect health, and never lost a child, and has always been popular, and never had business struggle or misfortune, who is distinguished for goodness, pull your wire for a telegraph messenger boy and send me word and I will drop everything and go right away to look at him. There never has been a man like that, and never will be. Who are those arrogant, self-conceited creatures who move about without sympathy for others and who think more of a St. Bernard dog, or an Alderney cow, or a Southdown sheep, or a Berkshire pig than of a man? They never had any trouble, or the trouble was never sanctified. Who are those men who listen with moist eye as you tell them of suffering and who have a pathos in their voice and a kindness in their manner and an excuse or an alleviation for those gone astray? They are the men who have graduated at the Royal Academy of Trouble and they have the diploma written in wrinkles on their own countenances. My! my! What heartaches they had! What tears they have wept! What injustice they have suffered. The mightiest influence for purification and salvation is trouble. No diamond fit for a crown until it is cut. No wheat fit for bread till it is ground. There are only three things that can break off a chain—a hammer, a file or a fire: and trouble is all three of them. The greatest writers, orators and reformers get much of their force from trouble. What gave to Washington Irving that exquisite tenderness and pathos which will make his books favorites while the English language continues to be written and spoken? An early heartbreak that he never once mentioned; and when, thirty years after the death of Matilda Hoffman, who was to have been his bride, her father picked up a piece of embroidery and said: "That is a piece of poor Matilda's workmanship," Washington Irving sank from hilarity into silence and walked away. Out of that lifetime grief the great author dipped his pen's mightiest re-enforcement. "Calvin's Institutes of Religion," than which a more wonderful book was never written by human hand, was begun by the author at twenty-five years of age, because of the persecution by Francis, King of France. Faraday toiled for all time on a salary of 80 pounds a year and candles. As every brick of the wall of Babylon was stamped with the letter N, standing for Nebuchadnezzar, so every part of the temple of Christian achievement is stamped with the letter T, standing for trouble.

When in olden time a man was to be honored with knighthood, he was struck with the flat of the sword. But those who have come to the honor of knighthood in the kingdom of God were first struck not with the flat of the sword but with the keen edge of the cimeter. To build his magnificence of character, Paul could not have spared one lash, one prison, one stoning, one anathema, one poisonous viper from the hand, one shipwreck. What is true of individuals is true of nations. The horrors of the American revolution gave this country this side of the Mississippi River to independence, and the conflict between England and France gave the most of this country west of the Mississippi to the United States. France owned it, but Napoleon, fearing that England would take it, practically made a present to the United States—for he received only $15,000,000—of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Colorado, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and the Indian Territory. Out of the fire of the American revolution came this country east of the Mississippi, out of the European war came that west of the Mississippi River. The British Empire rose to its present overtowering grandeur through gunpowder plot, and Guy Fawkes's conspiracy, and Northampton insurrection, and Walter Raliegh's beheading, and Bacon's bribery, and Cromwell's dissolution of parliament, and the battles of Edge Hill, and Grantham, and Newberry, and Marston Moor, and Naseby, and Dunbar, and Sedgemoor, and execution of Charles the First, and London plague, and London fire, and London insurrection, and Ryehouse plot, and the vicissitudes of centuries. So the earth itself, before it could become appropriate and beautiful residence for the human family had, according to geology, to be washed by universal deluge, and scorched and made incandescent by universal fires, and pounded by sledge-hammer of icebergs, and wrenched by earthquakes that split continents, and shaken by volcanoes that tossed mountains, and passed through the catastrophes of thousands of years before Paradise became possible and the groves could shake out their green banners and the first garden pour its carnage of color between the Gihon and the Hiddekel. Trouble a good thing for the rocks, a good thing for nations, as well as a good thing for individuals. So when you push against me with a sharp interrogation point, Why do the good suffer? I open the dark saying on a harp and, though I can neither play an organ, or cornet, or hautboy, or bugle, or clarionet, I have taken some lessons on the gospel harp, and if you would like to hear me I will play you these: "All things work together for good to those who love God." Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; nevertheless afterward it yieldeth all possible fruits of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby." "Weeping may endure for a night but joy cometh in the morning." What a sweet thing is a harp, and I wonder not that in Wales, the country of my ancestors, the harp has become the national instrument, and that they have festivals where great prizes are offered in the competition between harp and harp; or that weird Sebastian Erard was most of his time bent over this chorded and vibrating triangle, and was not satisfied until he had given it a compass of six octaves from E to E with all the semi-tones, or that when King Saul was demented the son of Jesse came before him and putting his fingers among the charmed strings of the harp played the devil out of the crazed monarch, or that in heaven there shall be harpers harping with their harps. So you will not blame me for [illegible] this dark saying on the gospel harp.

Your harps, ye trembling saints,
Down from the willows take:
Loud to the praise of love divine
Bid every string awake!

Interrogation third: Why did a good God let sin and trouble come into the world when He might have kept them out? My reply is, He had a good reason. He had reasons that He has never given us. He had reasons which He could no more make us understand in our finite state than the father starting out on some great and elaborate enterprise could make the two-year-old child in its armed chair comprehend it. One was to demonstrate what grandeur of character may be achieved on earth by conquering evil. Had there been no evil to conquer and no trouble to console, then this universe would never have known an Abraham or a Moses or a Joshua or an Ezekiel or a Paul or a Christ or a Washington or a John Milton or a John Howard, and a million victories which have been gained by the consecrated spirits of all ages would never have been gained. Had there been no battle there would have been no victory. Nine-tenths of the anthems of heaven would never have been sung. Heaven could never have been a thousandth part of the heaven that it is. I will not say that I am glad that sin and sorrow did enter, but I do say that I am glad that after God has given all His reasons to an assembled universe He will be more honored than if sin and sorrow had never entered, and that the unfallen celestials will be outdone and will put down their trumpets to listen and it will be in heaven when those who have conquered sin and sorrow shall enter, as it would be in a small singing school on earth if Thalberg and Gottschalk and Wagner and Beethoven and Rheinberger and Schumann should all at once enter. The immortals that have been chanting ten thousand years before the throne will say, as they close their librettos: "Oh, if we could only sing like that!" But God will say to those who have never fallen and consequently have not been redeemed: "You must be silent now; you have not the qualification for this anthem," so they sit with closed lips and folded hands, and sinners saved by grace take up the harmony, for the Bible says "no man could learn that song but the hundred and forty and four thousand which were redeemed from the earth."

A great prima donna, who can now do anything with her voice, told me that when she first started in music her teacher in Berlin told her she could be a good singer, but a certain note she could never reach. "And then," she said, "I went to work and studied and practiced for years until I did reach it." But the song of the sinner redeemed, the Bible says, the exalted harmonists who have never sinned could not reach and never will reach. Would you like to hear me in a very poor way play a snatch of that tune? I can give you only one bar of the music on this gospel harp: "Unto Him that hath loved us and washed us from our sins in His own blood and hath made us kings and priests unto God and the Lamb, to Him be glory and dominion forever and ever, Amen." But before leaving this interrogatory, Why God let sin come into the world? let me say that great battles seem to be nothing but suffering and outrage at the time of their occurrence, yet after they have been a long while past we can see that it was better for them to have been fought, namely, Salamis, Inkerman, Toulouse, Arbella, Agincourt, Trafalgar, Blenheim, Lexington, Sedan. So now that the great battles against sin and suffering are going on we can see mostly that which is deplorable. But twenty thousand years from now, standing in glory, we shall appreciate that heaven is better off than if the battle of this world's sin and suffering had never been projected.

But now I come nearer home and put a dark saying on the gospel harp, a style of question that is asked a million times a year. Interrogation the fourth: Why do I have it so hard while others have it so easy? or, why do I have so much difficulty in getting a livelihood while others go around with a full portemonnaie? or, why must I wear these plain clothes while others have to push hard to get their wardrobes closed, so crowded are they with brilliant attire? or, why should I have to work so hard while others have three hundred and sixty-five holidays every year? They are all practically one question. I answer them by saying, it is because the Lord has His favorites and He puts extra discipline upon you, and extra trial, because he has for you extra glory, extra enthronement and extra felicities. That is no guess of mine, but a divine say-so: "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth." "Well," says some one, "I would rather have a little less in heaven and a little more here. Discount my heavenly robe ten per cent., and let me now put it on, a fur lined overcoat; put me in a less gorgeous room of the house of many mansions and let me have a house here in a better neighborhood." No, no; God is not going to rob heaven, which is going to be your residence for nine hundred quadrillion of years, to fix up your earthly abode, which you will occupy at most for less than a century, and where you may perhaps stay only ten years longer, or only one year, or perhaps a month more. Now you had better cheerfully let God have His way, for, you see, He has been taken care of folks for near seven thousand years, and knows how to do it, and can see what is best for you better than you can yourself. Don't think you are too insignificant to be divinely cared for. It was said that Diana, the goddess, could not be present to keep her temple at Ephesus from burning because she was attending upon the birth of him who was to be Alexander the Great. But I tell you that your God and my God is so great in small things as well as large things that He could attend the cradle of a babe and at the same time the burning of a world.

And God will make it all right with you, and there is one song that you will sing every hour your first ten years in heaven, and the refrain of that song will be: "I am so glad God did not let me have it my own way." Your case will be all fixed up in heaven and there will be such a reversal of conditions that we can hardly [illegible] each other for some time. Some of us who have lived in first rate houses here and [illegible] neighborhoods will be found, because of [illegible] inhabitants of earthly [illegible] on one of the back streets of the [illegible] city, and clear down at the end of a [illegible] [illegible]

house fronting the Royal plaza, right by the imperial fountain, or on the heights overlooking the River of Life, the chariots of salvation halting at your door while those visit you who are more than conquerors, and those who are Kings and Queens unto God forever. You, my brother, and you, my sister, who have it so hard here will have it so fine and grand there that you will hardly know yourself and will feel disposed to dispute your own identity, and the first time I see you there I will cry out: "Didn't I tell you so when you sat down there in the Brooklyn Tabernacle and looked incredulous because you thought it too good to be true?" And you will answer: "You were right, the half was not told me!" So this morning I open your dark saying of despondency and complaint on my gospel harp and give you just one bar of music, for I do not pretend to be much of a player. "The Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." But I must confess I am a little perplexed how some of you good Christians are going to get through the gate, because there will be so many there to greet you and they will all want to shake hands at once and will all want the first kiss. They will have heard that you are coming, and they will all press around to welcome you and will want you to say whether you know them after being so long parted.

Amid the tussle and romp of reunion I tell you whose hand of welcome you had better first clasp and whose cheek is entitled to the first kiss. It is the hand and the cheek of Him without whom you would never have got there at all, the Lord Jesus, the darling of the skies, as He cries out: "I have loved thee with an everlasting love and the fires could not burn it and the floods could not drown it." Then you, my dear people, having no more use for my poor harp on which I used to open your dark sayings and whose chords sometimes snapped, despoiling the symphony, you will take down your own harps from the willows that grow by the eternal water courses and play together those celestial airs, some of the names of which are entitled: "The King in His Beauty," "The Land That Was Far Off," "Jerusalem, the Golden," "Home Again," "The Grand March of God," "The Life Everlasting." And as the last dark curtain of mystery is forever lifted it will be as though all the oratorios that were ever heard had been rolled into one and "Israel in Egypt" and "Jephtha's Daughter" and Beethoven's "Overture in C" and Ritter's first sonata in D minor and the "Creation" and the "Messiah" had been blown from the lips of one trumpet or been invoked by the sweep of one bow or had been dropped from the vibrating chords of one harp.

But here I must slow up lest in trying to solve mysteries I add to the mystery that we have already wondered at; namely: Why preachers should keep on after all the hearers are tired? So I gather up into one great armful all the whys, and hows, and wherefores of your life and mine, which we have not had time or the ability to answer, and write on them the words "adjourned to eternity." I rejoice that we do not understand all things now, for if we did, what would we learn in heaven? If we knew it all down here in the freshman and sophomore class, what would be the use of our going up to stand amid the juniors and the seniors? If we could put down one leg of the compass and with the other sweep a circle clear around all the inscrutables, if we could lift our little steelyards and weigh the throne of the Omnipotent, if we could with our seven day clock measure eternity, what would be left for heavenly revelation? So I move that we cheerfully adjourn what is now beyond our comprehension, and as according to Rollin, the historian, Alexander the Great, having obtained the gold casket in which Darius had kept his rare perfume, used that aromatic casket thereafter to keep his favorite copy of Homer in, and called the book, therefore, the "edition of the casket," and at night he put the casket and his sword under his pillow, so I put this day into the perfumed casket of your richest affections and hopes this promise, worth more than anything Homer ever wrote or sword ever conquered: "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter," and that I call the "edition celestial."

General Harrison's Capture.

Ex-Congressman H. G. Burleigh, of Whitehall, tells a very good story of Harrison. Several years ago a dinner party was given at Washington, at which Senators Harrison, Palmer of Michigan, Warner Miller, Congressman Burleigh and several other public men were present, nearly all of whom were accompanied by their wives. Mr. Churchill, of Gloversville, and his daughter—a young woman of engaging manners, mental brightness and rare personal beauty—were also among the guests. It so happened that Miss Churchill was the only unmarried person present, and toward the close of the repast she became the subject of animated conversation, each statesman humorously claiming her as his own, while she deftly declined to manifest any choice. General Harrison expressed a determination to have a hand in the matter, and said he felt sure of his precedence in Miss Churchill's affections. In the center of the table there was a very rich, large, and elaborate fruit cake, quartered, and in each quarter a peacock feather was inserted. Suddenly General Harrison jumped up, pulled the feathers from the cake, ran around the table to Miss Churchill's seat, and, sticking the feathers in her hair, threw his arms around her, and cried out, "I've got the girl any way; she's mine." There was an outburst of laughter, and the whole company good-humoredly acknowledged that the General had fairly won the prize.—*Troy (N. Y.) Press.*

[illegible]

SAMOAN SOLDIERS.

HOW THE WARRIORS OF SAMOA FIGHT THEIR FOES.

They Kill All Their Prisoners—Bushwacking Preferred to Open Warfare—A Catamaran Man-of-War.

MOSTLY all recent visitors to the Samoan group of islands agree in giving the inhabitants the character of a friendly and peaceful rather than a warlike people. But the earlier visitors were not so favorably impressed. M. de Bougainville, who discovered the islands in 1768, was not impressed with their politeness or with their honesty, while De la Perouse, the French Admiral, who called there in 1787, during his voyage around the world, did not hesitate to denounce them as a set of barbarous assassins.

During the past forty years the influence of the missionaries has resulted in the re-establishment of peace and the resumption of peaceful pursuits by the people until the present war, which was fomented by foreigners.

Like many other good-natured, peaceful people, the Samoans are, when aroused, cruel and bloodthirsty in the extreme. Prisoners are never taken. All who fall into the hands of the enemy, both old and young, are brutally murdered, not even the women or children being spared.

When in their "olos," which are immense fortresses on high rocks, the fugitives are comparatively safe, for the positions are chosen in the most inaccessible places that can be found, and where—the only approach being over a narrow mountain path and by single file—a small party can keep a large army at bay.

The arms of the warriors in former years were bows and arrows, clubs and spears made of iron-wood. Some of the bows were immensely long and strong. Specimens of their arms have been brought to this country, including bows fully twenty feet in length. Some of their clubs were fitted with shark's teeth and their spears were pointed with the sting of the ray-fish. A wound inflicted with this weapon generally proved mortal, especially when the sting, as was generally the case, broke off in the flesh.

The warriors, when in fighting costume, wore a beautiful suit of red or black paint and scarcely anything else. They would, however, make a most elaborate toilet as far as their hair was concerned, by getting it up in various grotesque fashions, the favorite being to comb it out so that it would stand straight on end, giving them a most diabolical and ferocious appearance. Often they would wear large bunches of false hair, which caused their own to appear to stand higher and also made them look bigger.

SAMOAN SOLDIERS WITH WEAPONS.

The education of a soldier consisted in teaching him to ward off a blow and to get in with a counter at the same time. He who was the most skilful in this sort of a fencing match was considered the best warrior.

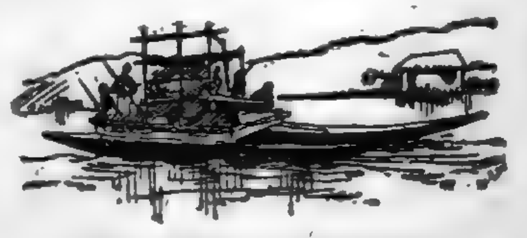
It was seldom that they engaged in pitched battles in the open field. They preferred bushwacking and strategy. All enemies whom they encountered they at once proceeded to kill whether taken with arms in their hands or engaged in the peaceful cultivation of their patches.

During their wars they were not in the habit of posting sentinels at night or, in fact, at any other time. They seemed to trust to luck or in their prayers to the god of war. As both sides were equally reckless in this matter little harm was occasioned by the omission, though several times the powerful invading armies have been defeated by surprises.

Now that many, and, in fact, most of the warriors, are armed with rifles of various patterns, they have pretty generally laid aside their clubs, their spears and their bows and arrows, and thus, while more effective, are much less picturesque soldiers. They still wear their war paint and [illegible] [illegible]

der, cannot be called a uniform with which we are accustomed to associate the idea of a soldier.

They still adhere to their old methods of bushwhacking and it was in that way that they succeeded in inflicting such fearful punishment upon the German invaders in the recent encounters and suffered so little themselves. The Samoans crept upon their enemy through the bush and the Germans found themselves surrounded by a numerous but invisible enemy, which fired upon them from the brush or from behind cocoanut trees, while there was no guide for their return fire except the puffs of smoke they could see on every side. Thus it was that they were driven off with heavy loss by an enemy they could feel, but could not see.

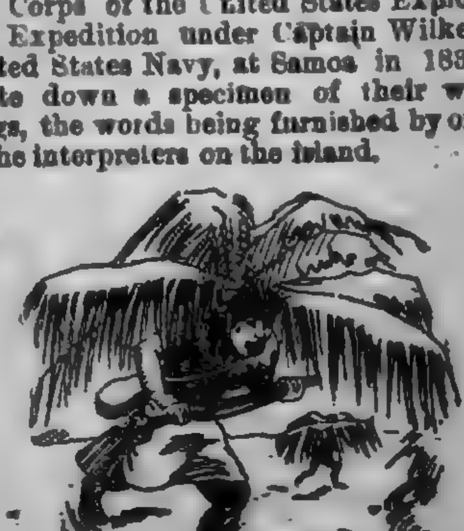


THE SAMOAN MAN-OF-WAR.

Though part of this fight was at night, the result would unquestionably have been the same had it been during the daytime, for the same tactics are adopted. With a perfect knowledge of the forest and consummate skill in woodcraft, they have every advantage over the invaders of their country and homes. When crawling cautiously upon his foe, the Samoan warrior is accustomed to so arrange leaves and small bushes around his head as to conceal his person. He may, in fact, be said to carry a shelter with him, instead of being dependent upon such as he finds set around him by nature.

Not alone upon the land does the Samoan fight. For war purposes two large canoes are lashed together like a catamaran, and over the platform between them is erected a hut which shelters the chief officers from the sun. Some of these war-canoes will hold a hundred or more men and carry quite a respectable howitzer to add to their efficiency. A mast is stepped in the centre of the platform and is held in place by stays fore and aft and from either side in the same fashion as a Yorkboat on the Canadian lakes. The Samoans are not good sailors as a rule, but trust rather to their gods than to their own skill when caught out in a gale. Their war-canoes are more used for transports than for fighting purposes, and a naval engagement would not be their strong point.

When upon warlike excursions the Samoan warriors lift up their voices and brace their courage with songs. Their music may be inspiriting to them, but to the European ear it is most too monotonous to be enjoyable. Mr. Joseph Drayton, who was attached to the Scientific Corps of the United States Exploring Expedition under Captain Wilkes, United States Navy, at Samoa in 1839, wrote down a specimen of their war songs, the words being furnished by one of the interpreters on the island.



THE BUSH METHOD OF WARFARE.

The song concerns a Samoan King who has attacked and conquered an enemy on another island, and on the way home the victorious warriors sing to his praise, or rather as a jubilee. Translated it is:

Keep her away, and mind the helm.

And then, arriving home, the people sing:

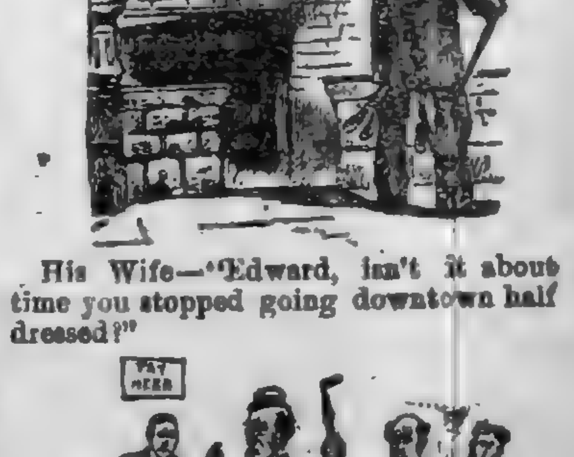
We are glad you have come to your island of plenty;
We have waited a long time for our chief and canoes.

It is known that at the time the Samoan group became known to the outside world the inhabitants were not addicted to cannibalism, and by many it is doubted that it ever existed there.

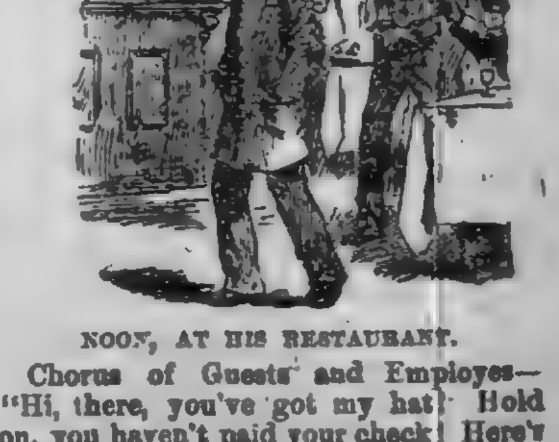
A much pleasanter topic than that of cannibalism is a novel method of fishing among the reefs, practiced by the people of Samoa. A line, sometimes nearly half a mile long, is hung with the split leaves of the cocoanut trees, making a sort of net or fringe. It takes about two days to construct this marine fence, and then it is taken out into the water in three parts and afterward joined so as to make one long one. With this a large area of water is inclosed and all hands in the village go in [illegible] the fringe around and [illegible] stronger by the [illegible] fenced. [illegible]

[illegible]ng and splashing around, sometimes jumping clear over the heads of the men in their efforts to escape. Others are caught in hand-nets and a good haul will sometimes yield two or three canoes full.

Three Events in the Life of a Forgetful Man.

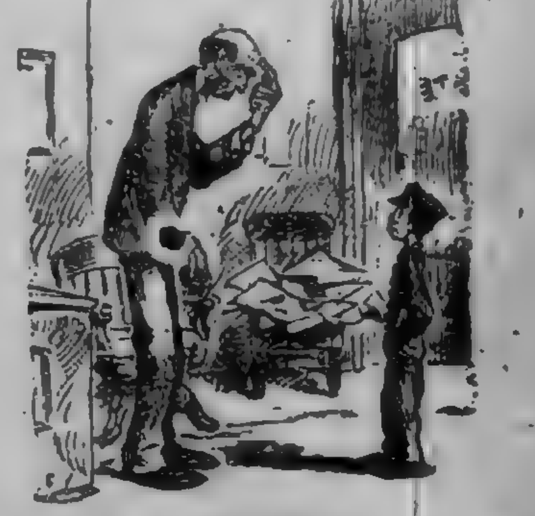


His Wife—"Edward, isn't it about time you stopped going downtown half dressed?"



NOON, AT HIS RESTAURANT.

Chorus of Guests and Employes—"Hi, there, you've got my hat! Hold on, you haven't paid your check! Here's your umbrella, Mister!"



AT HIS OFFICE.

Trying to remember "what in the dickens" he called that messenger boy for!—*Puck.*

A New Manure.

M. Dussau, an eminent French chemist, in an article in the *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique*, draws attention to a new manure, fluoride of calcium. He states that he has used it with great advantage for several years. For his last crop of wheat he used the fluoride at the rate of 264 pounds per acre, and obtained thirty-three bushels per acre, or double the yield of his district under favorable conditions. The best way to use the substance, he says, is in conjunction with superphosphate of lime, but it is important that the latter should be sown separately and first, especially in soils which are very slightly calcareous. It is possible, he explains, that if the two manures are used together the free acids of the superphosphate would set at liberty hydrofluoric acid, which has an injurious and possibly poisonous affect upon germination. At present fluoride of calcium is sold at a comparatively high price, M. Dussau adds, as it is used only to a small extent in manufactories, but if an extensive demand for it should arise he expects that it will be produced as cheaply as the natural phosphates. More than a year ago M. R-boulet remarked upon the good results of using a phosphate poor in phosphoric acid, but rich in flour, and M. Dussau's experiments confirm that announcement.

Luck of the Rabbit's Foot.

Congressman Dougherty, of Florida, is an earnest believer in the rabbit foot. He says that when he was first nominated there was great opposition to him. One day during his campaign he was training a lot of young hounds and they started up a rabbit which ran into a burying ground and disappeared among a [illegible] [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

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Capt. F. W. Dawson, editor of Charleston News and Courier, was murdered by a physician of that city Tuesday. Great excitement prevailed in Charleston over the murder.

President Harrison says in regard to filling appointments: "We must go slow for Cleveland has set a high standard in his higher appointments and we cannot afford to fall below it."

The esteemed Choctaw Herald preaches sound doctrine on the immigration subject. It says: "We want immigrants but want them to bring with them money enough to pay their way and a few dollars to help defray their other necessary expenses."

He who would go heavenward, or go Christward, cannot go with the crowd; for the crowd is not going in that direction. And this is one of the sorest trials of Christian life. It separates the Christian disciple from many a companionship which would other wise be delightful to him.

The Australian system of holding elections and voting has spread from Australia and is now in use in England, Whales, Belgium, Italy and Canada. In this country it has been adopted by Massachusetts, Wisconsin and the municipality of Louisville. It was passed by New York legislature last year but Governor Hill vetoed the bill. The subject is now before the legislature of perhaps twenty states and territories. In recent years Norway, Austria, France, Hungary and Greece have decreed a secret ballot, though not exactly the Australian system.

Mr. R. H. Clark, of Montgomery, killed a negro recently in that city. The killing was brought about by somewhat unusual circumstances. The negro carried an insulting message to a lady at a house where Mr. Clark boarded. Mr. Clark heard of it, hunted up the negro and endeavored to make him disclose the name of the sender of the message. This he refused to do, and he then assaulted Mr. Clark, who is a very small man. Mr. C. fired upon his assailant with the result stated. He deserves a gold medal for killing the scoundrel. The message sender was no doubt a myth.

If a man fills his place in this world, other people will know it, whether he knows it or not. If he does not fill his place, other people will know it, whether he realizes it or not. The first thing he has to attend to is to fill his place as well as he can. The last thing that he ought to trouble himself about, is other people's estimate of his success in his endeavors. A man can never win a good name by worrying over his supposed lack of deserved reputation. He can never lose reputation by failing to give it his personal attention while doing that which he is set to do.

Something of the New Cabinet.

President Harrison's cabinet is made up as follows:

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom, of Minnesota.

Secretary of War—Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.

Secretary of the Navy—Benjamin F. Tracey, of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—John W. Noble, of Missouri.

Postmaster General—John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of Agriculture—Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin.

Blaine is the son of poor parents, one of a large family, reared on a small farm in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Windom began his life's labors on a tailor's bench, and worked at his trade to get money to defray the expenses of his education while at school in the law. Tracy began with nothing but his hands, courage, honesty and brains, as capital. Proctor, Noble, Wannamaker and Miller began life poor and without influential friends to push them. Rusk was a farmer's boy, who toiled early and late to assist in the support of a large family of brothers and sisters. He had no education beyond that furnished by the common country schools of his youth, far inferior to the same schools of to-day. None of the cabinet was born with a golden spoon in his mouth; each and all are self-made rising from the ranks of the common people. Even the President began his career the son of a poor and rather improvident farmer; his first house-keeping was in a rented cottage of five rooms. His predecessor started at the very foot of the ladder, and his early manhood's efforts were burdened by the support wholly or in great part, of younger brothers and sisters. Endicott was the only member of the late cabinet born to wealth and social prominence. What great nation of the past or present can be pointed to that will furnish such a spectacle?

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Stanton Notes.

Dr. Little who has been very ill is now we are glad to repeat convalescent.

Miss Mattie Harwood, of Uniontown, has just returned home after a weeks visit to her cousin Miss Mamie Harwood.

Mr. J. A. Stephens is building a fine residence in Stanton. Our town is gradually growing.

Mr. H. C. Lea, of Dallas, is here on a visit to his little daughter Mattie who is attending the Stanton Institute.

A bevy of handsome young men and pretty young ladies are now rehearsing some plays in your correspondent's parlor. You see we are soon to have some amusement to chase the dull hours away.

The Methodists of this community will soon commence building an attractive little church here. They started one year ago with a membership of 7 and now have 27 active members.

One of the old pupils of the Stanton Institute, Dr. Willie McGee, has just returned from the Moble Medical College where we learn he took a good stand. We always feel proud of our pupils when they do well.

Jemison Locals.

Our marriage epidemic still continues.

Mr. John Cameron and Miss Lillie Gibbons were married at the residence of the bride's father on Wednesday evening last by the Rev. A. E. Burns.

Mr. W. C. Mooney and Miss Sallie Patton were married at the M. E. church, Jemison, Ala., on Sunday evening by Rev. D. L. Lindsey.

We extend congratulations and wish for both couples many long years of sunshine and happiness.

We beg to inform your Stanton correspondent that the music class at the Jemison High School has resumed operations. The class was suspended in order to give our music teacher an opportunity to get married.

The young gentlemen of Prof. Ruffin's school have organized a debating society to be known as "Jemison High School Literati club."

Our genial young friend, Mr. Hanks of Clanton, paid us a flying visit this week, we supposed to see his sweetheart.

X. Y. Z.

Oakmulgee.

Rice Culture—Bad Roads.

Ed. View:—I am just home from a visit to your town and the rice mill two and a half miles east. How did I get there? By unloading entirely twice and partially twice. Once near home in the Oakmulgee Swamp, and again in Mulberry neighborhood at the Curry bridge. A day or two of good work would make either place passable, while as they are they are only about as passable as Napoleon's engineer found the Alps. My load consisted of thirty-two bushels of rough rice and my brother also hauled about forty bushels making in all about seventy bushels. I must say that I am delighted with Mr. Pritchett's rice mill. It is an enterprise in the right direction.

The rice crop is the best crop to be grown in this part of the country. Rice is one of the best diets, and in the rough state is just splendid for all kinds of stock. And if you grow more than you need your merchant or neighbor will buy it. I have hauled several loads of clean rice through the county for sale, and always made good wages selling it. By planting it our farmers can help an infant industry in the Clanton rice mill.

I will speak of one other crop which is well adapted to the soil of Chilton county. It is ribbon cane. I made 405 gallons of syrup from 1½ acres last year, and I forgot to plant any cotton. I propose to do the same this year, and feed my family on rice and molasses and home raised hogs.

W. A. Fountain.

Maplesville Dots.

Preparation for another crop goes bravely on for another year.

Mr. Fletcher McCary has been on a visit to our town.

Mr L. H. Dubose was home on the 10th.

An old citizen, H. Bearden, has skipped to parts unknown rather than make his appearance at court leaving his bondsmen in a fix.

Mr. Crampton does not go to Selma as formerly.

Revole.

Cases Disposed Of.

The following criminal cases were disposed of at the Spring term of the circuit court just adjourned.

C. H. Smith. Violating revenue law. Nol pros.

Rudolph Ehrman. Assault and battery. Jury rendered a verdict of guilty and assessed a fine of one dollar. Defendant consented that the fine be raised to $50, and confessed judgment for fine and costs.

Jesse Benson. Abusive language. Nol pros.

Berty Gullahern. Murder. Nol pros. as to murder, and on motion of solicitor prosecuted for manslaughter. Defendant objected to nol pros., and moved to be discharged. Motion overruled. Trial on charge of manslaughter resulted in verdict of not guilty.

Mat Thornton. Assault to murder. Guilty of assault and battery, and fined one dollar and costs.

J. S. Pearson, colored. Grand larceny. Plead guilty and sentenced to hard labor for the county for two years and an additional term not to exceed fifteen months to pay costs.

George Golson, colored. Abusive language. Fined fifty dollars and costs. In lieu of fine sentenced to twenty days hard labor for county and an additional term not to exceed eight months to pay costs.

Wiley Edwards, colored. Burglary. Sentenced to one year's hard labor for county, and an additional term not to exceed fifteen months to pay costs.

Charles Wickwire. Burglary. Five years in penitentiary.

Jeff Cook, colored. Carrying concealed weapon. Sentenced to 20 days hard labor for county and an additional term not to exceed eight months to pay costs. Same party convicted on a charge of burglary and sentenced to ten years in penitentiary, which last sentence will not be entered upon until sentence in first case has been served out.

Robert N. Kidd. Burglary. One year in the penitentiary.

James Armstrong. Public drunkenness. Fined $25 and costs.

George Marcus. Selling liquor to minor. Fined $50 and costs.

The Probate office contest case is not to be decided we understand until after final arguments are heard before the next term of court

Cannonading For Rain.

[Kansas City Star.]

A rather peculiar petition was presented to the Kansas House by Mr. Sherman of Rooks county. It was from 132 citizens of the county. They want the legislature to make an appropriation for the purpose of experimenting in the matter of securing artificial rainfall by means of cannonading. The petition was as follows: "We your petitioners, many of us veterans of the late war knowing from experience that heavy rainfalls followed each battle or heavy cannonading and believing that this fact indicates that man may produce rainfall by artificial perturbation of the atmosphere when otherwise it would not be experienced, and believing it would be wise for the state of Kansas to make a reasonable experiment in the matter of attempting to produce artificial rainfall would most respectfully ask you to make an appropriation out of the treasury for the purpose of such experiments either by cannonading or otherwise as may be deemed best."

The Great Newspaper of the South.

The Age-Herald, in addition to covering the field most thoroughly with their bright and newsy daily, is getting out the Great Weekly of the South. It is a mammoth 12-page paper at only $1 a year, with a ticket for every subscriber to the largest gift distribution of over $8,000 in valuable and useful articles ever offered by a newspaper. It is a paper for the farm and fireside. Its Agricultural Department is full of practical information for the farmer, while its Household Department renders it a treasure to every housewife in the land. A special feature is also made of a department for Our Little Folks.

We will furnish the Weekly Age-Herald and our paper one year for $2 and give each subscriber a ticket to the gift distribution.

Henry Williamson,
Barber,

Solicits the patronage of the citizens of Clanton and vicinity desiring work in his line. mar14-tf

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

THOMAS FOSHEE,
(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,
feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

For Family and Fancy Groceries go to
W. H. BURTON,
Clanton, Alabama.
LOW PRICES AND FAIR DEALING.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
feb 14 W. H. BURTON, Clanton, Ala.

Southern Pacific Tea Company.
Importers and Jobbers of
Fine Coffees, Teas and Spices.
Fresh Roasted Coffee Daily. Also Coffee Roasted to order. Manufacturers of CAMPBELL'S BAKING POWDER.
Second Avenue, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Streets.
Birmingham, Alabama.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successul Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough, we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton. jan 10

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

Half a dozen railroads running through this section would make Wettmpka one of the finest wholsale markets in the south and come nearer than you would think to restoring the days of pristine splendor an glory as a cotton market.—*Elmore Express.*

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH
Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
jul19 y

$100,000 TO LEND AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.—We are prepared to loan money cheap on improved lands in Chilton county. We can secure loans on land, the title to which is vested in married women, without trouble or delay. BRING YOUR LAND DEEDS. Address
E. V. JONES, or
A. D. BENTLEY,
Rockford, Ala.
January 23, 1889—(3m)

Assessor's Notice.

Last Round.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1889:

Mineral Springs,	March	27
Jemison,	"	25
Providence,	"	23
Macedonia,	"	22
Benson,	"	21
Maplesville	"	20
R. Latham's	"	19
Dixie	"	18
Kincheon	"	13
Verbena	"	11
Cooper's	"	9
Clanton	March 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8	
Pratt's Mill	March	12
Chandler's Mill	"	14
Chamber's Grist Mill	"	15
Stanton	"	16
John Gorie's	"	28
Berry Wells' Mill	"	29
Thomas Roberts'	April	1
Welch's Saw Mill	"	3
Concord Church	"	4

Take fair warning this is my last round for this year.

B. G. ROLLINS,
Tax Assessor Chilton Co.

DR. TAYLOR'S
SURE
CHILL CURE
WARRANTED
PURELY VEGETABLE.
A SURE & SAFE CURE FOR
CHILLS AND FEVER
BILIOUS and INTERMITTENT FEVER
ALL MALARIAL DISORDERS,
AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE
STOMACH & BOWELS.
AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ALL
Liver & Kidney Complaints
Price 50 cts. a Bottle. Trial Bottles 25 cts.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Prepared Only by
RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO.,
302 S. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Call for a Copy of Book "OUR FAMILY TROUBLES," to be had at all stores, or sent for two cent stamps.
tapr26

NOTICE NO. 8643.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
March 5, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 18th, 1889, viz: Thomas J. Deason, Homestead 15214 for the s w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 32, township 21 n, range 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William T. Hayes, William W. Sansom, and Thomas J. Klinner, of Maplesville, Ala., and Lee Hayes, of Clanton, Ala.

mar 7 J. G. HARRIS. Register.

NOTICE NO. 8495.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
January 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the of thecircuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 16, 1889, viz: John W. Chambers, Homestead entry No. 16800 for the s ½ of s w ¼ sec 8 township 20 north of range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: William R. White, R. P. Kendrick, Joe Ratliff, and M. F. Fuller, all of Dixie, Ala.

jan31 J. G. Harris, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8537.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
February 5, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 16, 1889, viz: James N. Barnes, homestead 13456, for the s ½ of n e ¼ and w ½ of s e ¼ sec 18 township 20 north, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Daniel C. Gandy, George E. Reid, John L. O'Neal and George E. Perry, all of Dixie, Ala.

feb7 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8570.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 12, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 23d, 1889, viz: Crawford W. Klasner, of Chilton county, Ala., who made homestead application No. 14663 for the w ½ of n e ¼ sec 28 township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Green, Thomas Roberts, William Roberts, William M. Peebles, Jr., all of Dixie, Ala.

feb14 J. G. Harris, Register.

BAINS & PORTER,
(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt
tention.
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALT
1920 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
Fine Stock of Chas Carley's Oils at Company's Prices.
P. O. BOX 370. June 1y

SAM. H. HARRIS,
—DEALER IN—
WALL PAPER,
Paints, Oils, Glass, Moulding
AND PICTURE FRAMES.
Send for prices and samples of Wall Paper and Paints.
312 North 20th Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Competent Workmen sent to any part of the State.
[mal7-y]

BLOOM,
The Tailor, of Montgomery, Al
—HAS OPENED—
THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,
With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dy
done.
No. 7, North Court Street.

D. A. CHILDS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, etc., etc. Have just opened their large and selected stock. We ask the public to call and see our mammoth establishment. Special inducements offered to country merchants from our Wholesale Department. Remember 2011 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

JOHN L. COBBS & CO.,
Specialties in Medium Price
DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS.
The newest shades of all the most fashionable fabrics, put with the latest and most stylish trimmings, at very low prices.
BLACK GOODS.
In our best grades we handle almost exclusively the celebrated Priestl Dress Fabrics, which positively stand at the head of the list of all impor black goods. Antoine Guiner's BLACK SILKS.
Just in, a nice lot of Ladies' Jerseys, Walking Jackets and Colored Cashm Shawls and Scarfs. A new lot of Ladies' and Misses Hosiery. Harris Be KID GLOVES. R. & G. CORSETS.
oct18-6 JOHN L. COBBS & CO., Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.
THOS. H. HOLT,
PRACTICAL WORKMAN,
—AND DEALER IN—
American and Italian Marble.
—Manufacturer of all kinds of—
CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WOR
Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,
Birmingham, - - - Alabama
nov29-tf

JOHN P. LEEPER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
—AND—
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d Stree
Birmingham, Ala.
12 20 6

OTTO STOELKER,
THE JEWELER.
REMOVED TO NO. 2 DEXTER AVENUE.
New Goods! Large Stock
Finest Display of Fine Diamonds in Alabama. [illegible]
Silver Watches, Wedding and Birthday Presents [illegible]
OTTO STOELKER.
[illegible]

PORTER,
ES & FEEBLES.)
DRUGGISTS.
Will Receive Prompt A
ion.
UORS A SPECIALT
EN 19th and 20th STREETS,
am, Ala.
Oils at Company's Prices.
June 19

HARRIS,
—IN—
PAPER,
ass, Moulding
E FRAMES.
f Wall Paper and Paints.
RMINGHAM, ALA.
any part of the State.

OM,
ntgomery, Ala
NED—
AILOR ROOMS,
oods. Scouring and dyi
ourt Street.

S & CO.,
in Dry Goods, Notions,
opened their large and
ublic to call and see our
al inducements offered to
olesale Department. Re
ingham, Ala.

BBS & CO,
lium Price
TRIMMINGS.
fashionable fabrics, put
stylish trimmings,
rices.
OODS.
clusively the celebrated Priestly
he head of the list of all import
king Jackets and Colored Cashme
and Misses Hosiery. Harris Bro.
CO., Montgomery, Ala.

RBLE WORKS.
HOLT,
WORKMAN,
IN—
alian Marble.
kinds of—
ND STONE WORK
wenty-Fourth Street,
Alabama

EEPER,
l Dealer in
H, BLINDS,
ARDWARE.
ve. and 22d Stree
n, Ala.

ELKER,
VELER.
XTER AVENUE.
Large Stock
Rich Jewelry. Fine Gold
y Goods in Great Variety.
ELKER,

GO TO BLANK BROS, LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 14, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. —Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:45 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:29 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:00 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:17 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:20 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:52 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

BENJ. W. EDDY. C. A. BROWNE.

Eddy & Browne,

WHOLESALE
BUILDING MATERIAL.
OFFICE 1918 THIRD AVENUE.
Warehouse and Yards
ON RAILROAD 24th STREET.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Orders by mail or telegraph for the following line of goods will receive our best attention and prompt shipment, and we guarantee the prices given will be same as if you bought in person

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS, WOOD AND IRON MANTELS, GRATES, CORRUGATED, CRIMP and STANDING SEAM IRON ROOFING, BUILDING PAPER and ROOFING FELT, LOCKS, BUTTS and BUILDERS HARDWARE, MIXED PAINTS, WHITE LEAD, ETC., ETC.

☞ When in the city call and see us.

EDDY & BROWNE.
[mar15-tf]

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

The "devil" has been sorter puny for a few days.

The bustle as an article of wear has the bulge on nature.

Dr. Burkhead will preach to-morrow afternoon and at night.

Col. W. S. Thorington, of Montgomery, was in town last week.

Miss Nona Torington has returned to Montgomery for a time.

Call at J. H. Aldridge's and see his Novelty brands of dress goods.

Solicitor Ben Fitzpatrick did some good work in court last week.

Insure against accident. Weekly indemnity of $25 in the event of disabling injury from accident.

W. H. LAWRENCE,
Fire and Accident Ins. Agent, Clanton.

The criminal docket was cleared in two days. The criminal docket has always been light since the general sale of intoxicants was prohibited.

The cases of all the prisoners in the county jail were disposed of last week, and resulted in sending all them to the mines.

An item which we overlooked last week was the organization of the Presbyterian Church by Rev. Thos. Ward White, of Troy, Ala. The church hopes to have a house of worship in the early future. Let the good work go on.

A case of public drunkenness under the law making public drunkenness a misdemeanor came before the circuit court last week and resulted in a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs for the guilty party. This is a good law to enforce and its enforcement will increase the fine and forfeiture fund.

Spring Goods.

New dress goods now on sale at low prices for cash. Shoes for spring trade now in. Groceries all the year, the present is no exception. Everything guaranteed as represented. Fair dealing and fair prices is my plan for holding trade, and my sales will prove that the people are treated well. Give me a call.

Respectfully
W. L. BARNEY.

Mr. Phil. Givhan has returned to Birmingham.

Mrs. E. C. Lawrence is visiting friends and relatives in Montgomery.

Capt. M. DeJarnette is in Clanton spending some time with his family.

Mr. Smith, the Episcopal rector, preached an interesting sermon at the courthouse on last Sunday.

Mrs. C. G. Reading, of Montgomery, is visiting her niece, Mrs. W. H. Lawrence.

Mr. F. L. Ashley and family will shortly remove to Avondale, where Mr. Ashley will engage in the business of managing a box factory.

Mr. J. M. Scott, Jr., of Elmore, a brother of Prof. A. J. Scott, is in our midst as a pupil of the law under W. A. Collier, Esq.

Deputy Sheriff Prater, of Bullock county, was in Clanton last week and carried back to Bullock the darkey who was captured here charged with hog-stealing.

Mr. W. D. Lanier, one of the cleverest of the many drummers visiting our town tells us that he is a "pa," and is interested in raising a fine boy just now.

Mrs. Ira Campbell, of Jemison, desires to adopt an orphan boy from six to ten years of age. Any such unfortunate little fellow will be in good luck in falling under her christian care.

Now is the time to subscribe for the Montgomery Advertiser, and get the laws that were passed at the recent session of the legislature. The VIEW and the Advertiser one year for $2.

Tax Collector A. W. Rucker, of Elmore county, was in Clanton on business this week. Mr. Rucker was born in a house situated on the site of the Duke residence in Clanton when this "neck o' the woods" was known as Goose Pond precinct, Autauga county.

The Only Perfect Remedy

For habitual constipation, dyspepsia, and kindred ills is the famous California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. It strengthens as well as cleanses the system, it is easily taken, and perfectly harmless. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles. jul 19

Married,

In the Methodist Church at Jemison, Sunday evening, March 10th, by Rev. D. L. Lindsey, Mr. Claud Mooney to Miss Sallie Patton. It has been our good fortune to be personally acquainted with the bride and groom for several years. To know Miss Sallie implies to love her for a sweet disposition combined with a beautiful face and form with christian graces to give the finishing polish. Mr. Mooney is fortunate in winning such a bride; and he richly deserves his good fortune. He is possessed of true manhood and integrity of character. Who can wonder that the intertwining of love has united those hearts. May Providence deal gently with them as they pass on and on, ever prosperous and happy, till they reach a final home in heaven.

A MOTHER.

The Advertiser was shown on yesterday a beautiful gold badge the work of Mr. C. L. Ruth of this city, executed on the order of the Commercial Fire Insurance Company, for presentation to Miss Daisie Golson, recently of Prattville, but now living at Bessemer.

The incident calling for this presentation was the heroic efforts of this young lady displayed in extinguishing a fire in the roof of the family residence near Prattville on the 6th of Febuary last, and thus saving the valuable property from destruction. Knowledge of the occurence coming to the Commercial Fire Insurance Company prompted them to make this graceful recognition of the heroic act of the charming recipient.—*Advertiser.*

Read This All!

I have purchased the drug business of W. H. Phillips in Clanton, and will continue the business at the same stand.

I shall also keep a stock of extra quality family groceries. I shall handle none but the very best articles, and my customers can rely upon getting pure, fresh goods.

sep. 20. A. E. BIVINGS.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents, we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

A Wonderful Remedy.

Drs. Starkey & Palen's Compound Oxygen Treatment is pronounced by all who have tried it to be one of the most wonderful and harmless of remedies. The writer having used it for dyspepsia and general debility, also in cases of severe cold, can recommend it as worthy of a trial by any one so troubled, as great relief was experienced from its use. The traveling representative of Drs. Starkey & Palen is Rev. A. W. Moore, a Methodist minister of South Carolina, who is himself a living representative of the virtues of Compound Oxygen Treatment. He was snatched from a consumptive's untimely grave by its use. In an interview with him in Clanton this week we were shown recommendations and endorsements of him from such men as Dr. McCoy, of the Alabama Christian Advocate, Dr. H. D. Moore, of the First M. Church, Montgomery, and many other prominent and influential citizens of this and adjoining States. He is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman and is disposed to do much good for suffering humanity in his present work.

Those desiring the treatment can address Drs. Starkey & Palen 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Newspaper Man.

It is a curious fact that newspaper men rarely become insane. They do not have the time to spare. The man who is called upon day by day to write a chicken dispute with one hand and an obituary with the other, has no time to be insane. He therefore simply weakens—after the paper has gone to press. And this but for a few moments, for some man, equipped like an arsenal is liable to come in and ask: "Who writ that piece about——?" and the newspaper man must be prepared to cordially welcome him. The writings of some editors may "seem to be born of insanity," but he, the editor knows to the contrary, and continues on in his work of doing good to those who revile him, and sending his paper to those who curse him.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by druggists, 75 cts.
oct 11-y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of Probate of Chilton county, Alabama, to the undersigned upon the estate of J. D. Wells, deceased. All parties indebted to said estate will please make payment to me, and all parties having claims against said estate will present them to me within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

F. A. GULLEDGE,
feb28 Administrator.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of the power contained in a certain mortgage executed to me by B. F. Hammon and Sallie Hammon, on the 23d day of March, 1886, and duly recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, in book 14, of Mortgages, on page 747, I will on

Friday, the 29th day of March, 1889,

proceed to sell at the courthouse at Clanton, Alabama, at auction for cash, to the highest bidder, within the usual hours of sale, the property described in said mortgage to-wit: The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 22, range 13; and the south half of the southeast quarter of sec. 32, township 22, range 13; and the fractional part of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 32, township 22, range 13, lying east of Mulberry Creek, being the place on which said B. F. Hammon and Sallie Hammon now reside, and containing 130 acres, more or less, together with all appurtenances thereto belonging.

WOOLSEY & SONS,
Mortgagees.
JOHN & QUARLES, Att'ys. mar 7.

HERBINE

After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.

Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky., says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."

Dr. W. A. Bailey, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."

Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than Pills.

Its peculiar composition is such that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle.

[illegible]

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Mucilage, indelible ink, red, blue, black ink, chalk, rules, base balls and bats, &c. &c., for sale at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

HELP IN TIME OF NEED.

When a man is drowning he will grasp at straws, but straws will not save him. Extend to him a life-boat and his rescue is certain.

Mr. James A. Greer, of Athens, Ga., (endorsed by the editor of the Athens Banner-Watchman) makes the following statement:

"I am first cousin of the late Ex-Governor Alexander H. Stephens, and have been postal clerk on different railroads since 1866. For ten years I have

CANCER been a sufferer from a cancer on my face, which grew worse until the discharge of matter became profuse and very offensive. I became thoroughly disgusted with blood purifiers and pronounced them humbugs, as I had tried many without relief.

Finally I was induced to use Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) The offensive discharge decreased at once and the hardness disappeared. It became less and less in size until nothing remains except a scar. I gained flesh and strength, and all who have seen me bear testimony. I cannot say too much in its praise."

A. H. Morris, Pine Bluff, Ark., writes:

"Hot Springs failed entirely to cure me of several terrible, indolent running ulcers on my legs, with which I have been troubled for many years. Several doctors also attempted to cure me but failed. I

HOT SPRINGS have only used a few bottles of B. B. B., (made in Atlanta, Ga.) and the effect has been truly magical, as they have all healed and I am cured after everything failed. My general health is also improving, appetite and digestion good. I sleep soundly, and never felt better. Doctors told me that I could not be cured.

I refer to every merchant or professional man of Pine Bluff.

☞ Any one interested who desires to know more about the wonderful merit of B. B. B., will please send address to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for their illustrated "Book of Wonders."

[sep27 ow 1y]

R. M. WILLIAMSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Has his office on the corner near Mr. Ehrman's and Mr. Ponder's residences.

READ THIS!

I have removed my stock of
Confectioneries
—AND—
Fancy Groceries

into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.

Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

HERE I AM!
—:o:—
I have opened at my old stand in Clanton
A New Stock of Goods!

And I propose to sell them at the lowest cash prices. Call on me and secure bargains in groceries and family supplies.

Respectfully,
J. W. EDWARDS.
☞ Machine fixtures always on hand.
[dec 13-y]

Harris & McCrary
—AT—
JEMISON, ALA.

Have just opened a new Stock of Goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

HARRIS & McCRARY.
oct 18-6

NOTICE NO. 8569.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
February 12, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court Clanton, Ala., on March 23d, 1889, viz: James Fuller homestead 15285 for the s ½ of s w ¼ and s w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 30, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Madison Popwell, Monroe Durbin, John Popwell and John Edwards, all of Kincheon, Ala.

feb14 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Assignee's Notice

C. T. Zimmerman of Verbena, Ala., having made an assignment to me for the benefit of his creditors, all persons having claims against the said Zimmerman are requested to present them, duly verified, to me without delay, and all persons indebted to said Zimmerman [illegible]

REDUCTIONS!
Bargains! Big Drives!
Our Grand Clearance Sale is still in full blast!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
Including a Complete Line of
Men's, Boy's and Children's Clothing,
Hats, Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Trunks, Valises, &c.,
HAVE BEEN SLAUGHTERED.

Our keen edged knife has made DEEP CUTS. Our former low prices have been shattered. We want room, and the Goods must move cost what it may.

CALL EARLY.

Very Respectfully,
J. BLACH & SONS,

Proprietors of the Fair and Square and Strictly One Price Clothing and Furnishing House, 1910 First Avenue Birmingham, Ala.

P. S.—All children visiting the Fair and Square will be presented with a beautiful chromo. dec 20

I. N. LANGSTON,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L & N R R.)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.
oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜
nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.
Lyman & Stone.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Blank Books, Letter Presses,
PRINTERS' STOCK.
Fine Stationery a Specialty.
2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
dec5 ly

INSURE WITH
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A Cold in the Head [illegible]
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Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
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ALLEGHENY
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
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AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Sweeny and Its Cure.

Sweeny, or the wasting away of the flesh and muscles of the shoulder, is the common result of all injuries which entail a disease of the limb. A sore foot or any injury which will prevent the use of the limb is very likely to cause a shrinking of the muscles in the shoulder or elsewhere. In old and long-standing cases only a partial restoration of the muscles can be effected, but if proper treatment is given in its early stages sweeny can be cured. If there is any swelling or tenderness in the parts, wet cloths should be applied to reduce the inflammation, following with gentle exercise and active friction over the muscles of the shoulder to increase circulation. If early treatment has been neglected then light blisters and bathing in alcohol and dilute spirits of ammonia will be very beneficial. The parts should be rubbed briskly two or three times a day with a wisp of hay, and the animal allowed gentle exercise on soft and smooth ground. The restoration of the parts to their normal condition will necessarily be slow, but by perseverance a cure will usually be effected.—*New York Sun.*

The Honey Instinct.

How do bees know when there is honey in the flowers? Is it by instinct, or are they first-rate smellers? Do gay colors attract them?

During any warm day, if I melt wax, and have the door or window open, the room will soon be alive with bees, and they will even try to get down the chimney. Dear me! let the wax run over and burn, and there will be a bee convention in short call; or melt honey, and drop some on the stove. Is this instinct, or do they smell?

I've a plum tree out there in the garden that never fails to produce a magnificent crop of blossoms, and is fragrant. Sometimes I'm tempted to put honey on the blossoms to induce the bees to roam over them, but they know the flowers are no good and will not produce plums, and there is no work for them to do. They cannot afford to spend their time enjoying the sweet fragrance and hovering over the delicate white bloom, for pleasure only; they want profit.

If gay colors attract bees, then they ought to hold high carnival over a red clover field, for they could find both bright colors and fragrance. They are not like Oscar Wilde, for they pass great Russian sun-flowers that are over a foot in diameter, and hover over a flower so tiny as to be almost imperceptible. The great bright peonies of our grandmothers' day, and bleeding-hearts of our own time, are passed by for the modest clover. —*Prairie Farmer.*

Best Feed for Dairy Cows.

Farmers have a much greater sphere of influence on the flavor of milk produced than many suppose, or they are willing to admit. The reason why a certain number of consumers in all large cities are willing to pay what, to a farmer or an average consumer, may seem extraordinary prices, is because they get butters of high flavor which are always uniform. The makers of these butters nearly all use clover and meadow hay and corn meal, in varying proportions with other coarse fodder and meals. The makers who produce the finest flavors prefer clover and meadow hay, cut on the green side just before maturity, and carefully cured, fed with corn meal, ensilage and roots. Forage plants harvested just before maturity contain their maximum of nutritive matter, and therefore their highest flavors. When the coloring matter of plants is allowed to bleach out, as in hay or corn stalks, the flavor, or the best part of it, goes with it. This fact is one of the best reasons for the practice of feeding ensilage, for by no other method of treating fodder corn can the color be so well preserved. The Swedes and Danes use small quantities of rape cake combined with their grains and fodders to produce the uniform flavors which their butters possess. The Englishman uses a wider range of mixtures, including fine clover and meadow hay, small quantities of carrots, or mangels, middlings, shorts, bran, pea and oat meal, corn and cotton and linseed meals in various proportions. In the United States, the farmer has everything at his command for feed which he can desire, with corn ensilage of the best quality. Successful feeders compound their rations from many sources rather than few, as much for the purpose of maintaining health and vigor of digestion as for the food of varied flavors. At present prices, there are no cheaper basis for dairy rations than gluten and cotton seed meals, mixed with enough bran and shorts or whatever else is cheapest on the market. With hay at present prices and plenty of corn stalks, most men will be able to construct cheap rations from the most abundant materials. Due care must be exercised at all times to avoid exclusiveness in compounding rations.

It is assumed that every farmer who feeds for butter will use a cow having a tendency in that direction, and that he will apply the test of market quality as well as the daily aggregate of butter fat in ascertaining what animals in his herd come nearest to this description. Quality and success do not depend on luck or chance. There is a "reason why" in all things. The reason is intelligible to all who desire to learn.—*American Agriculturist.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Early feeding is the most desirable for fowls.

The morning meal is important and is always best relished.

Lambs like cottonseed meal, but it should be fed sparingly.

Never worry a generous, honest horse by putting a rogue or a sluggard in the harness with him.

Never use stale eggs for nest eggs. Nest egg gourds are best. A single stale egg may ruin your reputation.

The greenhouse takes a prominent place in gardening, and no large or even small place is complete without its complement of grass.

Fresh bullock's blood put in a woolen bag and boiled, then mixed with the soft food and fed to fowls is the best egg producing food known, as it is exceedingly rich in albumen.

If a hen lays one egg a week she will pay all expenses of keep. Every egg over is profit. The greater the number of eggs secured the lower the cost of each egg proportionately.

Always assort your eggs. Do not have several colors and sizes together. Put the dark eggs in one basket and the light ones in another, and pick out the small ones to be sold separately.

A system of farming which does not provide in an economical way for a return in an available form, of the soil [illegible] by the crop [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Effective Eradication of Grease.

There are several effective means of taking out grease spots. Chloroform will do it. So will salt dissolved into alcohol. So will an equal mixture of alcohol, gin and ammonia. Or you can wet the place with ammonia water; then lay white, soft paper over it, and iron with a hot iron. Or rub French chalk on the wrong side; let it remain a day; split a visiting card, lay the rough side on the spot and pass a warm iron lightly over. Or try the old-fashioned "grease balls," a stiff paste made of fuller's earth, saleratus and vinegar, molded into balls and dried. Wet the spot, scrape the ball over it, let it dry, and wash it off with tepid water.—*New York Dispatch.*

Baby Blankets.

An afghan for carriage or crib is knit either in plain strips or squares, and these are crocheted together with colored worsted, matching a principal color, or else with a vivid contrast.

For a bath blanket, use heavy zephyr and large hardwood or bone needles. Cast on 120 stitches, knit a square and a quarter. If a colored border is made, it should be red, as that is the only color that will wash perfectly where frequent washing is required.

For a cradle blanket cast on 100 stitches, using single zephyr. Stripe prettily with white and baby blue, white and orange, white and scarlet or cardinal, or else make a white center and wide end borders of color. Edge with knitted worsted.—*Sturdy Oak.*

Home-Made Feather Duster.

I have made a duster or brush of chicken feathers which I find very useful. I selected even, pretty feathers, until I had a quantity saved. Then with a needle and fine strong twine, I strung them through the stem ends of the feathers, hammering the quills flat, so as to make them lie close to the handle. For the handle, I used an old broomstick. I wet this handle with strong glue, secured one end of the string and wound the strung feathers around and around the stick, until I had my brush as large as I wanted it. As I wound, I bound the stems close to the stick with twine, and, in finishing the last row, I bound them tightly and evenly by winding the twine on the outside over all the quills. All the time I was working, I kept the quills wet with glue. The twine was covered with a cap of enameled cloth. This I made and slipped on while the glue was still wet; when the glue dried, I had a nice firm brush.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Softening Water.

An authority on softening water, making soap and kindred matters says: "For all washing and cleansing operations it is indispensable, if good and economical results are to be obtained, first to soften the water before using soap of any kind. Softening water simply consists in removing the soluble lime salts with which all water (except pure rain water) is more or less impregnated. If this is not done the soluble lime forms an insoluble lime soap from the decomposition of the soap used for washing. This substance is a greasy, sticky, oily compound, perfectly insoluble and more difficult to wash away afterward by any treatment. It is this that causes the yellow grayish deposit on the edges of collars and cuffs washed simply with hard water and soap, and the sticky, greasy deposit on wood when treated in a similar manner and also on the sides and edges of all washing-machines.

"It is a most uneconomical proceeding to wash anything in water and soap alone without previously softening the water. Not a particle of soap can become available for washing purposes until all the added lime in the water has combined with the amount of soap it requires to form the insoluble lime soap. As compared with the pure 98 per cent. powered caustic soda, such as the "Greenbank" brand, it requires twelve pounds of the very finest pure soap or twenty to thirty pounds of ordinary soap, such as is usually sold to manufacturers, to do the same work that can be done with one pound of this soda."—*New York World.*

Three Good Home Recipes.

Snowballs—Pare and core six apples; fill the space with a little marmalade of any kind, or sugar and spice with a bit of chopped lemon or orange peel. Place each apple in a separate cloth, and scatter over each two tablespoonfuls of rice. Tie rather loosely, and boil for one hour. For the sauce, cream a piece of butter the size of an egg with a cup of fine sugar; add the grated rind and juice of one orange, or its equivalent in any kind of fruit juice from canned fruit. Pour over slowly a pint of boiling water.

Fricandelles—Dishes which call for cold chicken or turkey are in order at this season of the year. Take a half pint of cold minced fowl, and an equal quantity of stale bread that has been softened in cold water; it must be just soft and moist—not soaking. Mix both together, and season with salt and cayenne. Dip the hands into cold water, and make up the meat and bread into small sausage shaped rolls, about two inches long, and one in diameter; roll them in fine cracker or bread crumbs, and fry in a kettle with smoking hot fat enough to float them; take out with a skimmer, and lay on brown paper a moment to free them from grease. Garnish with parsley or cresses and slices of lemon.

To Cook an Old Fowl—Braising is one of the nicest ways in which to serve an old hen. If it is cold weather, let it hang for at least five days after it is dressed. Then stuff as for roasting. If you have a pair of fowls, cut a quarter of a pound of salt pork in thin slices; lay half of this in a broad saucepan, the chickens on top, and the rest of the pork skewer over their breasts, just taking up the skin, and not running the skewers through the flesh. Season with salt and pepper, and pour over a pint of boiling water; cover the saucepan closely and simmer for two hours and a half, or until they are very tender, but cook slowly. This is the secret of cooking all meats over the fire; they must only be simmered. When the chickens are done, lay them on a hot dish in the warming oven, and strain the gravy. Put half of it in a saucepan, and boil rapidly to a bright brown glaze, first adding a teaspoonful of flour wet with cold water. Remove the pork from the chickens, brush them over with the glaze, and brown in a quick oven. Skim the fat from the rest of the gravy; add the giblets chopped fine, and the water in which they were cooked; thicken with browned flour, and season to taste.—*American Agriculturist.*

Alaska has a coast line of 4500 miles and its climate varies greatly according to location. In the Sitka district there are from 180 to 275 rainy days in the year. January, February and June are the pleasantest months.

When the last Indian census was taken there were 181,000 [illegible]

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

A Queer Little Woman's Club.

There is a queer little woman's club in Boston which devotes itself to the discussion of any odd and unusual topic which suggests itself to the minds of any of the members. Such outre questions as "Are We Smarter Than Our European Sisters?" "How Should a Woman Educate Herself in Order to Become Truly Cultured?" "Who Is the Ideal American Woman?" and the like, are treated with breezy originality and with a great deal of very good sense. They are now considering "Whether Flowers or Jewels Are the Better Ornaments for the Hair?" and some of the arguments offered are highly diverting. The weight of opinion seems to be in favor of the flowers, both for afternoon and evening dress.—*Chicago News.*

The Blue-Grass Girl.

The limestone and blue grass together determine the agricultural pre-eminence of the region, and account for the fine breeding of the horses, the excellence of the cattle, the stature of the men, and the beauty of the women; but they have social and moral influence also. It could not well be otherwise, considering the relation of the physical condition to disposition and character. We should be surprised if a rich agricultural region, healthful at the same time, where there is abundance of food, and wholesome cooking is the rule, did not effect the tone of social life. And I am almost prepared to go further, and think that blue grass is a specific for physical beauty and a certain graciousness of life. I have been told that there is a natural relation between Presbyterianism and blue grass, and am pointed to the Shenandoah and to Kentucky as evidence of it. Perhaps Presbyterians naturally seek a limestone country. But the relation, if it exists, is too subtle and the facts are too few to build a theory on. Still, I have no doubt there is a distinct variety of women known as the blue-grass girl. A geologist told me that once when he was footing it over the State with a geologist from another State, as they approached the blue-grass region from the southward they were carefully examining the rock formation and studying the surface indications, which are usually marked on the border line, to determine exactly where the peculiar limestone formation began. Indications, however, were wanting. Suddenly my geologist looked up the road and exclaimed: "We are in the blue-grass region now."

"How do you know?" asked the other.

"Why, there is a blue-grass girl."

There was no mistaking the neat dress, the style, the rounded contours, the gracious personage. A few steps further on the geologists found the outcroping of the blue limestone.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Girls Who Sell Their Hair.

There is more poetry and romance woven into the history of an auburn wig, more tender sentiment twisted into the traditions of a blond toupee, than the bald-headed man who wears them ever dreams of. The soft locks that shelter his poll from the draught that chills and the migratory fly that fain would choose his shiny pate for the scene of its revels and wanderings once waved above the bright eyes of some fair German peasant maiden or saucy, sparkling Norman lassie who bartered them for a trinket of gold or silver for her Sabbath-day adorning. Just why these peasant women possess such abundant tresses has never yet been satisfactorily explained, but the foreign women, particularly the French and German who toil in the fields, shielded from the sun only by the small close cap which covers their hair but does not shade their faces, invariably have beautiful fine soft hair, and it is from them that all the best hair in the market is obtained, in the following manner: Most of the women have too much hair to be covered entirely by the close cap without being so tightly braided or twisted as to be uncomfortable. Accordingly the itinerant hair buyer fills his pockets and pack with bright ribbons, fine caps, beads, and trinkets, and wanders through the fields where the women work. When the noon-tide lunch has been eaten he spreads his tempting wares beneath some sheltering tree, and the shy, bright-eyed laisies steal up timidly and pick out the brooch or long earrings or pretty ribbons for their Sunday cap for which they long, then snatch off the little caps from their hair, unbraid and shake out all its shining beauty for the peddler's inspection, and when a bargain is made they sit down on the ground while he carefully snips out here and there a tress so cunningly that it is never missed. Usually a girl sells about half her hair, but if it be very heavy two-thirds of it is sometimes cut out, leaving the remainder long and smooth, to be braided up with no trouble and wound about her head. Pure white hair is most expensive because extremely rare. A woman old enough to have white hair has usually very little left, and that is short, yellow at the ends, and split and broken. After this the yellow blond hair is most difficult to find, auburn hair, and what hairdressers designate as drab shades.—*New York Sun.*

Fashion Notes.

Fringe is again fashionable.

This is emphatically a fur winter.

Some of the newest woolen gowns have deep fur collars and directory revers.

Black lace princess dresses come among late importations of Paris gowns.

Canadian beaver is a favorite fur. Blue fox and Siberian fox are also in high favor.

Flowers are still much worn. In previous seasons they have been discarded much earlier in the winter.

Striped cashmeres, limousines, and fancy woolens are in vogue and make up into very effective costumes.

Rich brocades, heavy and thick, are worn with soft pliable fabrics that drape effectively and modify the severity of the directoire models.

An authority declares that though white fur may be worn in the street, white feather boas there are as inappropriate as a ball costume would be.

The violin gown is made with a full straight skirt, a loose round waist banded with a sling sash of soft folds and the sleeves are loose puffs to the elbow.

With Empire and directoire styles Paris has adopted for day wear, the nets, gauzes, muslins and so on that used to be held appropriate only to evening costume.

Corduroy helps to make many of the more suitable winter walking dresses, and is no end stylish when combined with dark brown cloth and trimmed with sobol black.

Butterflies of beaded lace are flying about the hair. [illegible]

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Seek peace and pursue it.

Wealth is but sugar-coated poverty.

Be cheerful; a light heart lives long.

Who keeps his tongue doth keep his soul.

Never press a favor where it seems undesired.

The seeding in sorrow brings reaping in song.

Though feet should slip, ne'er let the tongue.

Thou hast concealed thine age! Surely not thy folly.

The surest way to drive honors from you is to go to them.

To know others, study thyself; to know thyself, study others.

"A tried and trusted friend" is all right usually until he is tried and trusted.

In storms a feather takes higher flight than a stone; and an oak is uprooted more easily than the vine it supported.

Old customs must give way to new conditions or the result is a revolution when "we, the people" who hold the fort must be recognized.

If all the nations of the earth would disband their armies, no wars would be possible; the same would be true if no organizations other than "we, the people" was permitted.

Women are more likely to love those whom they hate than those who appear to them ridiculous. For of the ridiculous we deem ourselves the superior; but those we hate are seldom our inferiors.

Nothing can be more certain than that the character can be sustained and strengthened only by its own energetic action. The will, which is the central force of character, must be trained to habits of decision; otherwise it will be able neither to resist evil nor to follow good. Decision gives the power of standing firmly, when to yield, however slightly, might be only the first step in a downhill course to ruin.

Lighting the Big Hoosac Tunnel.

A year ago last November there began probably the most difficult electric light venture the world ever saw when the Fitchburg Railroad Company contracted with the Westinghouse Electric Light Company, of Pittsburg, to supply the Hoosac Tunnel with electric light. The difficulty of pursuing this work may be imagined when it is understood that a torch sheds but a meagre, uncertain light through the Egyptian darkness, thick with smoke that incessantly prevails in the tunnel, while the workmen had to contend with the constantly dripping water from the roof and sides, the constant passing of trains, the sulphurous gases, and the prevailing damp that quickly rusted and corroded tools and metal parts of the works.

Through this tunnel in the face of these obstacles forty miles of lead-covered cables were laid in wooden conduits, in trenches on each side of the tracks, an undertaking requiring extreme care and watchfulness, for a slight defect or an imperfect joint might have rendered necessary the taking up of miles of cable. Owing to the excessive moisture, the absolutely perfect insulation of the wires for 8000 feet of cable was rendered necessary. Power for the light is furnished from a small building near the west portal of the tunnel, where two 125 horse-power boilers, a 125 horse-power engine, three No. 1 Westinghouse alternating-current dynamos, each of 650 16 candle-power light capacity, and two Westinghouse direct-current machines for exciting the larger dynamos constitute the apparatus. One dynamo will be reserved for use in case of emergency if either of the others breaks down.

The lamps in the tunnel are arranged in sections of twenty fifty-volt lamps each. In case of a break any section can be cut out without disturbing the rest of the system. Each lamp is provided with a choke-off coil, whereby, in case any lamp burns out, the rest of the lamps on the section will be kept burning.

The railroad company's objects were undoubtedly to afford the traveling public as great safety as possible, as well as to facilitate operations in the tunnel. With the tunnel all alight a greater amount of work can be accomplished by the workmen, and engineers can, on favorable days, in the absence of fog, see the track for nearly a mile ahead. A further design may have been to develop the popular interest that centres around the great bore, by making it more attractive to excursionists.—*New York Times.*

The First Inauguration Ball.

The first inauguration ball known to American history took place at the initiation of General Washington's first Presidential term, on March 4, 1789. The records as to this event are very plain and numerous. W. L. Stone, in his "History of New York City," for instance, tells of the great popular demonstration of joy on this occasion. The inauguration ceremonies, and all the festivities connected with it took place in New York city, and the fireworks and illuminations on the evening of March 4 were of an unparalleled splendor. Of the ball itself this author says:

"The ball was truly an elegant entertainment. The old "City Assembly Rooms," in which it took place, were in a large wooden building standing upon the site of the old City Hotel. In addition to the distinguished few for whom it was given it was honored by the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House and most of the members of both branches of Congress, Governor Clinton, Chancelor Ludington, Chief Justice Yates, of New York, John Jay, General Knox, Mayor Duane, Baron Steuben, the French and Spanish Ambassadors, General Hamilton and many other distinguished gentlemen, both Americans and foreigners. There was much attention paid to General Washington and to the wife of the President on this occasion, and there was more of etiquette in the arrangements for this complimentary ball than was thought to be exactly consistent with our republican institutions, and more, in fact, than was altogether agreeable to the feelings of him in whose honor it was given. The costume even to be worn by the gentlemen on this occasion had been minutely prescribed by the managers, Colonel Humphries and Colonel William S. Smith. They had to dance with small swords on. Each gentleman, on taking a partner to dance, was to lead her to the sofa on which the President and his lady were seated, and to bow low to them. This ceremony of respect had to be repeated before each couple again took their seats. The decorations of the assembly-room were truly splendid and very tastefully disposed."

On this occasion and on every [illegible] Washington and Lady Washington [illegible]

In a Bad Way.

The London *Times* will have to abandon, for a time at least, the role of Thunderer and of counselor, and guide to the British nation. In a financial way the blow is a very heavy one. First and last, the forgery publishing business, which has failed so miserably, will cost the *Times* at least $500,000, and the suits which Mr. Parnell is bringing in Ireland and Scotland may, if persisted in, cost as much more. Young Walter, who owns one sixteenth of the *Times*, has received about $80 dividends for 1888. The usual profit annually divided among the *Times'* owners is upward of $450,000. The feelings of the *Times'* owners, who have lost all that and got only Piggott in return, can be quite easily imagined.

GREAT thought wakens in our mind a whole world of new perceptions, as a sunbeam streaming into the darkness shows a thousand atoms floating in its path.

No sensible man prefers wealth to health. Some few have both; very many haven't either. Well, you may have first choice. Which will you take? "Health." Very well, what's your ailment? "A little of everything." What's the cause? "Blood out of order, kidneys weak, digestion bad, heart's action irregular." Yes, and every disease can be traced to these same sources. Just take a few bottles of *Brown's Iron Bitters*, it will remove the cause of disease and restore you to robust health.

The Queen of Portugal is anxious to visit the United States.

In General Debility, Emaciation,

CONSUMPTION AND WASTING IN CHILDREN, SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite for food, strengthens the nervous system, and builds up the body. Please read: "I tried Scott's Emulsion on a young man whom Physicians at times gave up hope. Since he began using the Emulsion his Cough has ceased, gained flesh and strength, and from all appearances his life will be prolonged many years."—JOHN SULLIVAN, Hospital Steward, Morganza, Pa.

A cross wife is better than a furnace for keeping the family in hot water.

THE NEW GEORGIA CAPITOL.

M. Rich & Bros., of Atlanta, Ga., (dealers in first-class Dry Goods, Carpets, etc.) received the contract for furnishing the new Georgia Capitol with Carpets and Draperies over strong competition from leading houses in the North, East and West, their bid having been the lowest for the best goods. You will see from this, that this house is alive to a proper appreciation of home interests, and is careful to cultivate the interests of its customers, so you will find ample satisfaction if you try them. They have a special Mail Order Department, and guarantee satisfactory attention to orders, sending by mail or express. Prices low as the lowest, and goods from *good to best* only. Try them.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Tickling the Palate.

The only trouble with Hamburg Figs is that they are so pleasant to the palate that children are apt to eat them when not absolutely necessary, if they can get hold of them surreptitiously. They will injure no one, but medicine should not be taken unless needed. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

WHEN change of life approaches woman, use Bradfield's Female Regulator, thereby passing safely the crisis. Sold by druggists.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Read the HE-NO advertisement, and send for a sample of the tea. Free.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Sleepless Nights

"For nearly a month I was not able to sleep, but after using PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND for two days, insomnia fled and strength returned." E. G. SMITH, Claussen, S. C.

"I have taken only a part of a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and it has entirely relieved me of sleeplessness, from which I have suffered greatly." MRS. E. AUTCLIFF, Peoria, Ill.

"For a long time I was so nervous and worn out that I could not work. I tried many medicines, but none gave me relief until I used Paine's Celery Compound, which at once strengthened and invigorated my nerves." HARLEY SHERMAN, Burlington, Vt.

Paine's Celery Compound

quickly quiets and strengthens the nerves, when irritated or weakened by overwork, excesses, disease, or shock. It cures nervousness, headache, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, melancholia, and other disorders of the nervous system.

Tones up the Shattered Nerves

"For two years I was a sufferer from nervous debility, and I thank God and the discoverer of the valuable remedy, that Paine's Celery Compound cured me. Let any one write to me for advice." GEORGE W. BOWTON, Stamford, Conn.

Paine's Celery Compound produces sound and refreshing sleep. A physician's prescription, it does not contain one harmful drug. Like nothing else, it is a guaranteed cure for sleeplessness, if directions are faithfully followed.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES Original and only reliable. Beware of poor imitations.

LACTATED FOOD agrees with Weak Stomachs. Best for Invalids.

S.S.S.

Swift's Specific cured me of malignant Blood Poison after I had been treated in vain with old so-called remedies of Mercury and Potash. S. S. S. not only cured the Blood Poison, but relieved the Rheumatism which was caused by the poisonous minerals. GEO. BOVELL, 2423 3d Avenue, N. Y.

Nine years ago Scrofula attacked two of my children, and they were badly afflicted with the disease, which resisted the treatment of my family physician. I was persuaded to use Swift's Specific by seeing an account of cures in my county paper. The improvement was apparent from the first few doses, and in a short time my children were cured, and are still sound and well. JOHN WILLIAMS, Lexington, Va.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is entirely a vegetable remedy, and is the only medicine which permanently cures Scrofula, Blood Humors, Cancer and Contagious Blood Poison. Send for Books on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

DIAMOND VERA-CURA FOR DYSPEPSIA.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND ALL Stomach Troubles Arising Therefrom.

Your Druggist or General Dealer will get Vera-Cura for you if not already in stock, or it will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md.

CATARRH Cold in Head

Ely's Cream Balm [illegible]

Now is the Time

To purify your blood and fortify your system against the debilitating effects of spring weather. At no other season is the bitter taste in the mouth more prominent, the breath so offensive, the drowsy dizziness so frequent, or that extreme tired feeling so prevalent. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to build up the system, purify the blood, cure biliousness and headache, overcome that tired feeling and create a good appetite. Try it this spring.

"I have taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and consider it the best blood medicine I have ever taken." MRS. A. P. LINCOLN, Portland, Me.

"I wish to enroll my name as one of those who have derived health from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For many years I have taken it, especially in the early spring, when I am troubled with dizziness, dullness, unpleasant taste in my mouth in the morning. It removes this bad taste, relieves my headache and makes me feel greatly refreshed. The two bottles I have used this spring have been worth a dollar a dose. I advise all my friends to take it." JOHN BINNS, 410 3d Street, town of Lake, Chicago, Ill.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A DELIGHTED YOUNG WOMAN.

Look at my face and my hands—not a pimple,
Such as you saw there some time ago.
See my fresh cheeks, and I'm getting a dimple,
I don't look at all like I used to, I know.

My face was all blotches—complexion like tallow;
No wonder they thought me and called me a fright;
No one need have pimples and skin gray and sallow,
If she'll take what I took, ev'ry morn, noon, and night.

I asked the delighted young woman what she referred to, and she answered, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the best beautifier in the world, because it purifies and enriches the blood, and pure rich blood gives good health, and good health—beauty.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is guaranteed to cure all Blood, Skin and Scalp Diseases, as Blotches, Eruptions, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

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CATARRH IN THE HEAD, no matter how bad or of how long standing is permanently cured by DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. 50 cents, by druggists.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

Cures all Diseases Peculiar to Women! BOOK TO "WOMAN" MAILED FREE. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SENT FREE!

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J. P. STEVENS & BRO., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON arms. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of best quality wrought steel, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock, they are unrivaled for finish, durability and accuracy. Do not be deceived by cheap malleable cast-iron imitations which are often sold for the genuine article and are not only unreliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents and are guaranteed perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application. SMITH & WESSON, Springfield, Mass. Mention this paper.

$5 TO $10 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED! CIRCULARS FREE. 1000 Brewster's Safety Rein Holders GIVEN AWAY to introduce them. Every horse owner buys from 1 to 6. Lines never under horse's feet. Send 25 cts. in stamps to pay postage and packing for Nickel Plated Sample that sells for 65 cents. Address Brewster Mfg. Co., Holly, Mich.

HENCH'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, $190. FARMERS' SAW MILL. With Universal Log Beam and Simultaneous Set Works, also Engines, Wood Planers. Manufactured by SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM, N. C.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

ASTHMA CURED [illegible]

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. [illegible]

THIS MEANS YOU.

This Beautiful $125.00 Organ Positively Given Away. [illegible]

HE-NO.

The Tea that won such a reputation at Expositions. SEVEN GOLD MEDALS. He-No is the choicest leaf procurable in China, FREE from all ADULTERATIONS and ABSOLUTELY PURE. One trial will prove this.

Such is our confidence in HE-NO, that we will send FREE, by mail, an eighth-pound package on receipt of the 3c. postage to send it. Enclose this advertisement.

We supply dealers only. If you like the tea better than any you ever had, your store-keeper will buy it; he can sell it to you for 75c. per lb.

HE-NO is never sold except in packages like above cut.

MARTIN GILLET & CO., Lombard St., Baltimore, Md. Established 1811.

JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT. 5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for $60. Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

ANTI-DYSPEPTINE. The most successful and certain cure for DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, NAUSEA, CONSTIPATION and HEADACHE. Insist on your Druggist getting it for you or send $1 to the manufacturers. The PRIVATE FORMULA CO., Lebanon, [illegible]

A BUSINESS EDUCATION [illegible]

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34; round, 14 Pills.

GOLD [illegible]

[illegible]

A. N. U. [illegible]

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1 Inch	$5 00	$7 00	$11 75
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The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889. NUMBER 21.

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Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

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CAHEEN.

ALL IS OVER

We have finished our Annual Inventory, and we are highly pleased with the results of the year's business. Our sales have been enormous and have trebled themselves in the remarkably short time of 365 days.

THE BOOM

Has never left us. We are always rushed, always crowded and always busy waiting on our multitude of customers—customers who stick, and customers who buy from us because they can get better values for their money at CAHEEN'S than any store in the State—because the assortment at CAHEEN'S is larger and better selected than anywhere else.

2018 and 2020 First Avenue, - - - BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Shall America be Reserved for Americans?"

TEXT: *"And hath made of one blood all nations."*—Acts xvii., 26.

That is, if for some reason general phlebotomy were ordered, and standing in a row were an American, an Englishman, a Scotchman and an Irishman, a Frenchman, a German, a Norweigan, an Icelander, a Spaniard, an Italian, a Russian and representatives of all other nationalitities bared their right arm and a lancet were struck into it, the blood let out would have the same characteristics, for it would be red, complex, fibrine, globuline, chlorine and containing sulphuric acid, potassium, phosphate of magnesia and so on, and Harvey and Sir Astley Cooper and Richardson and Zimmerman and Brown-Sequard and all the scientific doctors, allopathic, homeopathic, hydropathic and eclectic, would agree with Paul as, standing on Mars Hill, his pulpit a ridge of limestone rock fifty feet high and among the proudest and most exclusive and undemocratic people of the earth, he crashed into all their prejudices by declaring in the words of my text that God had made "of one blood all nations." The countenance of the five races of the human family may be different as a result of climate or education or habits, and the Malay will have the projecting upper jaw, and the Caucasian the oval face and small mouth, and the Ethiopian the retreating forehead and large lip, and the Mongolion the flat face of olive hue, and the American Indian the copper-colored complexion, but the blood is the same and indicates that they all had one origin and that Adam and Eve were their ancestor and ancestress.

I think God built this American continent and organized this United States Republic to demonstrate the stupendous idea of the text. A man in Persia will always remain a Persian, a man in Switzerland will always remain a Swiss, a man in Austria will always remain an Austrian, but all foreign nationalties coming to America were intended to be Americans. This land is the chemical laboratory where foreign bloods are to be inextricably mixed up and race prejudices and race antipathies are to perish, and this sermon is an ax by which I hope to kill them. It is not hard for me to preach such a sermon, because, although my ancestors came to this country about two hundred and fifty years ago, some of them came from Wales and some from Scotland and some from Holland and some from other lands, and I am a mixture of so many nationalities that I feel at home with people from under every sky and have a right to call them blood relations. There are madcaps and patriotic lunatics in this country who are ever and anon crying out: "America for Americans." Down with the Germans! Down with the Irish! Down with the Jews! Down with the Chinese! are in some directions the popular cries, all of which vociferations I would drown out by the full organ of my text, while I pull out the stops and put my foot on the pedal that will open the loudest pipes, and run my fingers over all the four banks of ivory keys, playing the chant: "God hath made of one blood all nations."

There are not five men in this audience, nor five men in any audience to-day in America except it be on an Indian reservation, who were not descended from foreigners if you go far enough back. The only native Americans are the Modocs, the Shawnees, the Chippewas, the Cherokees, the Chickasaws, the Seminoles and such like. If the principle America only for Americans be carried out, then you and I have no right to be here and we had better charter all the steamers and clippers and men-of-war and yachts and sloops and get out of this country as quick as possible. The Pilgrim Fathers were all immigrants, the Huguenots all immigrants. The cradle of most every one of our families was rocked on the bank of the Clyde or the Rhine or the Shannon or the Seine or the Tiber. Had the watchword "America for Americans" been an early and successful cry, where now stand our cities would have stood Indian wigwams, and canoes instead of steamers would have tracked the Hudson and the Connecticut; and instead of the Mississippi being the main artery of the continent, it would have been only a trough for deer and antelope and wild pigeons to drink out of. What makes the cry of "America for Americans" the more absurd and the more inhuman is that some in this country who themselves arrived here in their boyhood or arrived here only one or two generations back are joining in the cry. Escaped from foreign despotisms themselves they say: "Shut the door of escape for others." Getting themselves on our shores in a life boat from the shipwreck saying: Haul the boat on the beach and let the rest of the passengers go to the bottom! Men who have yet on them a Scotch or German or English or Irish brogue crying out, America for Americans! What if the native inhabitants of Heaven, I mean the angels, the cherubim, the seraphim born there, should stand in the gate and when they see us coming up at the last should say: "Go back! Heaven for the Heavenians!"

Of course we do well not to allow foreign nations to make this country a convict colony. We would have a wall built as high as heaven and as deep as hell against foreign thieves, pickpockets and anarchists. We would not let them wipe their feet on the mat of the outside door of Castle Garden. If England or Russia or Germany or France send here their desperadoes to get clear of them, we would have them [illegible] sent back in chains to the places where they came from. We will not have America become the dumping place for foreign vagabondism. But you build up a wall at the Narrows before New York harbor, or at the Golden Gate before San Francisco, and forbid the coming of the industrious and hard working and honest populations of other lands who want to breathe the air of our free institutions and get opportunity for better livelihood, and it is only a question of time when [illegible]

The parlor is the best room in your house. Your son Philip says to the other four children: "Now, John, you live in the small room in the end of the hall and stay there; George, you live in the garret and stay there; Mary, you live in the cellar and stay there; Fannie, you live in the kitchen and stay there. I, Philip, will take the parlor. It suits me exactly. I like the pictures on the wall. I like the lambrequins at the windows. I like the Axminster on the floor. Now, I, Philip, propose to occupy this parlor and I command you to stay out. The parlor only for Philippians." You, the father, hear of this arrangement and what will you do? You will get red in the face and say: "John, come out of that small room at the end of the hall; George, come down out of the garret; Mary, come up from the cellar; Fannie, come out of the kitchen, and go into the parlor or anywhere you choose: and, Philip, for your greediness and unbrotherly behavior, I put you for two hours in the dark closet under the stairs." God is the Father of the human race. He has at least five sons, a North American, a South American, a European, an Asiatic and an African. The North American sniffs the breeze and he says to his four brothers and sisters: "Let the South American stay in South America, let the European stay in Europe, let the Asiatic stay in Asia, let the African stay in Africa; but America is for me. I think it is the parlor of the whole earth. I like its carpets of grass and its upholstery of the front window, namely the American sunrise, and the upholstery of the back window, namely the American sunset. Now I want you all to stay out and keep to your places." I am sure the Father of the whole human race would hear of it and chastisement would come, and, whether by earthquake or flood or drought or heaven darkening swarms of locust and grasshopper or destroying angel of pestilence, God would rebuke our selfishness as a nation and say to the four winds of heaven: "This world is my house and the North American is no more my child than is the South American and the European and the Asiatic and the African. And I built this world for all the children, and the parlor is theirs and all is theirs." For, let me say, whether we will or not, the population of other lands will come here. There are harbors all the way from Baffin's Bay to Galveston, and if you shut fifty gates there will be other gates unguarded. And if you forbid foreigners from coming on the steamers they will take sailing vessels. And if you forbid them coming on sailing vessels they will come in boats. And if you will not let them come in boats they will come on rafts. And if you will not allow wharfage to the raft they will leave it outside Sandy Hook and swim for free America. Stop them? You might as well pass a law forbidding a swarm of summer bees from lighting on the clover top, or pass a law forbidding the tides of the Atlantic to rise when the moon puts under it silver grappling hooks, or a law that the noonday sun should not irradiate the atmosphere. They have come. They are coming now. They will come. And if I had a voice loud enough to be heard across the seas I would put it to the utmost tension and cry: Let them come! You stingy, selfish, shriveled up, blasted souls who sit before your silver dinner plate piled up with breast of roast turkey incarnadined with cranberry, your fork full and your mouth full and cramming down the superabundance till your digestive organs are terrorized, let the millions of your fellow-men have at least the wishing bone.

But some of this cry, America for Americans, may arise from an honest fear lest this land be overcrowded. Such persons had better take the Northern Pacific or Union Pacific or Southern Pacific or Atlantic and Charlotte air line or Texas and Santa Fe, and go a long journey and find out that no more than a tenth part of this continent is fully cultivated. If a man with a hundred acres of farm land should put all his cultivation on one acre he would be cultivating a larger ratio of his farm than our nation is now occupying of the national farm. Pour the whole human race, Europe, Asia, Africa and all the islands of the sea, into America and there would be room to spare. All the Rocky Mountain barrennesses and all the other American deserts are to be fertilized, and as Salt Lake City and much of Utah once yielded not a blade of grass, now by artificial irrigation have become gardens, so a large part of this continent that now is too poor to grow even a mullein stalk or a Canada thistle, will through artificial irrigation like an Illinois prairie wave with wheat or like a Wisconsin farm rustle with corn tassels. Beside that, after perhaps a century or two more, when this continent is quite well occupied, the tides of immigration will turn the other way. Politics and governmental affairs being corrected on the other side of the waters, Ireland under different regulation turned into a garden will invite back another generation of Irishmen, and the wide wastes of Russia brought from under despotism will with her own green fields invite back another generation of Russians. And there will be hundreds of thousands of Americans every year settling on the other continents. And after a number of centuries, all the earth full and crowded, what then? Well, at that time some night a panther meteor wandering through the heavens will put its paw on our world and stop it, and putting its panther tooth into the neck of its mountain range will shake it lifeless as the rat terrier a rat. So I have no more fear of America being overcrowded than that the porpoises in the Atlantic Ocean will become so numerous as to stop shipping.

It is through mighty addition of foreign population to our native population that I think God is going to fill this land with a race of people 95 per cent. superior to anything the world has ever seen. Intermarriage of families and intermarriage of nations is depressing and crippling. Marriage outside of one's own nationality and with another style of nationality is a mighty gain. What makes the Scotch-Irish second to no pedigree for brain and stamina of character, so that blood goes right up to supreme court bench and to the front rank in jurisprudence and merchandise and art? Because nothing under heaven can be more unlike than a Scotchman and an Irishman and the descendants of these two conjoined nationalities, unless rum flings them, go right to the tip top in everything. All nationalities coming to this land the opposites will all the while be affianced, and French and Germans will unite and that will stop all the quarrel between them, and one child they will call Alsace and the other Lorraine. And hot-blooded Spaniard will [illegible]

with matter of fact Norwegian, and a hundred and fifty years from now the race occupying this land will be in stature in purity of complexion, in liquidity of eye, in gracefulness of poise, in dome like brow, in taste, in intelligence and in morals so far ahead of anything now known on either side the seas that this last quarter of the nineteenth century will seem to them like the Dark Ages. Oh, then how they will legislate and bargain and pray and preach and govern! This is the land where by the mingling of races the race prejudice is to get its death blow. How Heaven feels about it we may conclude from the fact that Christ, the Jew, and descended from a Jewess, nevertheless provided a religion for all races, and that Paul, though a Jew, became the chief apostle of the Gentiles, and that recently God has allowed to burst in splendor upon the attention of the world Hirsch, the Jew, who after giving ten million dollars to Christian churches and hospitals, has called a committee of nations and furnished them with forty million dollars for schools to elevate his race in France and Germany and Russia to higher intelligence and abolish, as he says, the prejudices against their race, these fifty million dollars not given in a last will and testament and at a time when a man must leave his money anyhow, but by donation at fifty-five years of age and in good health, utterly eclipsing all benevolence since the world was created. I must confess there was a time when I entertained race prejudice, but thanks to God, that prejudice has gone, and if I sat in church and on one side of me there was a black man and on the other side of me was an Indian and before me was a Chinaman and behind me a Turk, I would be as happy as I am now standing in the presence of this brilliant audience, and I am as happy now as I can be and live. The sooner we get this corpse of race prejudice buried, the healthier will be our American atmosphere. Let each one fetch a spade and let us dig its grave clear on down deeper and deeper till we get as far down as the center of the earth and half way to China, but no further lest it poison those living on the other side the earth. Then into this grave let down the accursed carcass of race prejudice and throw on it all the mean things that have ever been said and written between Jew and Gentile, between Turk and Russian, between English and French, between Mongolian and anti-Mongolian, between black and white, and put up over that grave for tombstone some scorched and jagged chunk of scoria spit out by some volcanic eruption and chisel on it for epitaph: "Here lies the carcass of one who cursed the world. Aged, near six thousand years. Departed this life for the perdition from whence it came. No peace to its ashes!"

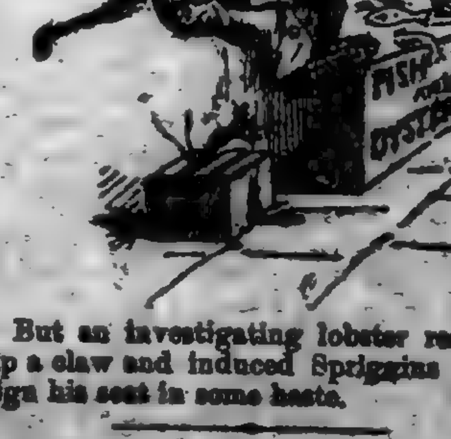
Now, in view of this subject, I have two point blank words to utter, one suggesting what foreigners ought to do for us, and the other what we ought to do for foreigners. First, to foreigners. Lay aside all apologetic air and realize you have as much right as any man who was not only himself born here but his father and his grandfather and great-grandfather before him. Are you an Englishman? Though during the Revolutionary war your fathers treated our fathers roughly, England has more than atoned for that by giving to this country at least two denominations of Christians, the Church of England and the Methodist Church. Witness the magnificent liturgy of the one and the Wesleyan hallelujahs of the other. And who shall ever pay England for what Shakespeare and John Milton and Woodsworth and a thousand other authors have done for America? Are you a Scotchman? Thanks for John Knox's Presbyterianism; the balance wheel of all other denominations. And how shall Americans ever pay your native land for what Thomas Chalmers and Macintosh and Robert Burns and Christopher North and Robert McCheyne and Candlish and Guthrie have done for Americans! Are you a Frenchman? We cannot forget your Lafayette, who in the most desperate time of our American revolution, New York surrendered and our armies flying in retreat, espoused our cause and at Brandywine and Monmouth and Yorktown put all America under eternal obligation. And we cannot forget the coming to the rescue of our fathers Rochambeau and his French fleet with six thousand armed men. Are you a German? We have not forgotton the eleven wounds through which your Baron De Kalb poured out his life blood at the head of the Maryland and Delaware troops in the disastrous battle at Camden, and after we have named our streets and our cities and counties after him we have not paid a tithe of what we owe Germany for his valor and self sacrifice. And what about Martin Luther, the giant German who made way for religious liberty for all lands and ages? Are you Polander? How can we forget your brilliant Count Pulaski, whose bones were laid in Savannah River after a mortal wound gotten while in the stirrups of one of the fiercest cavalry charges of the American revolution? But with no time to particularize I say: "All hail to the men and women of other lands who come here with honest purpose!" Renounce all obligation to foreign despots. Take the oath of American allegiance. Get out your naturalization papers. Don't talk against our institutions, for the fact that you came here and stay shows that you like ours better than any other. If you don't like them there are steamers going out of our ports almost every day, and the fare is cheap and, lest you should be detained for parting civilities, I bid you good-by now. But if you like it here, then I charge you, at the ballot box, in legislative hall, in churches and everywhere be out and out Americans. Do not try to establish here the loose foreign Sabbaths or transcendentalism spun into a religion of mush and moonshine, or foreign libertinism or that condensation of all thievery, scoundrelism, lust, murder and perdition which in Russia is called Nihilism and in France called Communism and in America called Anarchism. Unite with us in making by the grace of God the fifteen million square miles of America on both sides the Isthmus of Panama the paradise of virtue and religion.

My other word suggests what Americans ought to do for foreigners. By all practical means explain to them our institutions. Coming here, the vast majority of them know about as much concerning Republican or Democratic form of government as you in the United States know about politics of Denmark or France or Italy or Switzerland, namely nothing. [illegible] their native land, for, no matter how much they may have been oppressed there, in that native land there are sacred places, cabins or mansions around whose doors they played, and perhaps somewhere there is a grave into which they would like, when life's toils are over, to be let down, for it is mother's grave, and it would be like going again into the loving arms that first held them, and against the bosom that first pillowed them. My! my! how low down a man must have descended to have no regard for the place where his cradle was rocked. Don't mock their brogue or their stumbling attempts at the hardest of all languages to learn, namely the English language. I warrant that they speak English as well as you could talk Scandinavian. Treat them in America as you would like to be treated if for the sake of your honest principles or a better livelihood for yourself or your family you had moved under the shadow of Jungfrau, or the Rigi, or the Giant's Causeway, or the Bohemian Forest, or the Franconian Jura. If they get homesick, as some of them are, suggest to them that God is as near to help them here as He was near them before they crossed the Atlantic, and that the soul's final flight is less than a second whether from the beach of the Caspian Sea or the banks of Lake Erie. Evangelize their adults through the churches and their children through the schools and let home missions and tract societies and the Bible translated in all the languages of these foreign people have full swing.

Rejoice as Christian patriots that instead of being an element of weakness the foreign people thoroughly evangelized will be our mightiest defence against all the world. The Congress of the United States recently ordered built new forts all up and down our American coasts, and a new navy is about to be projected. But let me say that three hundred million dollars expended in coast defense will not be so mighty as a vast foreign population living in America. With hundreds of thousands of Germans in New York, Germany would as soon think of bombshelling Berlin as attacking us. With hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen in New York, France would as soon think of firing on Paris. With hundreds of thousands of Englishmen in New York, England would as soon think of destroying London. The mightiest defence against European nations is a wall of Europeans reaching all up and down the American continent, a wall of heads and hearts consecrated to free government. A bulwark of foreign humanity heaved up all along our shores, re-enforced by the Atlantic Ocean, armed as it is with tempests and Caribbean whirlwinds and giant billows ready to fling mountains from their catapault, we need as a nation fear no one in the universe but God, and if found in His service we need not fear Him. As six hundred million people will yet sit down at our national table, let God preside. To Him be dedicated the metal of our mines, the sheaves of our harvest fields, the fruits of our orchards, the fabrics of our manufactories, the telescopes of observatories, the volumes of our libraries, the songs of our churches, the affections of our hearts, and all our lakes become baptismal fonts and all our mountains altars of praise and all our valleys amphitheatres of worship, and our country, having become fifty nations consolidated into one, may its every heart throb be a pulsation of gratitude to Him who made "of one blood all nations" and ransomed that blood by the payment of the last drop of His own.

Taking a Mean Advantage.

Spriggins sat down on the lobster box for a moment's rest.



But an investigating lobster reached up a claw and induced Spriggins to resign his seat in some haste.

A decidedly novel plan of shop-lifting has been brought to light in the case of Mary Leonard and Annie Riley in Philadelphia. Their scheme was to go into a store and lift and conceal an article. Then to leave the building and enter another store, where they would purchase something and ask to have the article which they had stolen in the first store wrapped up with the purchase and the bundle kept until they should send for it. The next day they would send for their plunder. The detectives suspected the women for a long time, but could in no way fasten a case upon them, as nothing was ever found in their possession.

Elbridge T. Gerry, Esq., the vigilant President of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, appeared at one of the public hearings before the Committee for the [illegible]

St. Valentine's Day.

Tell me, gentle friend of mine,
Do you think Saint Valentine
Can by any fortune know
What is going on below,
On this gay,
Merry day
That his honored name is bearing?
Can he see
Love and glee
Take their February airing?

Gentle lady, some may paint
Valentine a sullen saint,
Who would gaze with clouded brow
On the throngs who praise him now;
Who would frown
On the lover's melancholy:
But he seems
To my dreams
Strong and tender, kind and jolly.

Gentle lady, when we bear
To his shrine and offer there
Stumbling rhymes and painted hearts,
Pierced by Cupid's savage darts;
And in staid
Masquerade
Pass in love-sick lines before him,
Though his smile
All the while
On us beams, I fear we bore him.

Gentle lady, unto me
Count it not impiety
That I think our patron kind
In the day some fun may find;
May recall
One and all
Of its fancies quaint and brittle,
And rehearse
Scraps of verse
Till the angels laugh a little.

ANNA'S VALENTINE.

BY MARY C. PRESTON.

"For me?" asked Anna, coloring a little, and holding out her hand for the pretty lace-like envelope, with the few touches of gilt, which her sister was looking at with admiration.

"Don't be in a hurry," Minna said, coolly. "It's a Valentine, of course, and you shall have it in a moment. I am trying to remember where I saw this writing. Oh," with sudden conviction, "I could swear to it now! It is—it is—a Valentine from George Dennis!"

"It is mine, and I think you might spare yourself all this anxiety concerning the sender of it," said Anna, a little tartly, taking it from her sister's hand.

But Minna was not to be crushed. She followed Anna to the window, and laid her hand coaxingly on the plump shoulder.

"Open it and let me see, too," she said, with all the assurance of 15 years, and an unlimited amount of curiosity in love affairs. "He's so bashful, that I'm sure it will be droll. Perhaps he has taken this chance of proposing to you—he never would find a better, and we all know how much he is in love with you."

"Minna," Anna cried, "you are a perfect little goose! and I shall not gratify your curiosity.

With that, and with a deepened color on either pretty cheek, she ran out of the room.

It was the fourteenth of February, and Anna had surely received a Valentine, which she was carefully opening in her own room, and reading with dimpling smiles and sparkling eyes.

First, there was a lace-work affair, with the prettiest little Cupid, half-hidden by silver leaves, holding in one plump hand an arrow, with a transfixed heart upon it, while the chubby forefinger of the other lay lightly on the little god's lip.

"A pretty idea," Anna whispered, regarding it smilingly. "It surely means a silent love. I never thought George at all romantic before."

Then she drew from the envelope a tinted, gilt-edged card, and slowly read the printed lines thereon:

"I'd rather be thine own, beloved,
Forever in thy heart to dwell,
Than own the treasures of the earth,
In palace, cot, or cell;
For what would such things bring to me,
When joy can only come from thee?"

"Particularly the 'cell' part of it!" laughed Anna.

[illegible]

per, unfolded it hastily, and read the following, her heart giving a few unaccustomed throbs:

"MY LIFE-STAR: I have loved you long in silence, because I dared not speak; but the time has come for confession from me, and I make it here, almost without a hope. You are so beautiful, so winning, that better than I will bring you pleadings and find you more willing to hear. Yet, if a life's devotion is anything to you, send me a line saying I may call on you tonight, and lay my heart at your feet. If I receive no word from you, I will know that there is indeed no hope for me, and you will never see my face again on earth. Do you not realize my suspense? Shorten it, if you care in the least for me. Your lover always, G. D."

Half an hour later, a little fellow was running across the fields, not minding the snow, because Anna had given him a piece of silver, if he would deliver the note he held in his hand to Mr. George Dennis.

And said note ran thus:

"I accept you as my valentine; come tonight, and come in hope. Yours,
ANNA SNOWE."

In the evening when a tall, handsom, youth stood tremblingly at the door, waiting for an answer to his ring, and wondering what had happened to make him so unutterably happy, the door was opened by Minna, and he was drawn hurriedly into the hall and detained there.

"I want to tell you—I'm awfully sorry, but Anna would never forgive me if she knew," the girl began confusedly. "I sent her a Valentine, and an awfully silly one, today; and I copied your hand and it looked as if you had written it. Do you not understand? She thinks you have—have proposed to her; and I only meant it as a joke. But when I found that she had sent you word to come tonight, I didn't dare to tell her."

Mr. Dennis took one of Minna's hands and held it firmly, his eyes lighting, his face flushing.

"Tell me what was in the note you sent Anna in my name," he said, quietly. "Perhaps she need not know."

"But I'm afraid she must!" Minna was now almost crying. "I told her you had loved her a long while, and would go away forever unless she could give you hope; and, if she cared at all for you, I told her to send a line, saying you might come tonight. It was all for a jest, but—but I am afraid she took it seriously, and now she will never forgive me!"

"Let me make your peace with her. Where is she?"

"In the parlor."

"Alone?"

"Yes."

"Then, I think, my little Minna, you have been the best friend to me today man ever had."

And he stooped and kissed her on the forehead, then turned hastily in the direction of the parlor.

"I wonder what he means! And I do wonder why in the world he kissed me! May be because I'm Anna's sister," Minna said, sagely, to herself, as she darted off along the hall, feeling very much as though she deserved a sound shaking for the thoughtless prank that was likely to be so resented by her sister.

Meanwhile, George had entered the parlor where Anna was, looking very sweet and very shy and pretending to be very much interested in a novel; and when she looked up, on his entrance, and blushed so divinely, George Dennis, who had always been so bashful and individual, did something extremely bold and daring, for, taking the hand she extended to him, he drew very close to her, looked a moment on the pretty, downcast face, and then—whispering something which sounded like "darling," stooped impudently, and touched the girl's red lips with his.

Half an hour later Minna put her head in at the parlor door, and opened her mischievous eyes widely to see how near together two other heads were.

A very decided "Ahem" from her separated them, [illegible]

"I see you have made my peace, George," she said, placidly; "and I think I really helped you both by what I did; so thanks are due me really, not reproaches. What do you say, sister?"

Anna looked from one to another in a puzzled way, not at all comprehending.

"Did you not tell her?" Minna asked.

And George was very red as he turned to his lady love.

"I have something to confess," he said, confusedly.

And then he told her how Minna's prank had served his need, and made his wooing easy.

"I have tried to tell you how dear you are to me for a whole year," he said, in conclusion, "but I never could. I was afraid you cared nothing for me, and would send me away from you forever. When your note came, today, I was almost wild with delight, although I own it seemed a little strange at first; but I fancied you had seen how it was with me, and so kindly gave me a word of encouragement.

"As if I would!" Anna cried, indignantly. "I'll never forgive you, Minna! What—what could have induced you to do anything so cruel? I'll never in my life forgive you!"

"Oh, yes, you will," Minna said, serenely, skipping to the door. "George promised me your pardon, and I know he'll get it for me."

Which he did, after tears, reproaches and denunciations from Anna, and many and warm protestations on his part.

And six months afterward, Minna was chief bridesmaid, and enjoyed the occasion very much.

"I rather think it was a very nice and sisterly act of mine after all—the sending of that Valentine," she said to Anna, once. "But for it I am sure George would go on loving you in silence for years—all his life, perhaps; and wasn't that a cute little Cupid I sent you? I really think"—laughing—"I have a decided genius for match-making."

But Anna's cheeks were very red, although she smiled.—*Saturday Night.*

Age Conquers Historian Bancroft.

It is understood that the Historian Bancroft was terribly shocked by the news of the recent death of his old classmate at Harvard, Samuel Sewell. The two men have generally lived apart, both politically and socially, but to a man of Mr. Bancroft's years the death of a compeer is always more or less unnerving. He is now in his eighty-ninth year. It is seventy-two years since he and the late Mr. Sewell received their degrees at Harvard.

Mr. Bancroft has enjoyed an uncommonly vigorous old age, but his friends are agreed that he has taken his last horseback ride, although it is only a year or so since he bought a new steed and only a few months since he took a header without the slightest injury. He may not, therefore, regard the agreement of his friends in this respect. But there is small room for doubt that he is done with his life task of history writing.

Since Mr. Corcoran's death last year Mr. Bancroft enjoys the distinction of being the most venerable among the well known people of Washington. The vigor may have gone, but the sweet serenity and the charming dignity of his old age remain. It is now nearly seven years since he wrote: "Conscious of being near the shore of eternity, I await without impatience and without dread the beckoning of the hand which will summon me to rest."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Stole a Two-Story Brick House.

In a suburb of Louisville, Ky., [illegible] California, a two-story brick [illegible] belonging to a woman who lived [illegible]

Time

enroll my name as one of those who health from the use of Hood's Sarsa many years I have taken it, especially spring, when I am troubled with dizzi unpleasant taste in my mouth in It removes this bad taste, relieves and makes me feel greatly refreshed. Since I have used this spring have been a dose. I advise all my friends to

you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do ed to buy any other.

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druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only OD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Doses One Dollar

NG WOMAN.

was all blotches—complexion like

nder they thought me and called

ight;

need have pimples and skin gray and

'll take what I took, ev'ry morn,

on, and night.

e referred to, and she answered,

the best beautifier in the world,

re rich blood gives good health,

guaranteed to cure all Blood,

ns, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema,

short, all diseases caused by bad

refunded.

ICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors.

THE HEAD,

tter how bad or of how long standing.

EDY. 50 cents, by druggists.

HE-NO.

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ANTI-DYSPEPTINE.

PRIVATE FORMULA CO., Lebanon,

BUSINESS EDUCATION

TURAL COLLEGE, Dahlonega.

ir's Pills. Great English Gout Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34; round 14 Pills.

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We have sold Big many years, and given the best of faction. D. R. DYCHE & Chicago

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CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 21, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

Harrison is not "turning the rascals out" fast enough to suit the hungry spoilsmen of his party, and growling has begun.

Mayor Lane being asked by a newspaper reporter what was Birmingham's greatest need just now replied briefly and emphatically: "Religion I guess."

Gov. Seay has appointed Hon. William L. Martin, of Jackson county, Attorney-General. Montgomery presented two candidates and this fact sealed the fate of both.

John L. Adams, the Macon, Ga., defaulter, who made up his mind to starve himself to death after he was confined in jail in that city, has succeeded. He died on Wednesday night last, having fasted twenty-seven days.

Chattanooga, is booming over the completion of the work on the Muscle Shoals canal which gives that city an all water route to New Orleans and the gulf. Chattanooga proposes to become something of a city even though it may never be able to pull itself entirely out of the mud and rubbish.

At Springfield, Ill., negroes propose to erect a monument to cost $200,000, to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, Wm. H. Seward, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, John Brown and other comrades and soldiers of the late war. Contributions to the fund are expected from negroes throughout the union.

If the President will not send Editor Murat Halstead to Germany and the French won't have him, there are vacancies he could fill acceptably, Persia for instance. Persia is a long way off, but the further the better in Editor Halsted's case—*Age-Herald.*

Of course the Age-Herald must be allowed to reboil this little joke for its readers, but it has nevertheless grown threadbare and ancient with length of days.

Judge Jno. A. Campbell, an old Alabamian, died at his home in Baltimore, Tuesday evening, at the age of 78 years. At the age of 25 Mr. Campbell was tendered, but, declined, the office of Justice of the supreme court of Alabama. In 1853 Mr. Campbell was appointed, by President Pierce, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and was afterwards Assistant Secretary of War of the Confederate States.

The following law passed by the last legislature in relation to pointing weapons carelessly at others is a good law to enforce:

To protect human life.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person to present at any other person any gun, pistol or other fire arm whether loaded or unloaded.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That any person who shall violate Section 1 of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than ten or more than one hundred dollars.

Approved February 28.

MONEY.—Money is a legal tender thought, a substitute for legal demands, and hence its name which means established by law because it is in our power to change it and render it useless.

It has no productive force.

It can only pay debts.

It represents a metal conception.

It represents the value of the products of labor only.

It was invented by man to be the instrument of exchange, but not the object.

It has not the power to increase.

It does not grow, and consequently must be the result of a fiat or command.

It is the result of legal custom and may consist of any substance.

When it is plenty, people rejoice and prosper.

When it is scarce people are distressed and want and ruin comes upon them.

The usury of money is a curse to the human family.

The want of money has debauched the world; and has wrecked kingdoms; has ruined nations has blighted the industries of the people; has been the chief source of crime the prime cause of insanity.

CHILTON COUNTY.

Healthy Old People and Numerous Progenies.

Special Correspondence Age-Herald.

STANTON, March 9.—Complying with your request, I give instances of longevity in this and along the lines of adjoining counties. First we will start over and get old man

JERRY DONEVAN,

who was born in Ireland, and is 90 years old. He has resided on the same place in this county for 50 years. He is the father of 16 children, and is about the only Catholic in this part of the country.

MRS. POLLY CHAMBERS

lives near this place. She is the mother of 12 children and grandmother and great grandmother of 65 children, making a total of 77 all of whom could be gotten together within 12 hours. One of her great-grand children has five living grandmothers. Mrs. McGinnis, mother of Mrs. Chambers, lives in east Perry county, and is over 50 years old.

JOHN PARNELL,

known as "Honest John," is 71 years of age. He enjoys perfect health and is a successful farmer moderate swearer and a pretty good old man.

MRS. RODAH KLINNER.

is on the shady side of 70 years and enjoys good health, with a team of 25 children to call her grandma.

"OLD UNCLE" CHARLEY INGRAM

is the best preserved man for his age in the county. He is 72 years old, lively, spry and a hard worker. Fifty years ago he removed from Cahaba to Old Maplesville, this county. He has a fine memory and knows a great many remarkable happenings "away back."

WILLIAM HARPER

is now in the 70s. Forty years ago he ran a tanyard on Goose Pond creek, this county.

R. R. ADAMS,

a native of Tennessee, is 70 years old and has resided in this county since boyhood. He served in the Mexican war and now draws a pension from the United States goverment.

WASH FOSHEE

represented this county in the legislature a few years ago. He is over 80 years old, and is a substantial citizen, with prospects for twenty-five or thirty years more of life.

A. G. PATRICK

is a native of South Carolina, and has been living in this county forty years. He is a Baptist preacher, and his years number above 80.

J. A. MINOR

will be 70 years of age the 6th day of this month. He is a stirring farmer, and is as active as a cat. Upon the whole, a most remarkable man for his age.

MRS. J. A. BROWN,

a sister of Mr. Minor's, resides at Vine Hill, Autauga county. She is 85 years of age well preserved and in good heath.

MRS. AMELIA SEXTON,

known all over the country as "Grandma Sexton," was born in Camden, S. C., and on the day Mr. Harrison took the presidential chair "Grandma Sexton" reached the age of 84 years. She enjoys pretty fair health, and attends to all her household affairs. She lives at Clanton, this county.

WM. VINZANT,

who died in 1887, lived in upper Autauga county. He was 108 years old, and the oldest man in that section of country.

There are many whose names I could not get. In all probability there are some living among the healthy hills of Chilton county who will "live for ever and never die."

Among the other old people of Chilton the VIEW knows of Judge Jefferson Falkner, of Mountain Creek. He was born April 12, 1810, and will be 79 years old next month. He was a member of the State Senate in 1845 from the counties of Randolph and Chambers at which time Tuskaloosa was the State capital. He is a Baptist minister of high standing in the councils of his church. He was again in the State Senate from this district from 1884 to 1888, and was the oldest member of the body. Two other men living in the same neighborhood are Joel and Samuel Dennis. The last named being about 80 years old and the former a year or two younger. Mrs. Davenport at Strasburg, is reported to be 103 years of age.

Another old land-mark of this particular locality is Squire Jesse R. Jones. His age is 76 years. He was born in Richland district, S. C., his parents moving to Alabama after the close of the war of 1812, settling in the neighborhood of Fort Claiborne, Monroe county, when there were many roving bands of hostile Indians in the county. He speaks of having to hide out on several occasions to prevent being murdered by them. He remembers in his early boyhood hearing Col. Sam Dale narrate his adventures among the red-skins around his father's fireside, and says he has seen every person who escaped alive from the Fort Mims massacre. He remembers seeing William Weatherford, the the Red Eagle, Pushmataha, the Choctaw chief, and Manack, the chief of the Creeks, several times, and speaks of Weatherford as a very fine looking specimen of manhood, showing more of the white man than of the Indian. He was in Cahaba when the seat of government was there, and saw Selma when there were but three small frame store houses in the place. He settled in Autauga in 1837 and was admitted to the bar and began to practice law in 1840 entering the Tippecanoe campaign of that year as a Whig. He canvassed this section of the State in 1844 in the interest of Henry Clay, being a leader of that party in Autauga. He now resides in Clanton.

Breezy.

Tuskaloosa Gazette.

Circulars were scattered here and there and everywhere over the city yesterday announcing that a new candidate for public favor would make its appearance on the 4th of April, in North Port. This new candidate is a weekly newspaper to be called "The West Alabama Breeze," to be edited and published by Mr. Jno. C. Lawrence who for the past several months has been the local reporter on this paper. The Gazette welcomes the Breeze and wishes it success.

The New Insanity Law.

The insanity bill drafted by Judge Somerville and introduced by our representatives in the General Assembly, passed both houses and was approved by the governor. It is believed that it will reform the whole procedure of trying insane criminals upon a basis beneficial to the public welfare.

One provision of this law requires the governor to appoint three suitable persons, two physicians and one lawyer, to constitute a "Commission of Lunacy," whose duty it shall be to examine and pass on the mental condition of criminal patients committed to the Hospital, and report to the governor whether their release will prove dangerous to the public safety. If the law is properly enforced the DISEASED will be taken care of as such, and CRIMINALS, simulating insanity will be incarcerated either in the penitentiary or in the insane asylum. They will not be turned loose on society as heretofore.—*Tuskaloosa Gazette*

Business Courtesy.

Business courtesy pays. Some men have an idea because "business is business," that much of the common politeness of life is to be dropped as soon as they touch their office chair, or their store door closes them in. In other words they seem to act "now look out for me I am your friend in a social way but I'll skin you alive if you have anything to do with me in a business way." It is very true that "business is business," and any man who uses the fact of any friendly social relation to advance his own ends at the expense of yours should "be fired." This is no excuse for your cold, ill-mannered behavior and boorishness. A gentleman is a gentleman inside his place of business as well as outside of it and it pays to be a gentleman in business as well as out of it.

Gems of Thought.

[Mary C. Jean in Chicago Express.]

As a nation advances in knowledge, in the same proportion it should advance in prosperty and happiness.

No society can be flourishing and happy while the greater part of the members are poor and miserable.

There can be no production of wealth in a country except by labor.

Persons who have attained to eminence in any vocation of life have followed one uniform course that of hard earnest work and application.

Real happiness lies in useful work of some kind, either of the hand or of the head, so long as over-exertion of either is avoided.

The experience of the world invariably proves that whenever and wherever the people have been most generally employed, and best compensated, that there has society been most prosperous, and increases of wealth and material development the most rapid.

Labor has a value besides that for which it can be exchanged at forced sale. It takes value from what it produces and its rewards should be a just share of its production.

There is a law of right and justice which should be applied as well as a law of supply and demand.

It is to be hoped that the law passed by the last legislature making it a misdemeanor to point an unloaded gun at a person, will do-a-way with the old chestnut of "didn't know it was loaded."

THOMAS FOSHEE,

(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)

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Dry Goods, Groceries

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Maplesville, Alabama.

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Fine Coffees, Teas and Spices.

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Second Avenue, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Streets.

Birmingham, Alabama.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good, it will cost you nothing. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

O, What a Cough.

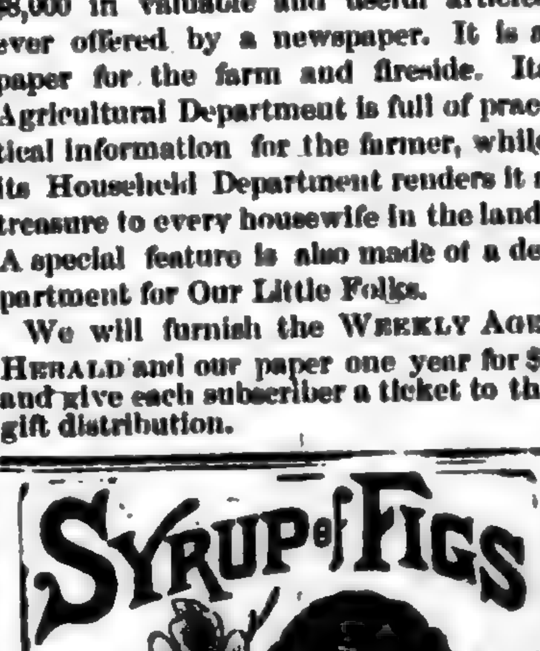
Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

The Great Newspaper of the South.

The AGE-HERALD, in addition to covering the field most thoroughly with their bright and newsy daily, is getting out the Great Weekly of the South. It is a mammoth 12-page paper at only $1 a year, with a ticket for every subscriber to the largest gift distribution of over $8,000 in valuable and useful articles ever offered by a newspaper. It is a paper for the farm and fireside. Its Agricultural Department is full of practical information for the farmer, while its Household Department renders it a treasure to every housewife in the land. A special feature is also made of a department for Our Little Folks.

We will furnish the WEEKLY AGE-HERALD and our paper one year for $2 and give each subscriber a ticket to the gift distribution.

SYRUP of FIGS



Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

—AND TO—

Cleanse the System Effectually,

—SO THAT—

PURE BLOOD,

REFRESHING SLEEP,

HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Henry Williamson,

Barber,

Solicits the patronage of the citizens of Clanton and vicinity desiring work in his line. mar14-tf

Assessor's Notice.

Last Round.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1889:

Mineral Springs,	March	27
Jemison,	"	25
Providence,	"	23
Macedonia,	"	22
Benson,	"	21
Maplesville	"	20
R. Latham's	"	19
Dixie	"	18
Kincheon	"	13
Verbena	"	11
Cooper's	"	9
Clanton	March 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8	
Pratt's Mill	March	12
Chandler's Mill	"	14
Chamber's Grist Mill	"	15
Stanton	"	16
John Gorie's	"	28
Berry Wells' Mill	"	30
Thomas Roberts'	April	1
Welch's Saw Mill	"	2
Concord Church	"	4

Take fair warning this is my last round for this year.

E. G. ROLLINS,
Tax Assessor Chilton Co.

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

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Call for a Copy of Book "OUR FAMILY TROUBLES," to be had at all stores, or sent for two cent stamp.

tapr26

NOTICE NO. 8643.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., March 5, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 18th, 1889, viz: Thomas J. Deason, Homestead 15214 for the s w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 32, township 21 n, range 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William T. Hayes, William W. Sansom, and Thomas J. Klinner, of Maplesville, Ala., and Lee Hayes, of Clanton, Ala.

mar 7* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8570.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 12, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 23d, 1889, viz: Crawford W. Klenner, of Chilton county, Ala., who made homestead application No. 14683 for the w ½ of n e ¼ sec 28 township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Green, Thomas Roberts, William Roberts, William H. Foshee, Jr., all of Dixie, Ala.

feb14 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 5624.

U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 1, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 27th, 1889, viz: William P. Headley, Homestead entry No. 10862 for the s e ¼ of sec 24, township 21 north of range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Madison Popwell, Ezekiel Cooper, Lee Hays, Aram C. Mims, all of Kincheon, Ala.

mar21* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8569.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., February 12, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court Clanton, Ala., on March 23d, 1889, viz: James Fuller homestead 15265 for the s ½ of s w ¼ and s w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 30, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Madison Popwell, Monroe Durbin, John Popwell and John Edwards, all of Kincheon, Ala.

feb14* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

$100,000 TO LEND AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.—We are prepared to loan money cheap on improved lands in Chilton county. We can secure loans on land, the title to which is vested in married women, without trouble or delay. BRING YOUR LAND DEEDS. Address

E. V. JONES, or
A. D. BENTLEY,
Rockford, Ala.

January 28, 1889—(3m)

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.

1026 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

Fine Stock of Chas Carley's Oils at Company's Prices.

P. O. BOX 578. June 19 y

SAM. H. HARRIS,

—DEALER IN—

WALL PAPER,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Mouldings,

AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Send for prices and samples of Wall Paper and Paints.

312 North 20th Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Competent Workmen sent to any part of the State.

[ma17-y]

BLOOM,

The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.,

—HAS OPENED—

THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,

With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

D. A. CHILDS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, etc., etc. Have just opened their large and selected stock. We ask the public to call and see our mammoth establishment. Special inducements offered to country merchants from our Wholesale Department. Remember 2011 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

JOHN L. COBBS & CO.,

Specialties in Medium Price

DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS.

The newest shades of all the most fashionable fabrics, put up with the latest and most stylish trimmings, at very low prices.

BLACK GOODS.

In our best grades we handle almost exclusively the celebrated Priestly's Dress Fabrics, which positively stand at the head of the list of all imported black goods. Antoine Guiner's BLACK SILKS.

Just in, a nice lot of Ladies' Jerseys, Walking Jackets and Colored Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs. A new lot of Ladies' and Misses Hosiery. Harris Bro's KID GLOVES. R. & G. CORSETS.

oct18-6 JOHN L. COBBS & CO., Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN,

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble.

—Manufacturer of all kinds of—

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, - - Alabama.

nov29-tf

JOHN P. LEEPER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

—AND—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d Street

Birmingham, Ala.

12 20 6

OTTO STOELKER,

THE JEWELER.

REMOVED TO NO. 28 DEXTER AVENUE

New Goods! Large Stock

Finest Display of Fine Diamonds in Alabama. Rich Jewelry. Fine Gold and Silver Watches. Wedding and Holiday Goods in Great Variety.

OTTO STOELKER,

nov16 THE JEWELER 28 DEXTER AVENUE

GO TO BLANK BROS, LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 21, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:45 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:00 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:17 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:20 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:32 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

BENJ. W. EDDY. C. A. BROWNE.

Eddy & Browne,

WHOLESALE
BUILDING MATERIAL.
OFFICE 1918 THIRD AVENUE.
Warehouse and Yards
ON RAILROAD 24th STREET.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Orders by mail or telegraph for the following line of goods will receive our best attention and prompt shipment, and we guarantee the prices given will be same as if you bought in person

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS, WOOD AND IRON MANTELS, GRATES, CORRUGATED, CRIMP and STANDING SEAM IRON ROOFING, BUILDING PAPER and ROOFING FELT, LOCKS, BUTTS and BUILDERS HARDWARE, MIXED PAINTS, WHITE LEAD, ETC., ETC.

When in the city call and see us.
EDDY & BROWNE.
[mar15-tf]

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Mrs. W. L. Sampey is visiting her old home in Tuskegee,

Mr. W. H. Foshee looks quite "sporty" in his new buggy.

The Misses Duke, of Clanton, have gone on a trip to Buffalo, New York.

Clanton can boast of a very fine Literary Society before many months.

Col. R. M. Williamson has moved his office into the Sarter building near the post office.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Herbert, of Jemison, visited friends in Clanton the past week.

Terry Frazer is up and about after his very painful accident in having a foot run over by a car.

Mrs. Lamar and her mother, of eatsville, have been visiting Mrs. O. A. Duke, of this town.

Miss Florence Williamson, a charming young lady from Montgomery, has been visiting her father in Clanton.

If you want something real nice in the way of a pair of new spring pants go to Bloom the tailor, No. North Court Street, Montgomery.

The Only Perfect Remedy

For habitual constipation, dyspepsia, and kindred ills is the famous California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. It strengthens as well as cleanses the system, it is easily taken, and perfectly harmless. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles. jul 18

Dr. A. E. Bivings has an attractive new advertisment in this issue of the VIEW to which the attention of his many friends and the public generally is invited.

Spring Goods.

New dress goods now on sale at low prices for cash. Shoes for spring trade now in. Groceries all the year, the present is no exception. Everything guaranteed as represented. Fair dealing and fair prices is my plan for holding trade, and my sales will prove that the people are treated well. Give me a call.

Respectfully
W. L. SAMPEY.

Ex-Gov. Watts visited our town last week.

Beautiful spring styles of hats and bonnets at Mrs. Phillips.

Mrs. Duval, of Hannibal, Mo., is visiting her sister Mrs. O. A. Duke, of this place.

Dr. Burkhead preached two excellent sermons at the Methodist church last Friday.

A number of visiting attorneys attended Chancery court Thursday and Friday last.

Mr. Wm. Otis, Jr., of Birmingham, representing Jas. F. Meade & Co., was in town on the 13th inst., the guest of the Messrs. Scott.

The old gin house on the Adams property was burn down Saturday night. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

We are having some real Spring weather now, and before long we will be able to have some fine vegetables and fruit.

Mrs. T. G. Holt returned home last Wednesday after spending some time with relatives in Montgomery.

Read the new advertisment of Crellin & Nalls boiler and copper and sheet iron workers of Birmingham. They make a specialty of repairing saw mill machinery and guarantee good work.

"Teacher" calls upon the teachers of the county to organize a county Institute for their mutual advacement and improvement. This is a real good idea and is not a new one, for the plan has been tried successfully in many counties of the State. We commend it to the teachers.

Mr. John Garner went over into Bibb county and captured Mr. H. Bearden last week. Mr. Garner was on the bond of Bearden, who was under indictment for violating the revenue law, and failed to appear to stand trial at the last term of court. So he was hunted up by his bondsmen. He has again made bond and been released.

Mr. J. H. Daniel, formerly of this place, gives notice in these columns that he will be in Clanton on April 15th to remain a few weeks. He is now licensed as a specialist in the treatment of cancer, and makes a "no cure no pay" proposition to all so afflicted. He refers to the following parties living at Jonesboro, N. C., where he is now located: W. E. Murchison, J. H. McIver, S. H. Buchanan, Dr. E. Snipe, Prof. R. M. Brown, Geo. S. Cole, J. W. Buyman, Geo. W. Mann, George B. Caddell and R. Bryan.

Religious Notice.

EDITOR CHILTON VIEW:—Do me the kindness to announce in next week's VIEW that Rev. W. B. Crumpton, Corresponding Sec'y of the State Mission Board of the Ala. Baptist State Convention, will preach at times and places as follows:

Jemison Baptist Church, Monday March 25th, 11 A. M., and 7:15 P. M.

Clanton Baptist church, Tuesday, March 26th, 11 A. M. 7:15 P. M.

Chestnut Creek church, Wednesday March 27th, 11 A. M.

We do hope that members of the churches will give these appointments as much publicity as possible, and all turn out and greet Bro. Crumpton with full houses.

A. E. BURNS,
Pastor.

Cancer! Cancer!! Cancer!!!

All persons afflicted with this terrible disease, may now rejoice. I am coming to cure it, without any failure, unless you are dead when I arrive. I carry with me testimonials which will astonish all sufferers. *Cancer can be cured and I can prove it.* I make the following proposition, viz: Deposit the amount of my charges in any respectable bank, and if I do not cure you withdraw the deposit; if I cure you the same is to be paid to me. Is this not fair? I cannot believe that a cured patient can be ungrateful to his benefactor, hence the foregoing proposition. The question of cure is left with you.

Will be in Clanton on the 15th of April to remain a few weeks.

J. H. DANIEL,
Cancer Specialist.

The Birmingham Chronicle says the expression "in the soup," is a corruption of the theatrical phrase "in the supe," a very "slangy" vulgarism meaning "in the list of supernumeraries." Either phrase is a corrupton of good English and neither, we apprehend, has the sanction of good writers.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Jumbo Jottings.

Our farmers are busy planting corn.

The ladies are fully as much interested in raising Spring chickens. We wish them much success as they will come in good time for picnics, protracted meetings, &c.

Married, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 7th inst., Mr. Mack Willis to Miss Vannie Marcus. This couple took us by surprise. We wish them good luck all the same.

Mr. Carter Willis has been quite sick for some time.

Mr. Henry Mahan met with a serious accident on Tuesday, March 5th. While in the woods near his saw mill, he was struck on the head by a falling limb, and is seriously though not fatally hurt.

Mr. James Dormerny, who lives about five miles west of this place, lost a fine horse last week. The horse was playing in the lot and fell and broke his back.

Good wishes and much success to the editor of the VIEW.

CLIFFORD.

County Institutes.

Let us have a Teachers' organization in the county. Why?

1. The law requires it of the Superintendent to hold at least two during each year. 2. The law requires a teacher to attend at least one of them. 3. They are the greatest modern help, for there each progressive teacher gives his peculiar features of success and others profit thereby.

The greatest trouble is to secure attendance by teachers. They swear when they sign their reports that they have "fulfilled the requirements of law to the best of my ability." Now let the Superintendent refuse to pay them unless they attend. The State Superintendent will sustain his actions and rule that the teacher perjured himself.

Let us have one in Clanton on the 5th and 6th of April. What say you Mr. Superintendent and Prof. Scott? Publish a program in the next issue of our obliging and valuable county paper.

TEACHER.

Jemison, Ala., March 18.

If the South flourishes under Harrison as it did under Cleveland the former will retire from office four years hence with many more Southern admirers than he had when he took the oath on inauguration. We down here grew in wealth from 1885 to 1889 as never before. In those four years this section made more progress, commercial, industrial, moral and educational than it did the whole previous twelve years. If we are let alone, undisturbed by meddling demagogues or harebrained sentimentalists, we ought to do even better in the four years that will end March 4, 1893. Will Gen. Harrison see that we are let alone? We believe he will; and expressing this belief we merely take him at his word. "I have discarded all suggestions that any peculiar policy should be applied to any section of the country," said the president in his inaugural address.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75 cts.
oct 11-y

HERBINE

After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. [illegible] CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, [illegible] and Dyspepsia.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.

Dr. E. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."

Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine to any family."

Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than Pills.

Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle.

It costs but [illegible] cents and each bottle contains over [illegible] average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It's not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, [illegible] or Malarial Complaint. Prepared by

The Herbine Co.
[illegible] St. Louis, Mo.

mar 14-y

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Bring your job printing to this office.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Insure against accident. Weekly indemnity of $25 in the event of disabling injury from accident.

W. H. LAWRENCE,
Fire and Accident Ins. Agent, Clanton.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton, Ala.

For Sale!

Rice and Sweet Potato seed by L. A., Thornton.

Clanton, Ala., March 18, 1889.

A PHYSICIAN'S
WARNING!

Of all the terrible, soul affrightening curses that afflict all classes of humanity, nothing in all ages has ever approached comparison to the ravages of [illegible] ON that slow, insatiate destroyer [illegible] often just such an [illegible] affect a noble life with its poisonous taint. It strikes with destructive aim the most notable, sparing neither king nor statesman.

SCROFULA Even unto the third generation are the sins of the father made manifest. What a fearful heritage to bequeath an innocent child! Ah! the horrible ravages of this affliction!

SORES To its activity is due sore throat sore liver, sore kidneys, sore lungs, sore skin, great ulcers, internal, external and eternal unless proper treatment is applied. The best remedy is a prescription used extensively in private practice by an old Atlanta physician. It is now prepared a thousand gallons at a time, and

PIMPLES is sold in large bottles at only one dollar per bottle. It is called B. B. B. or Botanic Blood Balm. Under its peculiar influence the blood poison first becomes passive, then divided, and lastly is exuded through the liver, through the kidneys, and through the pores of the skin.

It is clearly the duty of every one who suspects the least trace of syphilitic or scrofulous poison in their blood, whether recently from contagion or from inheritance, to get it out of their system thoroughly

PAIN by the use of this great remedy so that pimples, sores, aches, pains, weak kidneys and other symptoms will not be transmitted to innocent posterity.

Demand it of your druggist and take no substitute. Testimonials from those who have used it may be found in the illustrated "Book of Wonders" sent free to any address by the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.

[sep27 ew 1y]

READ THIS!

I have removed my stock of
Confectioneries
—AND—
Fancy Groceries

into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.

Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

Harris & McCrary
—AT—
JEMISON, ALA.

Have just opened a new Stock of Goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

HARRIS & McCRARY.
oct 18-6

Assignee's Notice

C. T. Zimmerman of Verbena, Ala., having made an assignment to me for the benefit of his creditors, all persons having claims against the said Zimmerman are requested to present them, duly verified, to me without delay, and all persons indebted to said Zimmerman, are hereby notified that unless payment thereof is made to me by the 15th day of April, 1889, that I will proceed to collect the same by law.

J. G. FARLEY,
Assignee of C. T. Zimmerman.
Verbena, Ala., March 13, 1889.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of the power contained in a certain mortgage executed to me by B. F. Hammon and Sallie Hammon, on the 23d day of March, 1886, and duly recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, in book 14, of Mortgages, on page 747, I will on

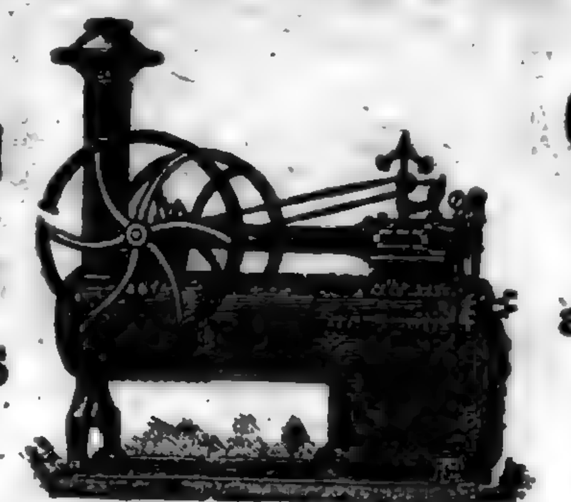
Friday, the 29th day of March, 1889,

proceed to sell at the courthouse at Clanton, Alabama, at auction for cash, to the highest bidder, within the usual hours of sale, the property described in said mortgage to-wit; The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 22, range 13; and the south half of the southeast quarter of sec. 32, township 22, range 13; and the fractional part of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 22, range 13, lying east of Mulberry Creek, being the place on which said B. F. Hammon and Sallie Hammon now reside, and containing 130 acres, more or less, together with all appurtenances thereto belonging.

WOOLLEY & SONS,
Mortgagees.
JONES & QUARLES, Att'ys.

A. E. BIVINGS,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, AND Medicines, FAMILY Groceries, ETC.
Clanton, Alabama.

I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]



CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS.

Copper and Sheet Iron Workers

Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.

Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE,
Birmingham, Ala.
mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.,)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.
oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN
nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.
Lyman & Stone.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Blank Books, - Letter Presses,
PRINTERS' STOCK.
Fine Stationery a Specialty.
2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
dec5 ly

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Bogacki & McDonald,
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door Glass, Paints and Oils, Artists' Materials,
Pictures and Frames, Window Shades.
119 COMMERCE STREET, Wholesale Block,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST.
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.
[feb 14.8]

Clanton High School

Will be opened on the first Monday in September and will continue nine scholastic months. The session will be divided into two terms. The first ending Friday before the first Monday in February, and the second will begin on the following Monday and will end with May. We will thoroughly prepare young men and ladies for college or give them a certificate of graduation. We expect to be assisted by an accomplished lady. Patronage is earnestly desired. Very Respectfully,
aug16 A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.

Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
Correspondence solicited.
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER.
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

M. ISRAEL,
Leading Tailor.
1916 First Ave., Down Stairs.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Keeps constantly in stock a full line of
Elegant Goods.
ready to be made up in the latest style and with the best workmanship. Perfect fit and entire satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a trial. [mar 24-y

REDINGTON
Photographer
Portraits in
Crayon, Pastel, Water
COLORS AND
INDIA INK
of the Highest artistic merit.
2003 and 2005 Second Ave.
Branch of 1015 Sec. Avenue.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

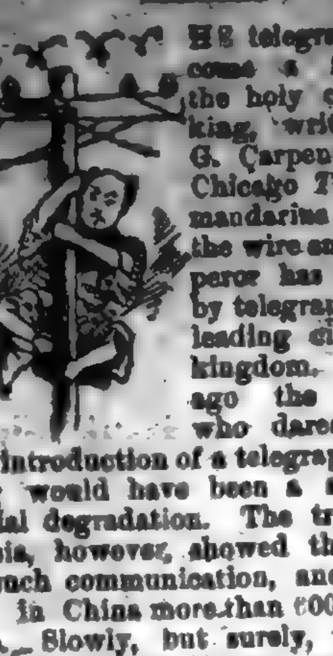
PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION
Piso's Remedy for Catarrh gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions. The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.
CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost. Easy and pleasant to use. Price, [illegible] cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.
nov22-y

ALLEGHER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
[illegible]

CITY OF PEKING

THE FILTHY CAPITAL OF THE GREAT CHINESE NATION.

The Most Conceited Nation on Earth—The Great Walls of Peking—Lively Scenes in the City.

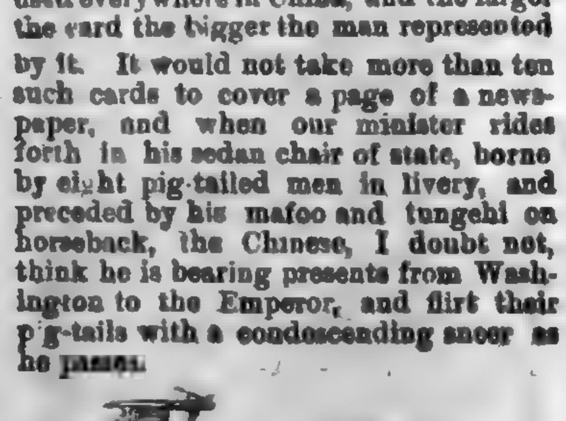


THE telegraph has become a fixture in the holy city of Peking, writes Frank G. Carpenter in the Chicago *Times*. The mandarins now use the wire and the Emperor has his reports by telegraph from the leading cities of the kingdom. Ten years ago the Chinaman who dared propose the introduction of a telegraph into Peking would have been a subject for official degradation. The trouble with Russia, however, showed the necessity for such communication, and there are now in China more than 6000 miles of wire. Slowly, but surely, western invention is making its way, and Li Hung Chang, the great viceroy, in a visit to Col. Denby at the American legation not long ago, said he expected to ride by railway to Peking within a year. Now the journey of ninety miles from Tien-Tsin has to be made by pony, by donkey, or by cart, or the traveler must come by boat up the winding Peiho. The pony ride requires two days, and the boat takes from three to seven. The winter mail of Peking has to be brought 700 miles through the interior by relays of ponies, and it then takes something like three weeks to get a letter from Shanghai to Peking. The Chinese at present profess to be well satisfied with this arrangement. The majority of them do not want railroads nor telegraphs, and they would, if they could, extend the walls about Peking so high that they would reach heaven itself, and effectually bar out the "son of heaven," as they call their Emperor, from all contact, direct and indirect, with foreigners.

The Chinese are the most conceited nation on the face of the earth, and they think their civilization is the highest in the world. They entitle their Emperor the ruler of the world, and the ordinary Chinaman, which title includes 999,000 of the 400,000,000 people making up their race, believes that all the world is subject to this boy of 17, who rules the nation from his palace within half a mile of where I am writing this letter. He thinks such of the American and European nations as have representatives at Peking are here solely to do honor to the Emperor; that their countries pay tribute to him, and the dirty street of Peking along which the American, German, French, Russian, English, and other legations are located, is called by the Chinese "the street of subject nations."

When it is considered how well the Chinese minister to the United States is treated at Washinton, how he is petted by the best ladies of our society, and how our statesmen throw open their houses and their arms to him, the contrast between his position and that of the American minister to China is a national humiliation. The better class of the Chinese offer no social invitations to the foreign ministers at Peking. Colonel Denby, during his four years of service in China, has never seen the inside of a Chinese gentleman's house. He has never looked into the almond eyes of the boy Emperor, nor has he set his foot inside one of his palaces. He has never had an audience with the Empress Regent through her famous gauze screen, and such calls as he has had from the ministers of foreign affairs have been those of ceremony and business. Nevertheless he has paid his social duties religiously, and yesterday he sent his card to the office of foreign affairs in honor of the Empress's birthday. Our foreign minister uses, of course, a Chinese card. It is a strip of paper four inches wide and ten inches long, and its color is of a hue so red that it would enrage the mildest bull. Upon this, in the blackest ink, is painted the large Chinese characters which represent Colonel Denby's name. Such cards are used everywhere in China, and the larger the card the bigger the man represented by it. It would not take more than ten such cards to cover a page of a newspaper, and when our minister rides forth in his sedan chair of state, borne by eight pig-tailed men in livery, and preceded by his mafoo and tungchi on horseback, the Chinese, I doubt not, think he is bearing presents from Washington to the Emperor, and flirt their pig-tails with a condescending sneer as he passes.

MINISTER DENBY'S CARD.



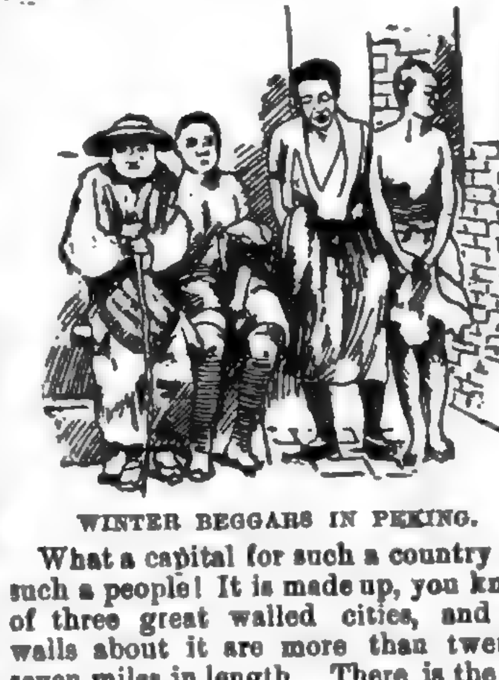
MONGOLIAN CAMEL.

What a wonderful city is Peking! How big and how little! How strong and how weak! It is a conglomeration—the strangest mixture of matter and mind in the world of cities. It was a city as far back as 1001 years before Christ, and it was the capital of China 1000 years after Christ was born. It was the capital of the whole Empire in A. D. carts are dragged along up to their hubs in mud and filth. The streets are the sewers, and the most degraded savage of our western plains has more regard for the exposure of his person than have these pigtailed, silk dressed, gaudy, fat, Pekingese. The streets are not lighted, and the only lanterns known are small ones of paper, which make it unsafe to move through the dirt in the night time. Personal cleanliness is at 1264, and with the exception of a short time it has been the seat of Chinese Government since the reign of Kublai Kahn. Its hair is thus gray and its skin wrinkled in its years of cityhood, but as a modern city it is still in its swaddling clothes; nay, rather it is just born and it sprawls about in all the dirt of neglected babyhood. It is the most filthy spot on this fair earth's face, and the smells of Naples, the dirt of Corea, and the slums of New York and London cannot compare with it. It knows nothing of modern city improvements. Its wide, miry, unpaved streets have no sidewalks, and the rude Chinese [illegible] as the city cleanliness, and the average Chinaman has only one [illegible]

more than a million inhabitants, and these are made up of the widely diverse elements of the Chinese Empire.

We have in America only the Chinese of Southern China, and our idea of the Chinese people is derived solely from them. Here at Peking are the Thibetans, the Mohammedans, the Tartars, and the Mongolians, and the round-faced celestial rubs his pigtail against the big hats of the Coreans as he wades along the streets. The Chinese Empire is representative, and one sees here what might be called cosmopolitan Asia. The strangest sights to me on first entrance were the nomadic Mongolians, who rode into the city on great camels dromedaries, as unlike the camels of the Egyptian desert as the fellaheen of the Nile are different from the coolies of the Yellow River. They are larger and they have two fat humps on their backs instead of one. They are covered with wool instead of hair, and this long, curly coating appears in all the various shades of tan. They come here from the cold regions of Mongolia or Siberia by the thousands, and during my visit to the Chinese wall I passed caravans, each of which numbered hundreds of these camels marching in single file led by ropes fastened to sticks thrust through the thick flesh of their noses, and bringing great loads of furs from the north for the use of the dilettant mandarins of Peking, and carrying back brick dust, tea, and coal to the Tartars and Russians. Some of them are ridden by brown-faced Mongol women, who, in coats, pantaloons, and fur caps, ride astride, and the men are clad in sheepskins with fur caps pulled well down over their fierce Tartar eyes. I see the Thibetan lamas in their gorgeous robes, and we have here a large lama temple or monastery, where these men have one of the two living Buddhas of the world. He is worshiped as a god, and when he dies another Buddha will be chosen and the great spirit will inhabit him and continue the spirual reign. Thibet, Corea, Siam, Burmah, Mongolia, Mantchooria, and parts of Afghanistan are all tributary to China, and their representatives are all here. This city is the capital of nearly one-tenth the cultivable surface of the earth, and from one-third to one-fourth of the people of the earth are governed from it and pay homage to it. The great Empire of China has a territory much larger than that of the United States, and its population is greater than that of the United States and Europe added together.

WALL OF PEKING.



WINTER BEGGARS IN PEKING.

What a capital for such a country and such a people! It is made up, you know, of three great walled cities, and the walls about it are more than twenty-seven miles in length. There is the big Tartar or Manchoo city, in the interior of which is the forbidden city inside whose walls is the home of the sacred Emperor, and where the great palaces are located. There is the Chinese city outside, where the most of the business of North China is done, and where the sights and building do not differ much from those of the narrow streets and low buildings of other Chinese cities. There are in the Tartar city the thousands of residences of the great officials of the Government, and here are the great Government departments, which look for all the world like a set of western cattle-yard stables roofed with heavy tiles, and ranged around barnyard courts which are no cleaner nor better kept than our stables themselves. From the walls the whole great city looks like an immense orchard sparsely filled with trees, which rise high enough to shut out the view of the low, one story buildings composing its houses. In one corner rises the great temple of heaven, a round-towered, pagoda-like structure, where the Emperor periodically watches the slaughter of oxen and burns them as sacrifices upon a big marble altar. In another direction you can see the walls of the forbidden city, with its many-tiled palaces shining in the sunlight, and all around standing out against the sky are the great towers which rise story above story over the gates which lead through the walls.

They are, to me, the most wonderful things I have yet seen in city architecture. Peking is said to be the finest walled city in the world. It is made up of the three cities, all of which are surrounded by walls, the greater part of which are as firm to-day as when they were built hundreds of years ago. These walls must have cost many million dollars, and, though useless now, they once made Peking a fortified city. The wall of the Tartar city is the strongest. It is as high as a city house of four stories, and its top has a width of forty feet, or nearly the width of many a city street. It is sixty feet wide at the bottom, and you could drive four wagonloads of hay along the top without crowding. It is made of large, gray bricks laid in blue mortar, and the whole has become, through age, one mass of stone. At the top the outside walls, perhaps two feet thick, rise four feet and make a fence to the pathway between them. This is flagged with stones, in the crevices of which the grass is growing, and through which here and there a tree has forced its way and grown big-trunked and long-branched amid its rocky surroundings. The space between the facings of the wall is filled with earth, and the sixteen great gates of the city have brick towers of many stories, some of which are built in galleries with port-holes, and which, over certain gates, rise to the height of 100 feet. The gates are faced with stone, and their arches are of solid granite. They are great, round holes cut through this massive wall, and within them swing heavy, wooden doors studded with many iron rivets. These are closed when the sun goes down, and are not opened again until the morning. Through these outside fences above the walk on the top of the wall are holes through which arrows might have been shot or perhaps a musket barrel pushed through. They are not large enough for cannon, and to-day there are no soldiers keeping guard along these great military highways. Here and there is a [illegible]

they form the promenade for the foreign residents of the city. At each of the gates there is a third wall, which runs around it, inclosing a space of several acres and making a double fortification at this place.

The scenes about these gates are among the liveliest in China. A ceaseless stream of yellow humanity of celestials high and low, and of Asiatic four-footed beasts continuously pushes its way through them. Here goes a caravan of camels. There comes a dozen men, each pushing a Chinese wheelbarrow loaded with goods, and behind them is a Manchoo woman astride of a donkey. She has paper flowers in her hair and rouge a quarter of an inch deep upon her cheeks. Here is a half-naked beggar who howls for alms as he crowds his way through the dirty mass, and there is a Manchoo officer who canters along with his pony and does not seem to care whether he knocks down the poorer people or not. Behind him is a mandarin in a blue sedan chair, a train of fifty servants before and behind him, and a drum major leading the list with a red umbrella on a pole about twenty feet long, which he holds up in front of him, and warns the people to get out of the way for the great man who comes. Outside the gates and inside the inclosure are a thousand and one street cookshops, whose greasy food is cooking in the open air and is being eaten by greasier Chinese. There are poor men on foot and noblemen on horseback; high muckamucks in carts and coolies carrying great loads on their shoulders. It is a queer conglomeration, but it is a business one from the word go. There is no foolery about these Chinese. Life is a serious matter to them and they are working the world for all that it is worth.

THIBETAN LAMA.

One sees very little of the residences of the Chinese nobles. They live in large inclosures surrounded by walls so high that it is impossible to look over them, and entered by gates which are guarded by doorkeepers who admit only the favored few. Some of the residences contain many acres inside of these walls, and the buildings are made up of a number of one-story structures scattered here and there about the grounds. All of the foreign legations are of this nature, and the secretaries and the minister of the American legation lives in such an inclosure. The government pays between $2000 and $3000 a year for it, and America is, I am told, the only foreign nation represented at Peking which does not own its own building.

The foreign ministers have some curious duties, and their mail as to Chinese matters contain requests quite as queer as some of those made to the President of the United States. Several score of autograph fiends have been pestering Colonel Denby for autographs of the Chinese Emperor—a signature as difficult to procure as that of the angel Gabriel written with a quill from his own wings. The Chinese Emperor is quite as sacred in China and to Chinamen as Gabriel is to Christians. Other Americans want contracts from the Emperor, and they evidently suppose that China is jumping at western ideas and western brains. They put the celestial intelligence on a very low plane, indeed, and ask the most ridiculous questions as to whether if they bring their wives to China they can find suitable accommodations for them. They do not realize that the open ports of China have as good hotels and as pleasant social circles as you will find in any American city, and they evidently think that foreigners here live in mud huts, sleep on the Chinese bake-oven beds, and eat with chop-sticks.

Duels of Stupid Rams.

It may perhaps throw some light on the obscure causes of the stupidity of sheep to see them fight. To watch two rams engage in a duel, which they do in a most gentlemanly manner, as if it were as much a matter of etiquette as an engagement with swords in the environs of Paris, is better than most farces nowadays. Perhaps there are some ten or twenty rams in a yard or corral, and presently two put their heads together. Probably they are having a conversation, and in it some debatable matter crops up, for one shakes his head impatiently as if doubting the word of his interlocutor. The insulted ram looks up, advances a step or two, and they rattle their horns together. Instantly all the other gentlemen gather round as the two intending combatants march backward step by step with an admirable slowness and deliberation. They are the two knights at the ends of the lists. There is an instant's pause, and then they hurl themselves violently forward to meet forehead to forehead with a shock that ought to break their skulls. Then the solemn backward march recommences, the pause is made, and the two belligerents leap at each other once more, and the terrible thud is heard again. Sometimes they run ten courses before one turns dizzy and declines the battle, but oftener five or six blows make the thinner-skulled turn away, to be contemptuously hustled in the rear by the conqueror. Occasionally the sight of one set of duelists inspires the unoccupied lookers-on with a noble ardor, and couple after couple join in to march backward side by side and rush forward in line to meet the opposing forces. It seems to me that there is no more interest in this than in the mere farce of the display. However such a habit arose it can hardly now be advantageous to the species, and must tend to lower them in the scale of intellect, for while the thickest-skulled remain lords, those with the most room for brains often get their craniums cracked with fatal results. This may help to explain the very uncommon idiocy of domesticated sheep, just as the duello among the Australian blackfellows may throw light on the dull, thickheadedness of some of the native humans in that country. For their favorite method of dueling—at least it was that of which I heard most—is to take two clubs, and, having drawn lots in some manner for the first blow, to strike the loser on the head as he bends down with the utmost force possible. If that blow is not decisive, and it is not always so, it is the turn of the other man to strike back, and so on until a skull is cracked.—[illegible] Magazine.

NOW! IN THE SPRING OF THE YEAR.

During Winter, Nature wisely ordains that we should live on foods containing much fat, or, as they are known, hydrocarbons, for the purpose of supplying heat to the body: the chemical operation necessary to transform fat into heat is the exclusive work of the liver, and so during the time stated it is constantly congested.

With the approach of warm weather our diet changes to muscle-producing food, and the work of the liver is much lessened. In the majority of cases, however, it is ☞ unable to completely throw off the excess of bile, but remains congested, causing that ☞ lazy, tired feeling which many have in the Spring months, when the weather becomes warm.

☞ This is evidence of an unhealthy condition, and though people appreciate the necessity of an alterative at this period, the common idea is to take drastic pills and produce a cathartic effect, only to make matters ☞ worse. The liver must be unloaded, and its proper action restored before hot weather, if you wish to ☞ preserve health, and if this distinct call of nature is unheeded, serious results will occur.

☞ The blood will become loaded with bile and lithic acid, and as ☞ every drop of vital fluid passes through the kidneys to be purified, they soon break down and are unable to carry out the deadly poison. Warner's Safe Cure and Warner's Safe Pills have not only a ☞ specific action on the kidneys, but on the ☞ liver also.

☞ They thin the thickened bile so that it will pass out through its ducts, enable the glands to unload themselves, act as a solvent on all biliary acids, and in a word, ☞ fit these great organs for the season's work, ☞ preventing blood poisoning, inflammation, abscess, and all affections to which they are so liable.

☞ As you value the blessings of health, do not allow the summer to approach without giving your system a "general house-cleaning," in the manner we have indicated.

☞ "To be forewarned is to be forearmed."

Icy Facts.

If we had plenty of wheat the coming crop, we may be able to teach Russia a mild lesson as to our supremacy as a mercantile nation when we have goods to market, and we hope we will. Meanwhile, we can furnish her with the motive power to perfect her methods of marketing her vast surplus, and if we can't buy her slaves, can furnish them with clothing, as does our mother country in a world nearer the sun. O[illegible] corn trade is not dead nor yet sleepin[illegible] demonstrates possibilities of pl[illegible] handled. Railroad companies [illegible] always blessings, and foreign st[illegible] ers are frequently the better off. Eastern capital built our roads; Eastern education supplies the craftsmen who run their shops and direct their management, but the West continues to make the rates which has placed wheat, still places flour, and may next threaten to place corn in foreign ports a less tariff than covers its transportation to the seaboard. We will either wind up in Eastern Europe or Western Africa, with a wide waste between.—*Baltimore, Md., Journal of Commerce.*

Odd People.

The mining population at Zacatecas, as in most parts of Mexico, are a queer folk. The Zacatecanos are more industrious, more sober in their habits, and more respectful of demeanor than their brother-laborers in many of the mining towns. Their hours of labor are from 5 a. m. till 12 m. for those employed in the exhausting toil of the patios, and from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. for the rest. The wages range from 50c per diem to $1.50, the maximum for certain skilled laborers. They live entirely on frijoles, tortillas and atole, that is to say, broken beans and the unleavened corn wafers of the country, with corn-water gruel, and their meals are two daily, at 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. Their work day garb for the patio men is cotton drawers rolled thigh high, a shirt of a peculiar sort of serge and a straw hat. The tahon and moline men wear no trousers, but a shirt of the serge aforesaid, confined at the waist by a wide sash of the same, and a straw hat. All go barefoot.

"I had 'em all," said a rubicund, happy-faced gentleman. "All what?" asked his friend. "Why, all the symptoms of malaria, viz: lame back, aching joints, sleeplessness, indigestion, dizzy fits, cold extremities, rush of blood to the head, constant fatigue, no appetite, pains in the breast after eating, night sweats, alternate chills and fevers, etc., but *Brown's Iron Bitters* cured me and I recommend it as being the best tonic made."

A unique attraction is monkeys, dogs, ponies, goats taking part in comedy and tragedy.

A Great Discovery.

The fact that castor-oil, as vile a medicine as was ever discovered, has so long held its own as a laxative, is because, until Hamburg Figs were discovered, no medicine could take its place. Now, however, ladies and children take Hamburg Figs, and like them. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

A Perfect Laxative

should be mild, prompt, and pleasant, with no griping or purgative effects. It should also incite the liver to action, aid digestion, and relieve the kidneys. Like nothing else, Paine's Celery Compound is a perfect laxative, and cures constipation where all other remedies fail.

"As a gentle laxative, Paine's Celery Compound is surely without a peer. I think I ought to know, since I have tried remedy after remedy for about five or six years, and have found nothing that equals it in any case of costiveness." J. B. Jackson, Teacher, Cloyd's Creek, Tenn.

"Paine's Celery Compound is prompt and pleasant. As a laxative it leaves little to be desired. I have great confidence in its merits." Albert Leonard, Associate Editor, Journal of Pedagogy, Athens, Ohio.

"For two or three years I suffered constantly every night with severe pains in my bowels, which were habitually constipated. My bowels are now regular, and I have had no return of those pains since using one bottle of

Paine's Celery Compound

[illegible]

Good Advice.

It is a story of a very clever actress, whose husband is an actor and a great favorite with the ladies. She was jealous, but he was rather afraid of her, and she could always revenge herself with her tongue. One evening at a little supper they had been chaffing one another, and the husband said: "It's all very well, my dear; I don't mind your bullying me and pitching into me, but it was a mean trick to do to go through my pockets and read my letters. I don't think you ought to do that." She looked at him calmly, and in a drawling tone replied: "My dear, why don't you destroy your compromising letters. I always destroy mine."

Adding Insult to Injury.

It is like adding insult to injury to administer a decoction of poison oak to a sufferer from blood poison. Doctors don't do it. They know it has no real merit, and is often dangerous, yet, because Indians used it and the stuff is cheap, it is a common ingredient in remedies advertised as vegetable cures of blood diseases.

B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) contains no poison oak, no mercury, no hurtful ingredient of any kind. It is strictly a professional prescription with iodide of potash as a basis, and has proven itself the quickest and safest cure for the many evil effects of bad blood, also, for strengthening, regulating and benefiting the whole general system, and as a Spring Tonic, it gives the greatest satisfaction.

L. W. Thompson, Damascus, Ga., writes: "I believe B. B. B. is the best blood purifier made. It has greatly improved my general health."

A minister writes from Miccosukee, Fla.: "I received no relief from a severe case of indigestion and dyspepsia, until I used B. B. B."

An old gentleman writes: "B. B. B. gives me new life and new strength. If there is anything that will make an old man young, it is B. B. B."

M. J. Rossman, a prominent merchant of Greensboro, Ga., writes: "I know of several cases of blood disease speedily cured by B. B. B. Two bottles cured a lady of ugly scrofulous skin sores."

James W. Lancaster, Hawkinsville, Ga., writes: "My wife was in bad health for eight years. Five doctors and as many or more different patent medicines has done her no good. Six bottles of B. B. B. has cured her."

The center of population of the U. S. is supposed to be 500 miles west of Cincinnati.

Delicate Children, Nursing

[illegible]ers, Overworked Men and for all diseases where the tissues are wasting away from the inability to digest ordinary food, or from overwork of the brain or body, all such should take SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites. "I used the Emulsion on a lady who was delicate, and threatened with Bronchitis. It put her in such good health and flesh, that I must say it is the best Emulsion I ever used."—L. P. WADDELL, M. D., Hugh's Mills, S. C.

Dr. Parker says: "Conscience lives upon parenthesis foot notes or scholastic glosses.

WHEN change of life approaches woman, use Bradfield's Female Regulator, thereby passing safely the crisis. Sold by druggists.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages
Allays Pain and Inflammation.
Heals the Sores.
Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY the CURE.

CATARRH HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

S.S.S

THE WORLD OUGHT TO KNOW IT.

The world ought to know what S. S. S. has done for me in the cure of a malignant Cancer, which was so bad as to be considered incurable by the physicians in Chicago, where I went to be treated. One of my neighbors sent me a copy of an advertisement in regard to Swift's Specific, and I began taking it. I got relief from the first few doses; the poison was gradually forced out of my system, and I was soon cured sound and well. It is now ten months since I quit taking S. S. S. and I have had no sign of return of the dreadful disease.

MRS. ANN BOTHWELL.

Au Sable, Mich., Dec. 20, '88.

Send for books on Blood Diseases and Cancers, mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Diamond Vera-Cura
FOR DYSPEPSIA.
AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUCH AS
Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Giddiness, Constipation, Fullness after eating, Food Rising in the Mouth and disagreeable taste after eating. Nervousness and Low Spirits.
At Druggists and Dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR
Cures all Diseases Peculiar to Women!
BOOK TO "WOMAN" MAILED FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ECLIPSE PLANTER

McKENZIE, Tenn., May 22, 1888.
MR. D. C. LYNCH, Laurinburg, N. C.—I have traveled for five years in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas; saw a great many different kinds of planters, and yours is the only one I ever saw that I thought a success. I planted two crops besides my own and every one that has seen the planter and its work pronounces it a perfect success. A large number will be sold in this section next season.
Yours truly, B. F. FATE.
☞ Save this for future reference. It will not appear again.

1,000 CASES TINWARE.
$15.00 Per Case, Freight Prepaid.
RETAILS FOR $25.00.

6 Coffee Pots, 1 quart	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Coffee Pots, 2 quart	[illegible]	1.50
6 Coffee Pots, 3 quart	[illegible]	1.50
6 Stamped Wash Basins, 10 in.	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Stamped Wash Basins, 11½ in.	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Stamped Wash Basins, 12 in.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Cups, 1 pint	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Cups, 1 quart	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Covered Buckets, 1½ pint	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Covered Buckets, 2 quart	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Covered Buckets, 3 quart	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Covered Buckets, 4 quart	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Milk Buckets, 4 quart	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Milk Buckets, 6 quart	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Stamped Dippers, ½ pint	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Goose Shape Dippers, w'd handle	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total Retail Selling Price [illegible]
Shipped promptly to any point in your State, and [illegible] on receipt of $15.00.
L. F. [illegible]

Purify Your Blood

When spring approaches, it is very important that the blood should be purified, as at this season impurities which have been accumulating for months or even years, are liable to manifest themselves and seriously affect the health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is undoubtedly the best blood purifier. It expels every taint, drives out scrofulous humors, and gives to the blood the quality and tone essential to good health.

"For five years I was sick every spring, but last year began in February to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used five bottles and have not seen a sick day since." G. W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.

"I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine for women, or anyone who has bad blood." [illegible] B. BARRY, East Broad Top, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

It is true economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, for "100 Doses One Dollar" is original with and true only of this popular medicine. If you wish to prove this, buy a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. This is certainly conclusive evidence of the peculiar strength and economy of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood, gave me strength and overcame the headache and dizziness, so that now I am able to work again. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others whose blood is thin or impure, and who feel worn out or run down." LUTHER NASON, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

MAY TO BELL.

Dear Bell: I'll write you a short letter
To say I'm wonderfully better;
How much that means you ought to know,
Who saw me just one month ago—
Thin, nervous, fretful, white as chalk,
Almost too weak to breathe or talk;
Head throbbing, as if fit for breaking,
A weary, ever-present aching.

But now life seems a different thing;
I feel as glad as bird on wing!
I say, and fear no contradiction,
That Pierce's Favorite Prescription
Is grand! Why, I'd have died without it!
Ma thinks there's no mistake about it.
It's driven all my ills away!
Just come and see! Yours ever, MA[illegible]

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription imparts strength to the whole system. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, it is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

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THE ORIGINAL LITTLE LIVER PILLS
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets
Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless.
Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. 25 cents, by druggists.

Look Here!

Orders for the Shannon Letter Files and Cabinets, Document Filing Cabinets, Rapid Roller Coppiers, the Schlicht Indexes, Metal Roller Shelving; many styles of Office Desks, and the latest improved Bank and Office Furniture and Devices solicited at the Atlanta Agency, by

H. FRANKLYN STARKE,
Manager,
28 Peachtree Street,
ATLANTA, GA.

$5 TO $10 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED!
[illegible] CIRCULARS FREE.
1000 Brewster's Safety Rein Holders GIVEN AWAY to introduce them. Every horse owner buys from 1 to 6. Lines never under horse's feet. Send 25 cts. in stamps to pay postage and packing for Nickel Plated Sample that sells for [illegible] cents. Address Brewster Mfg. Co., Holly, Mich.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

CONSUMPTION
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

DETECTIVES wanted, good men, for Detectives everywhere. NO FEE charged. Send 2 one-cent stamps for instructions. MOHAWK DETECTIVE BUREAU, headquarters, WICHITA, KANSAS.

Agents wanted. $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Cat'logue and samples free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y.

SENT FREE!
Every reader of this paper, who expects to [illegible]
A WATCH,
send for new illustrated Catalogue for [illegible] which we send Free.
J. P. STEVENS & BRO., Jewelers,
47 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.
Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for Chichester's English Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

DO YOU SEE THIS
I WANT to hear only from sensible men and women that are tired of bogus, deceptive, Non-Sensical advertisements, offering much for nothing. That are willing to do easy, honest work for liberal pay. (Not peddling.) Address FRANKLIN PUTNAM, 483 Canal St., N. Y.

ANTI-DYSPEPTINE
The most successful and certain cure for DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, NAUSEA, CONSTIPATION and SICK HEADACHE. Insist on your Druggist getting it for you, or send $1 to the manufacturers.
The PRIVATE FORMULA CO., Lebanon, [illegible]

DETECTIVES
Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Grannan Detective Bureau Co., 44 Arcade, Cincinnati.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION
Equal to the best, and entire expenses only ½ half required elsewhere. Students can enter any time. Address NORTH GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Dahlonega, Ga.

ORATORS
say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34; round 14 Pills.

10c. [illegible]

PALMS B. & S. COLLEGE, Philadelphia. Scholarship and positions, $50. Write for [illegible]

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. [illegible]

A. N. U. Eleven

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
[illegible]
W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR LADIES.
[illegible]
CAUTION [illegible]

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE
PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Rates of Advertising.

One Dollar per Square, of one inch space or less, for the first, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion.

Space	3 m.	6 m.	12 m.
1 Inch	$ 5 00	$ 7 00	$ 11 25
2 Inches	7 00	12 25	18 00
3 Inches	10 00	15 00	22 50
4 Inches	12 50	20 00	27 00
5 Inches	15 00	22 50	33 00
¼ Column	18 00	27 00	40 00
½ Column	27 00	40 00	60 00
1 Column	40 00	60 00	100 00

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889. NUMBER 22.

Special Advertising.

Business Notices Ten Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞ The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN.

ALL IS OVER

We have finished our Annual Inventory, and we are highly pleased with the results of the year's business. Our sales have been enormous and have trebled themselves in the remarkably short time of 365 days.

THE BOOM

Has never left us. We are always rushed, always crowded and always busy waiting on our multitude of customers—customers who stick, and customers who buy from us because they can get better values for their money at CAHEEN'S than any store in the State—because the assortment at CAHEEN'S is larger and better selected than anywhere else.

2018 and 2020 First Avenue, - - - BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

It Cannot Last Forever.

ive a word of comfort for you
Who on life's rugged road
Are toiling 'neath the burden
Of a heavy, hopeless load.
It will make the heart grow lighter
Whatever be your wrong,
And give you strength to bear it
If you take these words along,
And say when clouds of darkness
Around your pathway hover,
'The sun is shining just beyond,
It cannot last forever."

ust try them when you're weary
By each petty care and strife
By each little aggravation
Of your common daily life.
When angry words are rising,
That you can scarcely smother,
And everything seems "twisted up,"
And tied in knots to bother,
You'll find these words are like a knife.
Each twisted knot to sever;
Then straighten out each tangle
"It cannot last forever."

Or if some great disaster
Like a cyclone sweep your sky,
And stunned and helpless with the shock
Beneath the wreck you lie,
Remember that no storm comes
But has a clearing day;
The darkest night a morning,
An end the longest way;
Then take these words to cheer you,
You'll find them like a lever
To raise your sinking spirits up,
"It cannot last forever."

—*Lilla M. Alexander in Once a Week.*

MY MOTHER'S HYMN.

BY W. H. S. ATKINSON.

What an unconscionably long time ems to have elapsed since the old days the far-away homestead in the Berkire Hills! How the years have dragged hemselves along, so that, although I ave several more birthdays to come o me (if I live) in "the twenties," seem to be already an old man, when think upon the farm and mother and he old meeting-house and all the sweet memories of the time when I was a boy and knew nothing—absolutely nothing —of sorrow and trouble and hard knocks.

Even to-day when, young as I am, I have to confess myself worn and wearied, battered, bruised and broken, scarred and seared by contact with all the roughness, the rudeness, the dirt, the grime, the sin and the heartlessness the world—even yet I bless God for halo of goodness which has followed e, in all my wanderings, from my Massachusetts home.

I was the youngest of the merry youngsters who had grown up under our family roof-tree, to youth and manhood, and was the last to break away from the comparative quiet of New England for the bustle and hurly-burly of the great west.

My two brothers were full-grown men while I was a small boy, attending our village school, and nothing could keep them at home when the gold excitement broke out in the Black Hills. After they went away my mother and father never saw them more. The next events of importance in our family were the weddings of my two sisters, following in rapid succession.

Then, more than ever, I became my mother's companion and might have remained so, perchance, to this day had not death claimed her and father for his prey within a few short weeks of each other.

Father was a good man, and I always loved, honored and respected him, but to me I think, nay, I am certain, he was never as dear as mother—and I felt this the more during the few short weeks that mother lingered after father's death.

How she liked to have me sit by her bedside and read to her—sometimes from one of Dickens' masterpieces and sometimes from her well-used Bible! How it pleased her when I would sing (as a boy, I believe I had a pleasant musical voice) one of her favorite songs or a hymn from the little brown covered hymnbook! How contented she was, on the day that she passed away, to have me place my hand in hers while she whispered her farewell words. "Give me the hymnbook, Rod," she said towards the last. I gave it to her and watched her as with much feebleness she tore from it one of the pages—worn so thin and much soiled by constant handling.

"Keep it, Rod, my boy; keep it always, and when you are a man read it and sing it—it is your mother's favorite hymn."

I have never parted with that torn scrap, and while I live it will never be bartered for the largest bank-note in existence. Sickly sentiment is it? Be it so; there has, God knows, been little enough of sentiment in my life, and I can afford to indulge this one soft feeling which I possess and treasure.

* * * * * * *

Ten years passed away. Amid a group of rough men assembled in a saloon in a small frontier town I was the central figure. I was arraigned as a culprit before a mock judge and a mock jury, undergoing a trial for stealing a man's entire outfit—coat, pants, belt, pistols and boots. I was innocent, quite innocent—but the circumstantial evidence was strong against me, and, besides, I had certainly been associating with a very "hard" set. I knew full well that the chances were greatly against a verdict of "not guilty," and I was also well aware that punishments were not graded in that locality. Sentences for all crimes were uniformly severe and execution prompt. The evidence was taken in five minutes and then the judge (a miner like the rest of us) turned to me:

"Hev you got owt to say for yesself, Rod-Kimberly?"

"Only this," said I, "I am not guilty."

"Is that all?" asked the judge, while a low rude laugh went around the room.

"We all thought you was squar', Rod," went on the judge, "and we feel like giving you a fair show. Why don't you own up, now, and throw yourself on the mercy of the court?"

"Judge," I replied, giving the man his mock title. "I am square. All you boys know me," I went on, appealing to the crowd on whose faces I failed to see much expression of sympathy. "You fellows know I don't pretend to be any great shakes, but, before God, I have never told a lie to you or anyone else and neither have I ever taken what don't belong to me. I swear I am innocent of this affair."

"Is that all?" again asked the judge.

"Yes, sir. Stay"—and I fumbled in my pockets for a scrap of paper which I kept inside my shirt. "You fellows all had mothers?"

There was a coarse, loud guffaw, while one man exclaimed:

"Thet's a reg'lar bald-headed, palsied old bluff game, jedge, an' I guess it won't wash with this gang!"

But just then a tall, broad-shouldered man—a stranger, entered the saloon. He had heard my appeal and had also heard the rough words of the miner who had last spoken.

"By the court's leave," said the new arrival, "I am an old regulator, judge, and think the young fellow ought to have his say, whatever it is."

"Good," came from the lips of the judge; go on my lad."

"I was going to say, judge, that I have a little scrap of paper—not much account, certainly, to anybody but myself; but my dead mother gave it to me and I've treasured it about ten years. It isn't scriptural, but it's mighty near it, and I couldn't say anything more solemnly than what I would say with my right hand on that page torn from my mother's hymn book. Judge, I am innocent!"

"Gentlemen of the jury, what do you say? Is the prisoner guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty!" came from a score of throats.

Now I was not greatly afraid of death, though I would have preferred to live, and anyhow did not particularly fancy death by means of a hempen rope. I felt that I was hardly prepared to die, for I had of late given very little thought to religion and to the teaching of my earlier life. So it was not any morbid and false notion of religion, nor yet the promptings of fear which led me to make a last request of my persecutors.

"Judge," I said, "I should like you to grant me a last request before you pass sentence. On this scrap of paper there is a hymn, which I have a fancy to hear sung before you begin business. Jerry Davis, there, can play and knows all the church tunes. I'd like him to play and sing this one. And, judge, ask the boys that don't want to hear it to step outside, because I shouldn't like to see them poking fun at it."

"Boys, you hear," said the judge, and strangely enough there was absolute silence, while not a man left the room.

There was an old piano in that Western saloon, used for free-and-easys, noisy concerts and occasional dances, though it is doubtful if sacred songs had ever been played upon it during his sojourn at that settlement.

Jerry Davis took the little torn page, struck a chord or two, and then commenced to sing in his rich tenor voice:

"There is a fountain filled with blood,
Drawn from Immanuel's veins,
And sinners plunged beneath the flood
Lose all their guilty stains.

'The dying thief rejoiced to see
That fountain in his day,
And there may I, though vile as he,
Wash all my sins away."

Somehow, Jerry Davis' voice weakened and he could not finish the hymn, which must have been familiar to many a hardened man in that strange company. As for me I was sobbing violently—not so much moved by the words of the hymn as by the sadly sweet memories which it brought to me. There was absolute silence for several minutes, when the stranger who had spoken a word in my behalf walked over to the piano where Davis sat with his fingers listlessly resting on the keyboard. He took the torn leaf, examined it critically and then walked over to me. Taking my hand in his strong grip he spoke in a loud if rather husky voice.

"Judge," he said, "I feel certain there is some mistake here, and I ask for a postponement of these proceedings for further investigation. This lad is my brother; my name is Phil Kimberly. I own the Kimberly claim over the hill, and am pretty well known along the Turtle Valley."

It was indeed my oldest brother, whom I had not seen for sixteen years.

That hymn of my mother's had somehow softened the feelings of the boys, they willingly acceded to Phil's request. Two days later I was cleared of all suspicion and became for a time the most popular man in the camp.

It is almost needless to add that I now treasure with more care than ever the little scrap of paper upon which is printed, in old style type, my mother's favorite hymn.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Prince's Traveling Palace.

The saloon car in which the Princes of Wales and Prince Albert Victor travelled recently to Copenhagen, in order to be present at the jubilee of the King of Denmark, gave the Danish railway officials much trouble on account of its great length. As very few no doubt have seen the Prince of Wales's continental car, we may mention that its exterior is far from attractive, being plainly painted red and white, without ornaments of any kind. The interior is, however, most comfortably and elegantly furnished. It contains a dining-room, two bedrooms, with two beds in each, and accommodation for the servants at one end of the car. Nothing is wanting to add to the comfort of the royal travelers. The car travels on six bogie wheels, and it is fitted with an ingenious arrangement of springs, preventing all noise and shaking. It is heated by coke stoves.—*London Life.*

Indianapolis statisticians figure out the saving to her citizens by the use of natural gas at $1,000,000 yearly.

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 28, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - - - $1.50
One copy six months - - - - [illegible]
One copy four [illegible] - - - - [illegible]

Visitors to Fort Payne, the new "boom" town, find it difficult to obtain accommodation.

A mighty war is going on among the Alabama white radicals over the division of the party appointments. Mosley, Youngblood and Hardy are in the thick of the conflict. Let the war go on.

Tuskaloosa is making a strong effort to have the Alabama Midland Railroad extended from Montgomery to that city, and stands ready to contribute funds to further the project. Such extension would pass through Chilton county and cross the E. T. V. & G. road at Maplesville.

A white woman was assaulted in her own store in Birmingham last week by a negro who knocked her in the head with a piece of railroad iron and left her for dead after robbing the cash-drawer. A white boy was shot and killed without provocation by a young companion in the same store two days later. We will not attempt to keep up with crimes committed in Birmingham. We mention these two as samples and think it will be just as well for our readers to imagine what the other crimes may be.

The Montgomery Advertiser has jumped "out of the frying pan into the fire" by refusing to support the Lawson election bill before the last legislature, and afterwards proposing a legislative basis for representation in the Democratic State Convention. The passage of the Lawson election bill would have settled this question of representation satisfactorily to white and black districts alike. Something in the order of the Australian ballot system seems the only solution of our dilemma, and all this "gabber" about statistics that are ten years out of date, and the miserable logic which they lead to is lamentably out of place.

Mr. Theo. Welch, the very efficient general freight agent of the L. & N. system, is very prominently mentioned for a position on the Inter-State Commerce Commission. If the South is to get this appointment the View would like very much to see Mr. Welch the appointee. It would be difficult to find a man better qualified or more capable of performing the duties of such a position. Mr. Welch is liberal and progressive in his views on public questions. He understands the question of transportation thoroughly, and is familiar with every detail of freight tariffs. While Mr. Welch is a Republican he has never been an offensive partisan, and this is the material the president seems inclined to select his appointees from.

The Clark County Democrat contains some sensible views on a subject that is just now being too freely agitated. The agitation should have been brought on while the Legislature was in session, and when an opportunity was at hand for a growing evil to be corrected. We cannot but endorse what the Democrat says and here quote its views:

The Montgomery Dispatch is of the opinion that if the Lawson bill had become a law through the action of the late legislature the difficulties in the matter of representation would have disappeared, and the apprehensions of Gen. Pettus and many others as to the future unity of the white people of our state and the consequent harmony and predominance of the good old Democratic party been removed. We think our contemporary takes the right view of the matter, and while it is our opinion that the enactment of said bill would have caused considerable dissension in our party at first, it would soon have passed away under an intelligent and patriotic review of the influences leading to its passage, and of the imminent perils to our state which it promised so surely to remove. We now see no hope of a pacific solution of the matter about which Gen. Pettus writes so earnestly except through the patriotism, intelligence and love of justice, which characterize the Democracy of the "Black Belt." These will doubtless be appealed to with increasing earnestness during the next twelve months. But, for the present, the golden opportunity for curing this trouble and of fortifying our party against the dangers of the future has passed.

An Act to Protect the Public Against Riots.

On the last day of the last month the governor approved an act passed by the legislature entitled "An Act for the Better Prevention of Mobs, Riots and Tumults."

The first section provides that "Whenever any mob, riot or tumult occurs in any city, town or village, all persons therein who sell intoxicating liquors, arms, ammunition, dynamite, or other explosive, shall immediately close their bar-rooms, saloons, shops, or other place where any of the business above mentioned are carried on, or who sells, barters, or gives away any of the articles mentioned, after knowing, or having good reason to believe, that a riot, mob, or tumult has occurred or is then going on, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall forfeit his license and forever thereafter be debarred from engaging in such business and may be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and may also be imprisoned for not more than one year, either or both."

Another section of this act confers the authority upon mayors of cities and intendants of towns and makes it their duty to issue proclamations requiring all places mentioned in the first section to be closed whenever any mob, riot or tumult has occurred, or there is reasonable cause to apprehend an outbreak thereof.

Section three of the act gives the authority to the commanding officer of troops called into active service upon such occasion to make and enforce an order requiring such places to be closed.

Section four prohibits the sale, giving or bartering of liquor to any officer or private while on duty.

Section five authorizes the sheriff to exercise the same authority in portions of his county that is given in section three to the mayors of cities and intendants of towns.

Birmingham has an experience which is most positive proof of the wisdom of an act of this kind.

A Strong Cause Strengthened.

EDITOR FARMER:—Saturday the 16th inst. was a happy day at good old Providence Church, situated in the northern part of the county.

It having been previously announced that the state lecturer of the Farmers' Alliance would lecture there on that day, the students of the school at that place had cleared off the vast and spacious grounds about the place, giving an air of a hearty welcome to all, and especially to Dr. Greer who at the appointed hour, 11 o'clock made his appearance, accompanied by our worthy and devoted county lecturer, the Rev. E. M. Honeycutt, who introduced the Dr. to the anxious crowd, and went into the church. A deep silence ensued, not even the yell of a baby was heard in the large audience.

The Dr. rose with all the dignity and earnestness of a great and good man whose mind and heart felt the weight and importance of the great cause he so ably represents, the Farmers' Alliance.

Long may he live to advocate the good cause.

He held that crowd as it spellbound about one hour and a half (I guess at the time) for I don't think there was a watch drawn during the time, so deeply impressed and interested, the audience, the usual cheering on similar occasions was out of place on this, deep thought, feeling, and appreciation reigned supreme.

The style of the speaker was lofty and dignified, his language chaste and captivating, his conclusion clear and logical, his allusions to enemies and opposers showed much respect and charity, his anecdotes few, but well chosen and beautifully illustrative of certain great moral truths. His arguments were driven well through and surely clinched with the proof. This man was wisely chosen by the State Alliance, and the only blunder it made, was that it did not call at least nine other men as nearly his equal as possible, to the work, for I think it is just simply impossible, for any one man to present the great truths, principles, needs and possibilities of the Alliance as Dr. Greer does to as many people so widely dispersed, in any reasonable time.

After the conclusion of the lecture, our county lecturer offered a few brief but very appropriate remarks by way of exhortation to loyalty to the cause, and to vigilance, perseverance and unyielding energy in its support.

I think his exhortation very timely. The conflict has just begun, the enemies have had such ample time to entrench, and to chose their own ground, that nothing but justice of our cause, combined and continued effort, controlled and directed by our best and wisest men aided by the power that [illegible] devils, can ever route them.

J. M. CUMMINGS.
Clear Creek, Ala.

Sound and Sensible Advice.

The farmers are organizing Alliances in every beat in Alabama and find it very advantageous and beneficial in many ways. One of their number has recently published some most sensible advice which we would commend to every member of each of the organizations. The words of wisdom and sound common sense, are condensed as follows:

Cut off every unnecessary expense. Abandon whiskey and tobacco. Buy cheap goods woven at our Southern factories, and have them made at home. Sow grain more largely, wheat enough for home consumption, oats and rye in abundance, pay more attention to your pastures, kill off dogs, and raise sheep, goats, cattle, hogs, horses, mules, and do not neglect the dairy, garden and orchard, nor any other industry or economy, however small or insignificant, that will supplement your table or your purse. Patronize home industries and encourage home enterprises, sustain your school and churches, draw the bond of union and co-operation closer and closer, and do not hesitate to take hold of anything honorable to sustain your freedom and independence.

When Marriage is a Failur

The Springfield Union says marriage is a failure:

When either of the parties mar ry for money.

When the lord of creation pay more for cigars than his better ha does for hosiery, boots and bonnet

When one of the parties engag in a business that is not approve by the other.

When both parties persist in a guing over a subject upon whic they never have and never c think alike.

When neither husband nor w takes a vacation.

When the vacations are tak by one side of the house only.

When a man attempts to tell h wife what style of bonnet she mu wear.

When a man's Christmas pr ents to his wife consist of boo jacks, shirts and gloves for himse

When the watchword is "Ea for himself."

When dinner is not ready at di ner time.

When "he" snores his loude while "she" kindles the fire.

When "father" takes half of th pie and leaves the other half f the one that made it and her eig children.

When the children are given th neck and back of the chicken.

When children are obliged clamor for their rights.

When the money that should g for a book goes for what only on side of the house knows anythin about.

When there is too much [illegible] key.

When politeness, fine [illegible] and kindly attentions are rese for company or visits abroad.

Lightning Growth of Our We tern World.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, in a article entitled "Old Times i California," in the March numbe of the North American Revie says:

"California from 1848 to 188 passed through all the phases civilization which England did the past thousand years. In 18 it was an outlying Mexican Pro ince. At that time there w not a shod horse in California, n a tavern, hotel, or even a comm wagon road. We travelled by tra on horse back, sleeping by th road-side, eating jerked meat or sh with our rifles. And now Cal fornia has better markets, mo convenient appurtenances for trav el than London, Paris, or Vienn and as good stores, factories a machine shops."

Chancery Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE

W. K. WELCH vs. S. E. WELCH.
Chancery at Clanton, Ala.

By virtue of a decree rendered by t Chancery Court sitting for Chil county, I, as Register of said Co will sell at public outcry, on Mon the 6th day of May, 1889, at the co house door in Clanton, between legal hours of sale, the following scribed real estate to-wit: The n of the n e ¼ of sec 3, township 21, r 14 east.

Terms of sale—one half cash, the mainder payable on the 30th day November, 1889, to be secured by n with two strong sureties.

W. R. STEWART, Regist
Clanton, Ala., March 25, 1889.

THOMAS FOSHEE,
(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE)
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,
feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

Southern Pacific Tea Company.
Importers and Jobbers of
Fine Coffees, Teas and Spices.
Fresh Roasted Coffee Daily. Also Coffee Roasted to order. Manufacturers of CAMPBELL'S BAKING POWDER.
Second Avenue, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Streets.
Birmingham, Alabama.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by A. E. Blu

R. TAYLOR'S
SURE
HILL CURE

BAINS & PORTER
(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY
[illegible] FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
☞ Fine Stock of Chas. Corley's Oils at Company's Prices.☜
P. O. BOX 578. June 20 y

SAM. H. HARRIS,
—DEALER IN—
WALL PAPER,
Paints, Oils, Glass, Mouldings,
AND PICTURE FRAMES.
Send for prices and samples of Wall Paper and Paints.
322 North 20th Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Competent Workmen sent to any part of the State.
[mal7-y]

GO TO BLANK BROS, LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 28, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:45 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:00 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:17 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:20 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:52 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Send us your job printing.

See notice of Register in Chancery.

Mrs. L. Nix, of Verbena, visi- d friends in Clanton Tuesday.

Miss Evie Phillips, of Montgom- y, is visiting relatives in our wn.

Mr. Ben Harrell, of Birming- m, visited relatives in Clanton e past week.

To-morrow is the day set for e sale of the Hammon property der mortgage.

Misses Lonie May Lane and ou Ponder gave the "devil" a asant call last Saturday.

A large party went out on a tur- y hunt last week. They re- ned minus the turkeys we hear.

v. W. B. Crumpton, secretary of Baptist Home Mission Board, l appointments to preach in Baptist Church at this place Tuesday morning and evening.

Messrs. J. P. Allen & Co., of nison, are at work erecting a -story store building in Clan- They propose opening a new k of goods in it when comple-

W. H. Burton whiledigging the er day found several pods of red per at a depth of five feet below urface. The pods were as well erved as if they had only been ging up in his house.

sewhere is published a weath- rop bulletin for the past week. se bulletins are sent to the weekly from Auburn, and will blished whenever they contain ers of interest and importantce rmers.

s Gamma Midleton, has gone Elmore to take charge of a l at that place. Miss Gam- an efficient and well equip- eacher and in her new field she be sure to win the plaudits pils and patrons alike. We her sucess.

Hand, the venerable and re- ed father of Messrs. L. J., J. d Dave Hand, of Jemison, on last Thursday. The Jemi- Masonic Lodge, of which he n an honored member, passed tions of respect to his mem- be published but they have t reached us.

Quarterly Meeting.

second quarterly meeting Methodist Church for Clan- d Verbena charge will con- at Clanton next Saturday aud y.

A Pleasing Sense

th and strength renewed, and of d comfort, follows the use of f Figs, as it acts in harmony ature to effectually cleanse the when costive or bilious. For 50 cent and $1 bottles by all druggists. july 19

Spring Goods.

dress goods now on sale at ces for cash. Shoes for trade now in. Groceries he year, the present is no on. Everything guaran- represented. Fair dealing prices is my plan for hold le, and my sales will prove e people are treated well. s a call.

Respectfully
W. L. SAMPEY.

State Agricultural Commissioner R. F. Kolb has written to Mr. J. M. Ponder, of Clanton, informing him that he thinks we have a good country here in Chilton and that if the people will unite and have some good literature prepared for advertising our section, he will have it distributed where it will do us some good in the way of inducing immigration into this county. Mr. Ponder approves of the Commissioner's suggestion, but says that as he is only one man he can't do much. He would be glad to see a meeting of the citizens of Clanton or of the county called for the purpose of taking some definite and satisfactory action. The village of Fort Payne Ala., has recently come into prominence as one of the growing cities of the State, due to the advertising which her citizens gave her by united action. The same can be said of Florence, in the northwestern part of the State. There are so many communities offering inducements to secure capital and immigration that those communities doing nothing in this way will not be heard of and will surely be left. It would prove a step in the right direction to act upon Mr. Ponder's and Capt. Kolb's suggestions.

To the Teachers.

CLANTON, ALA., Mar. 25, '89.

I am heartily in favor of having an institute in this county, and especially of having one in Clanton. We need an awakening up to our own interest and responsibility. We are all asleep in referance to the importance of a good school in our town. I will do all in my power for the success of the Institute. I cannot speak for our Superintendent, but know it will suit us better to have it on the 26th and 27th of April. We will as soon as possible have a program in this paper. Arrangements will be made for the accommodation of all teachers that may attend. We know all progressive teachers will attend, but we want all to come. We will try to make it pleasant as well as instructive to all. Make your arrangements so that you can come. Very respectfully,

A. J. SCOTT.

Cancer! Cancer!! Cancer!!!

All persons afflicted with this terrible disease, may now rejoice. I am coming to cure it, without any failure, unless you are dead when I arrive. I carry with me testimonials which will astonish all sufferers. *Cancer can be cured and I can prove it.* I make the following proposition, viz: Deposit the amount of my charges in any respectable bank, and if I do not cure you withdraw the deposit; if I cure you the same is to be paid to me. Is this not fair? I cannot believe that a cured patient can be ungrateful to his benefactor, hence the foregoing proposition. The question of cure is left with you.

Will be in Clanton on the 15th of April to remain a few weeks.

J. H. DANIEL,
Cancer Specialist.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

From the State Polytechnic Institue at Auburn, Ala., for the week ending March 23d, 1889:

The temperature for the week just closed was above the average, and the warm spring like weather was invigorating to all plant and animal life. The rain since the last bulletin came in excellent season, as the land was rapidly becoming dry and hard. The ample precipitation, however, has placed the land in excellent condition and all other weather influences have been as favorable as farmers could desire. Corn planting has been vigorously pushed and other farming interests have been greatly benefited by the favorable change in the weather. Fruit trees have burst forth into blossom with astonishing suddenness and their conditron is equally as far advanced as that of last spring.

P. H. MELL,
Director.

A country editor is one who reads newspapers, writes on any subject sticks type, folds papers and makes up mail, runs errands, saws wood, works in the garden, is blamed for a thousand other things that he never thought of, works hard all day, is subject to spring fever helps people into office who forget all about it afterwards, and frequently gets cheated out of his earnings. He puffs up and does more to build up a town than anybody else. the miser and fogy are benefited, yet they do not take this paper, but they will borrow it, and read it, and cuss the fool of an editor.—*Alabama Enquirer.*

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Providence Notes.

We live in the backwoods, but we would have our friends in the balance of the county to know that we are in the land of the living.

Our Wayback saw mill is doing a good business.

Mrs. Shaw is the happy mother of a 14 pound boy, which arrived last Friday. Brother Come filled his regular appointment here last Saturday and Sunday.

Coosa River Alliance is getting along finely.

Mr. Jonathan Calaway's sons are catching some fine fish just below Higgin's ferry. Go get your fish.

ALLRIGHT.

Maplesville Dots.

Farmers are staying so closely at home these days the merchants say there is no news from them.

The chirruping of little chickens is again heard giving the Methodist preachers visions of the good pies they may eat if the hawks do not get ahead of them.

It is supposed our new Methodist Church is indebted to Miss Ella Dudley for a beautiful lamp. It has likewise received the gift of a carpet, table cover and bible cushion from Mrs. Waterworth.

Some of the spry young men risked the breaking of their necks by putting our church bell in order.

We are glad to say our Sabbath school has "unhibernated" and we sincerely hope will keep in this condition until cold weather.

Our punctual pastor, Mr. Nobles kept his last appointment here.

Mr. Frank Kelley has again delighted his old friends with a flying visit.

Mr. Walker is now here in the interest of the Ala. Land and Immigration Co., looking after locations.

REVOLG.

Stanton Notes.

The hand of affliction has again been laid heavily upon our aged friends, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. McGee, in the death of their son Thomas, who died Thursday last in Tennessee, where he was engaged in business.

Our popular and beloved physician Dr. Little is able again to renew his practice after a dangerous and painful illness.

The Stanton Literary Society will give a dramatic performanse on the night of the 29th inst. A treat is in store and the community at large is invited.

Mr. Stephen's new residence is nearing completion and will be quite an attractive building. Our little town is growing slowly but surely.

Mr. Connel, of Selma, preached two able sermons Sunday morning and evening in our little church.

Our prayer meetings discuss a Biblical subject every Wednesday and Thursday nights, making the meetings very interesting and have brought out several orators before unknown to fame.

Our town was flooded the first of last week with agents of immigration societies. I hope they mean business.

The Stanton Institute will give a public exhibition on April 12th, at 7 o'clock p. m. Everybody invited.

It now looks like that if Mrs. Forte is removed from the Selma Post Office by President Harrison that our townsman Mr. J. R. McArthur will succeed her. Mr. McArthur is a good citizen and a very competent man for the place and while we would regret to see Mrs. Forte displaced there is no Republican we would prefer to Mr. McArthur. He was a gallant officer in the Federal army during the late war and we are not afraid of the soldiers who wore the blue in time of peace.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by druggists, 75 cts.
oct 11-y

HERBINE

After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.

Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky., says: "Have practiced medicine 18 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."

Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."

Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than Pills.

Its peculiar composition is such, that the [illegible] guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle.

It costs but [illegible] and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by

The Herbine Co.
[illegible] St. Louis, Mo.

mar 14-y

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Bring your job printing to this office.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Insure against accident. Weekly indemnity of $25 in the event of disabling injury from accident.

W. H. LAWRENCE,
Fire and Accident Ins. Agent, Clanton.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton, Ala.

For Sale!

Rice and Sweet Potato seed by L. A. Thornton.

Clanton, Ala., March 18, 1889.

BLOOD AND BRAIN.

Pure blood is what oils the machinery of life, eases every movement of the body, removes stiffness of the joints, drives out pain from the nerves, stimulates the brain, protects the liver and kidneys from irritation, enables physical exertion without fatigue, prolongs life, and makes men and women perfect in health and feature. Good blood and good brain are inseparable. Aim to keep the blood pure by using the only true blood remedy, B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm.)

Miss S. Tomlinson, Atlanta, Ga., says:

Rheumatism "For many years I have been afflicted with rheumatism combined with severe kidney troubles, indigestion and nervous prostration. Several physicians were employed and numerous patent medicines resorted to without benefit. At last I began the use of B. B. B., and its effect was like magic. Rheumatic pains ceased, my kidneys were relieved, and my constitution improved at once."

Z. T. Hallerton, Macon, Ga., writes:

Hot Springs "Three years ago I contracted a blood poison. I applied to a physician at once, and his treatment came near killing me. I employed an old physician and then went to Kentucky. I then went to Hot Springs and remained two months, but nothing seemed to cure me permanently, although temporary relief was given me. I returned home a ruined man physically, with but little prospect of ever getting well. I was persuaded to try B. B. B., and to my utter astonishment it quickly healed every ulcer."

W. C. McGaughey, Webb City, Ark., writes:

Bad Blood "I owe the comfort of my life to a use of B. B. B. I was troubled with blood poison for five or six years, and found no relief equal to that given by this valuable remedy."

Mrs. Emma Griffiths, Unitia, Tenn., writes:

Scrofula "The doctors said my boy twelve years old had scrofula. His knees were drawn up and joints were stiff, and for three years he had been unable to walk. One bottle of B. B. B. has done him so much good he can now walk, and his pain has ceased. Its action on my boy has been pronounced most wonderful." (5)

[sep27 cw 1y]

READ THIS!

I have removed my stock of

Confectioneries

—AND—

Fancy Groceries

into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.

Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

Harris & McCrary

—AT—

JEMISON, ALA.

Have just opened a new Stock of Goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

HARRIS & McCRARY.
oct 18-6

Assignee's Notice

C. T. Zimmerman of Verbena, Ala., having made an assignment to me for the benefit of his creditors, all persons having claims against the said Zimmerman are requested to present them, duly verified, to me without delay, and all persons indebted to said Zimmerman, are hereby notified that unless payment thereof is made to me by the 15th day of April, 1889, that I will proceed to collect the same by law.

J. G. FARLEY,
Assignee of C. T. Zimmerman.
Verbena, Ala., March 18, 1889.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of the power contained in a certain mortgage executed to me by B. F. Hammon and Sallie Hammon, on the 23d day of March, 1886, and duly recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, in book 14, of Mortgages, on page 747, I will on

Friday, the 29th day of March, 1889, proceed to sell at the courthouse at Clanton, Alabama, at auction for cash to the highest bidder, within the usual hours of sale, the property described in said mortgage to-wit: The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 22, range 13; and the south half of the southeast quarter of sec. 32, township 22, range 13; and the fractional part of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 22, range 13, lying east of Mulberry Creek, being the place on which said B. F. Hammon and Sallie Hammon now reside, and containing 180 acres, more or less, together with all appurtenances thereto belonging.

WOOLLEY & SONS,
Mortgagees.
[illegible]

A. E. BIVINGS,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS, AND Medicines, FAMILY Groceries, ETC.

Clanton, Alabama.

I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

CRELLIN & NALLS,

BOILER MAKERS.

Copper and Sheet Iron Workers

Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.

Saw Mill Work a Specialty.

☞ AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE, ☜

Birmingham, Ala.

mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.

(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.,)

—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.

oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.

MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS

Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery

OF ALL KINDS.

MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.

☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜

nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.

Lyman & Stone.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Blank Books, Letter Presses,

PRINTERS' STOCK.

Fine Stationery a Specialty.

2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,

Steam Printers and Binders,

1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

dec5 ay

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Bogacki & McDonald,

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door Glass, Paints and Oils, Artists' Materials, Pictures and Frames, Window Shades.

119 COMMERCE STREET, Wholesale Street,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

A. M. RAMBO,

DENTIST,

VERBENA, ALA.

Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.

[feb 14 3]

Clanton High School

Will be opened on the first Monday in September and will continue nine scholastic months. The session will be divided into two terms. The first ending Friday before the first Monday in February, and the second will begin on the following Monday and will end with May. We will thoroughly prepare young men and ladies for college or give them a certificate of graduation. We expect to be assisted by an accomplished lady. Patronage is earnestly desired. Very Respectfully,

aug16 A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

S. P. TRESSLAR,

Photographer,

10 COURT SQUARE,

Montgomery.

Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on Watch dials.

Portraits in Crayon, Pastle, India Ink and Water Colors.

All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.

☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜

Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.

[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD

THE LEADING

PHOTOGRAPHER,

—OF—

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE

(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)

Photographs of All Kinds Work Done in the

BEST STYLE.

Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

M. ISRAEL,

Leading Tailor.

1916 First Ave., Down Stairs.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Keeps constantly in stock a full line of

Elegant Goods.

ready to be made up in the latest style and with the best workmanship. Perfect fit and entire satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a trial. [mar 24-y

REDINGTON

Photographer

Portraits in

Crayon, Pastel, Water COLORS AND

INDIA INK

of the Highest artistic merit.

2003 and 2005 Second Ave.

Branch of 1915 Sec. Avenue,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

PISO'S CURE FOR

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best

Cough Medicine.

If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

CONSUMPTION

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased [illegible] of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.

The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.

Easy and pleasant to use.

Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

nov22-y

ALLEGER'S

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

FROM $85, to $35.

This Elegant Parlor Organ style 79 containing 4 sets [illegible] stops, [illegible] and Book free. For only $35.00. With stool and book [illegible]. "Warranted for 6 years."

[illegible]

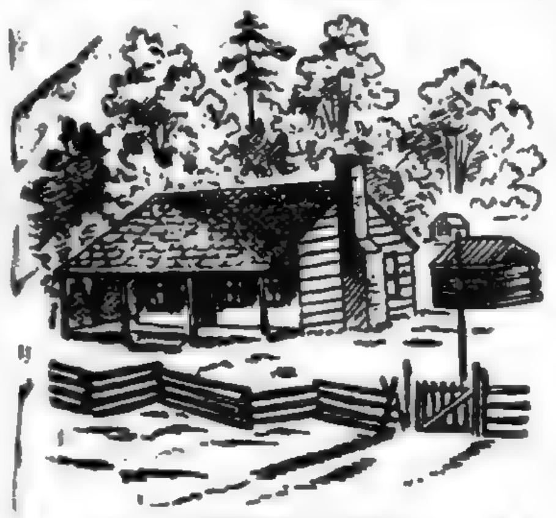
INDIAN NATION.

A GLIMPSE AT LIFE ON THE RED MAN'S RESERVATION.

Through Forests and Jungles that Swarm with Chickasaws and Seminoles—A Territorial Deputy Marshal.

A New York *Sun* correspondent recently accepted the invitation of Colonel Elias Boudinot, the most famous of all the Indian Territory's citizens, to drive him as far into the country as a journey by daylight would take him. Colonel Boudinot is an Indian. His father was one of the original Cherokees who were transported to the Territory in President Jackson's time, when that usually wise old patriot said they would be undisturbed while grass grew and water ran. The Colonel's mother was a New England woman. His father was massacred while the Colonel was a boy.

The Colonel ordered a team harnessed up, and drove through the town to the Poteau River. On its near bank he clapped one hand to his mouth and uttered a shrill cry. A man in shirt and trousers stepped out of the brush on the further bank, leaped into a scow that rested on the mud, and, catching hold of a rope stretched across the river, pulled the flat boat over in front of the hoofs of the Colonel's horses. They were driven on the boat, and it was pulled over into the Territory. Then began a never-to-be-forgotten ride. The soil was black bottom land between the Arkansas and Poteau, richer than we know of on the Atlantic coast. The air was laden with the odor of the wild grape and the scent of a thousand wild flowers. It was filled with flying feathers, like snowflakes, from the cottonwood trees that reared their immense trunks on every side. Scattered among these forest giants were hackberry, pecan, walnut and willow trees, and the road was embowered by them. In the blue sky over the open fields great buzzards flew in lazy circles, and among the boughs were a myriad of song-birds. The wild grape vines hung in loops as thick as a man's arm from the lowest boughs of the trees, flowers blossomed by the roadside, and the foliage and brush were wondrously green. The mud of the road was black, and the horses disturbed many of the razor-backed pigs and hogs that seemed as common and wild as the birds and the trees. Presently cultivated fields came in view. They were cotton plantations, with the young plants in close rows, and suggesting garden beans in appearance.



A CHOCTAW CABIN.

The fields were always on the left hand side, the Arkansas River on the right, gleaming through the forest and jungle between it and the road. At times the passengers saw cabins on the wooded side—the most crazy, gaping, shabby, tumble-down places imaginable. One of them had a wooden chimney, and, in spite of that, the smoke of the household fire was pouring out of the door. Each time a cabin was seen the reporter asked the Colonel who lived in it. These were his answers; or, at least, a few of them: "A squatter; poor white;" "a negro family, with a lot of children that make a dollar or two a day in the cotton picking season;" "an Irishman, farm hand for some one who leases one of these bottom farms;" "a vagrant colored family." By and by a tidy cabin, characteristic of the Arkansas country on the other side of the river was passed, then another, and then another. "Those are the houses of men who work these farms. Some lease the farms and others are hired by the lessees." Miles were passed in this way. At one time a tent was seen on the river bank. "That is a fisherman's home," said the Colonel. Again people began to be passed on the road, men and women on horseback going toward or coming from Fort Smith. They were white people.

"For goodness' sake!" we exclaimed. "are there no Indians in Indian Territory?"

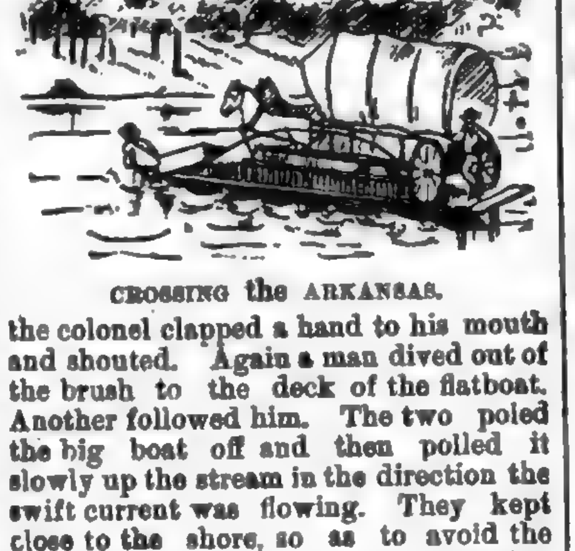
"Not so very many," the Colonel replied. "I think I see an Indian's house over there across the river. There are Indian houses every here and there, though just here this bottom land is so valuable that the whites are even more numerous than elsewhere. In the good farming country along the railroads and in the villages the conditions are about as you see them here. The whites work the Indian lands either because they have married Indians, or are lessees, or are hired hands. The pure Indians, who do not take kindly to education or labor, or intermarriage with the whites, are to be found in the interior living by themselves in the woods and up the creeks."

AN INDIAN WOMAN.

During the long ride the only Indians who were seen were some lads on horseback, and a man and woman also on horseback, the latter with her baby on her knee. The reporter would never have known these were Indians had not the Colonel told him so.

"In five out of seven cases," said the Colonel, "the educated young Indian sees that land is the basis of wealth. He notes how high it is in the States, and how prosperous are those who till it wisely in the Territory. He claims a piece, gets some stock and a nice horse or two, and marries an Indian girl who has been to school in the States, or a white girl in St. Louis, Little Rock, or some other place. The Indians have good schools, and from these schools the smartest boys and girls are sent to institutions for learning in the States. Often their parents send others. The Indian is a quick and an apt scholar. When I taught school I was amazed to and that full-breed indian boys who could not understand any English could read it by the page and entirely correctly. But the race is fading. Worthless and greedy white men see the chance the Territory offers. Here is rich land that pays no taxes to be had for the marrying of an Indian girl, and they seize the chance to get it."

One delightful adventure awaited the colonel and his charge on the journey. The Arkansas was to be crossed. It was greatly swollen and running rapidly. The bank was reached at the ferry by Colonel Watts's house. No rope could be used there because steamboats navigate the stream. The flatboat with its bent rods of iron at the side, curving over a rude fencing of narrow boards, was seen moored in the mud a quarter of a mile away on the farther shore. Again the colonel clapped a hand to his mouth and shouted. Again a man dived out of the brush to the deck of the flatboat. Another followed him. The two poled the big boat off and then polled it slowly up the stream in the direction the swift current was flowing. They kept close to the shore, so as to avoid the worst of the current. It was a blazing hot day and the labor required was excessive. Up the stream the flatboat was poled, and then it was pushed out into the current. Great oars made of whole boards were seized, and the two men rowed with desperate force and energy. They miscalculated the swiftness of the current, and landed a quarter of a mile from the colonel's team.



CROSSING THE ARKANSAS.

"What are they going to charge for all this?" the reporter asked.

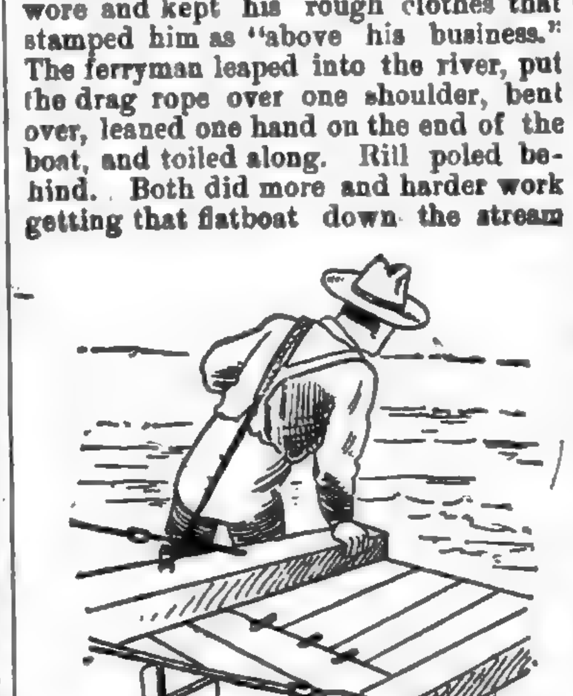
"A quarter," the colonel replied; that's the fare."

"Allow me to pay it," said the reporter. "I have never had $10 worth for a quarter, and want to realize how it feels."

"You have not seen the worst," the colonel replied. "We have not started yet, and when we get over the river we have got to come back."

The boatmen poled tediously up to the bar, in front of which the carriage was standing, and with great effort got the boat in position to receive its freight.

"Now Bill," said the chief ferryman, "let's get out and pull the boat down stream a ways till we think she'll fetch about right on the other shore." Bill did not get out. He was an odd hand, and had an air of neatness the way he wore and kept his rough clothes that stamped him as "above his business." The ferryman leaped into the river, put the drag rope over one shoulder, bent over, leaned one hand on the end of the boat, and toiled along. Bill poled behind. Both did more and harder work getting that flatboat down the stream than all the ferry hands in New York performed that day, all put together. Finally the ferryman leaped aboard and poled the boat out into the stream. Then both seized their oars, the great scow shot up the stream, and they inclined its course toward the further shore. When the landing was made the entire operation had consumed just half an hour.



ALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

On the way back there was a sound of crunching sticks and pattering hoofs, and suddenly into full view around a turn in the road came a deputy marshal in full regalia. Great rose spurs were upon his boot heels. A belt of cartridges encircled his waist, with its holster showing the butt of a big Colt's revolver. A carbine was swung, stock upward, on one side of the horse's neck, and near it hung the coiled lariat of a cowboy. He was one of the thirty or forty deputies in the employ of the court, and was bound to make an arrest.

There are 2[illegible],000 Cherokees, 5000 Choctaws, 5000 Chickasaws, and from 2000 to 3000 Seminoles in the Territory. The Creeks number 8000 to 10,000 souls, but it is thought about half of these are negroes. Owing to prejudice among the Cherokees and Choctaws there are fewer negroes in those nations. The Territory has more railroads than any who have not studied the subject would believe. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas, part of Gould's Missouri Pacific line, runs through the northeast corner, through the Cherokee Creek, Choctaw, and part of the Chickasaw Nations. There is a fifty-mile bit of road from Fort Smith, Ark., to Moskogee in the Creek Nation, entirely traversing the Cherokee country. The Atlantic and Pacific road has got the right of way, and has made its survey straight across the Territory. A branch of the Rock Island system crosses the Territory, and a branch of the Southern Kansas route runs across the northeast corner. Diagonally across the State is projected the Dennison and Wachita Valley road, part of the 'Frisco system. This last Congress has passed bills giving the right of way to six or seven other roads.

An official who has spent the best years of his life in dealing with the crimes and the people of Indian Territory talked freely about the condition of things there. He said:

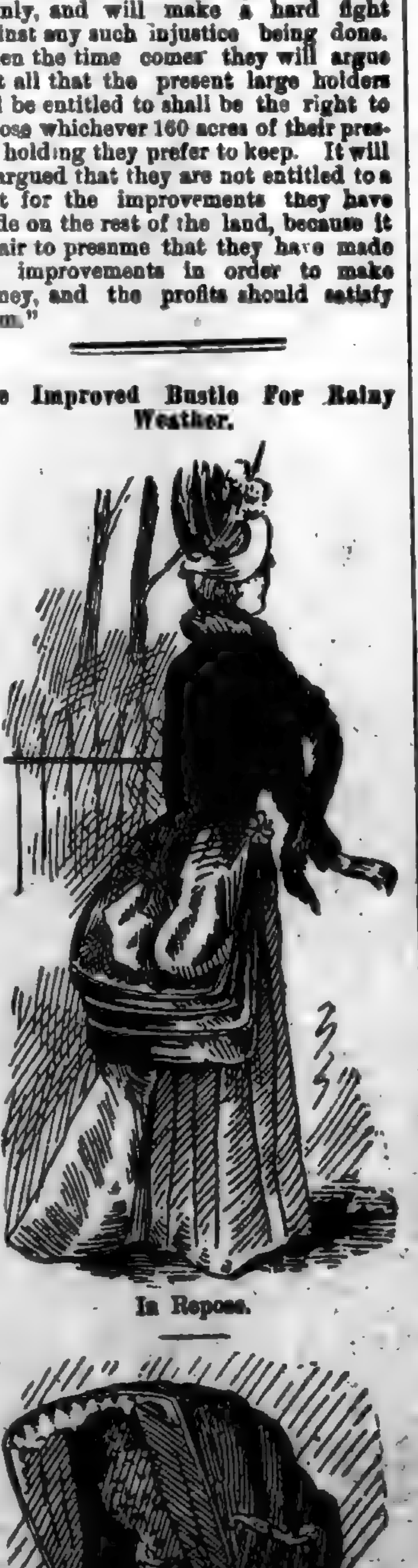
"The end of the present political condition of the Indian Territory is not far off. I look for it within ten years. The railroads, the great number of white men, and the peculiar conditions existing there are hastening a solution of the problem. I find on talking with the principal men among the Indians that they agree with me. The railroads get no grant, but the employes are allowed to settle on the right of way. The towns are full of white men without rights, and in such numbers as to be undisturbed, and to possess privileges that no one disputes.

"The manner in which the soil is worked is most peculiar, and forms one of the greatest abuses and one of the strongest agencies for the overthrow of the Indian supremacy. The fact that the land is rich and valuable, taken in conjunction with the fact that the Indian does not like to work, has naturally brought about a condition in which the whites do the work and take a large share of the profit and give the Indians the rest. Under the law no Indian can sell or rent his property, but he evades the law very easily. He turns his property over to a white man by pretending to hire him as a farm laborer. The white man, to all intents and purposes, becomes the farmer and manages the farm, and yet is registered under the Indian law as a mere farm hand hired by the land holder. The plan of renting is called the third and fourth system, the white man paying the Indian one-third of the yield of corn or a fourth of the yield of cotton.

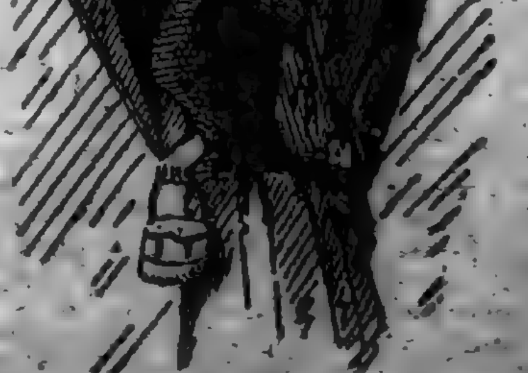
"This evasion of the law that brings whites in to operate the farms, the intermarriage of whites among the Indians by which the whites become entitled to a full citizen's share of the land as if they were Indians, are all weakening the Indian hold upon his own territory, and tending to bring the present system to an end. What then? That is a serious and peculiar question. An evil of great magnitudes has been allowed to grow up in the Territory. Enterprising Indians, half-breeds, and whites who got full rights by marrying squaws, have done what you or I would do under the law—accumulated large holdings. Many have eight thousand to ten thousand, or even twenty thousand acres in their claims. The law says that a man belonging to any of the nations may preempt a quarter of a mile around his cabin. The enterprising man takes that quarter of a mile, goes a quarter of a mile further on and takes another claim, and so gets all the land that he could improve and till. There are large holdings of this kind all through the Five Nations, and this condition will be used to work a great injustice to the poor Indian, who has not been so greedy. When the change comes and the land is divided it will not do to give these men these thousands of acres, leaving little or none for the rest. They will not expect it. But suppose the plan that obtains when the Territory shall change this form should be the wisest one. That would be to give every Indian (or white man possessing an Indian's right by marriage) a homestead lot of 160 acres, and then to sell all the rest and create a fund, the interest of which would go to support the Indian schools, the sick and the needy. These men who have been getting rich on large farms will, when that time comes, pick out the best parts of their farms and demand pay for the improvements they have made on the rest. They will want as much money as there is in the whole fund coming from the sale of the extra lands. They will rob the poor Indian of every dollar if they can. True friends of the Indian, of which Judge Parker is one, foresee this juncture very plainly, and will make a hard fight against any such injustice being done. When the time comes they will argue that all that the present large holders will be entitled to shall be the right to choose whichever 160 acres of their present holding they prefer to keep. It will be argued that they are not entitled to a cent for the improvements they have made on the rest of the land, because it is fair to presume that they have made the improvements in order to make money, and the profits should satisfy them."

A DEPUTY MARSHAL.

The Improved Bustle For Rainy Weather.



In Repose.



In Action.

—*Texas Siftings.*

He Wanted a Brief Courtship.

At the Seaside.—Dorothy—"But, Herman, I can't answer you now, I—I—Give me time to think before I reply."

Herman (with rapturous passion)—"Certainly, my own angel. But don't make it too long, because it costs me $5 a day at this beastly hotel."—*Washington Critic.*

A POINTER.

As every reader of this paper knows, it has become one of the fine arts to write attractive and interesting advertisements—especially medical ones.

Now it seems to us that if, for instance, the world-wide advertisers of Warner's Safe Remedies would adopt a style whereby they could work in a startling story of, say—wolves, we believe the immense sales of their medicines could be still more largely increased. We give them the benefit of the idea at any event. Let us commence like this:

Patter! Patter! Patter!

There it is again. It is not fifty yards from where he last halted. The steps are too light for those of an Indian. A grizzly would rush upon its victim with a roar of defiance and anger. A panther would hurl himself through thirty feet of space, with a scream to unnerve the hardiest hunter. "Wolves," whispers the hunter, as a howl suddenly bursts upon his ear.

Wolves! the gaunt grizzly wolves of the foothills—thin and poor and hungry and savage—the legs tireless—the mouth full of teeth which crack the shoulder-bone of a buffalo. He can see their dark forms flitting from point to point—the patter of their feet upon the parched grass proves that he is surrounded—yet no more in danger and no more effectually surrounded than he who trifles with the symptoms of kidney disease. And you, reader, know whether you are a victim to its insidious encroachment. If your back aches, if your eyesight is failing, if your appetite is fickle, if your urine is not clear and of a pale straw color, do not hesitate on the prairie of danger, but flee to the nearest haven of safety, and resort to the only known cure for kidney and liver troubles, Warner's Safe Cure. It is a duty you owe, not only to yourself, but to your family and society at large.

Delays are dangerous.

Had the traveler not been overtaken in the night, and unarmed, the wolves would have had no terrors for him. We warn you just now, in broad daylight, before the wolves of disease sink their poisoned fangs deeply into your flesh and the night of death settles down upon you, to stop your ears to prejudice and bigotry, and to fly to safety through the means we have pointed out.

A Real Hero.

In all his service to the Confederacy, Capt. Dawson, of the News and Courier Charleston, S. C., so recently murdered by Dr. McDow, distinguished himself by his bravery and devotion to duty, however arduous and severe. In the camp and on the tented field he was genial and companionable, and in the line he was always at his post. He had no property interests at stake; he was not fighting for his own country, his native land; he was doing his duty as a liberty-loving English citizen, fighting for a cause he thought to be just, and for which he was ready to sacrifice his life. His unselfish love of the Southern cause, and noble conduct in the face of his foe, entitles him to the most unqualified praise. Capt. Dawson was one of the men who "went into the War and stayed there." He took part in the following battles: Mechanicsville, Second Manasses, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania C. H., North side James River, 1864; Valley of Virginia, 1864; Five Forks. He was wounded at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862; at Harrisonburg, Va., 1864; at Five Forks, March 31, 1865. He was taken prisoner of war near Williamsport, Va., on September 14, 1862, and released on parole in October, 1862. He surrendered at the close of the War, and was paroled in May, 1865. A more gallant exhibit it would be hard to make up. Such men live in history. In order to show what estimate was placed upon Capt. Dawson by the Confederate generals, it may not be out of place to refer to certain letters of recommendation given to him when he made application for admission into the Charleston "Survivors' Association," in 1869. These letters are signed by Commodore Pegram, Gens. Longstreet, R. H. Anderson and Fitzhugh Lee, and all agree in saying that "he was a brave soldier and an efficient officer."

Telegraphic Competition.

The Southern Atlantic Telegraph Co., of Baltimore City, has been incorporated by Joseph R. Foard, J. Glenn Pitts and George Blakistone, of Baltimore, and Edward C. Platt and Hiram Smith, of New York. The capital stock of the company is $50,000, divided into five hundred shares of $100 each, and the incorporators are named as directors for the first year. The company's articles of incorporation state that the object is the transaction of a general telegraph business in the state of Maryland, but in reality it aims far beyond this, and is national in its scope. It is said that the new company is to form a link in the Mackay-Bennett Postal Telegraph and Cable Co. system, and is for the purpose of purchasing and owning the lines of that system in Maryland, which are now only leased. The scheme embraces an amalgamation with the Southern Telegraph Co. of Virginia, the Southern Telegraph Co. of North Carolina, and the Southern Atlantic Telegraph Co., whereby lines of wire may be secured extending to New Orleans and covering the entire South and Southwest. This entire system is to be controlled by the Mackay-Bennett management, which already has the North and West well covered by its lines. The new combination promises to be a strong rival of the Western Union, and the aim is understood to be to compete with that company at every point, both in domestic and foreign telegraphy.

New Election Laws.

A bill completely changing the election laws of Arkansas has passed the Senate of that state, and is pretty certain to pass the House and become a law. It creates a board of election commissioners, comprising the governor, auditor and secretary of state, who are empowered to select three commissioners in each county, who, in turn, select judges of election in each township or precinct. Heretofore, the county judge has appointed election judges. The polls will be open form 8 A. M. until sundown. A poll-tax receipt is made a primary qualification for an otherwise legal voter. Voting is to be by secret ballot, and no one is to be allowed in the room where the election is being held except the judges, clerks and sheriff. As soon as the polls close the judges are to count the votes, and they are not to separate or to remove the box until the count is made. The penalty prescribed for stealing a ballot-box is imprisonment in State prison for not less than five nor more than fifteen years. The election judge who shall surrender any duplicate poll book showing the list of poll-tax voters within one year from a general election is subject to a fine of $500.

A Corn Palace.

The management of the Paris Exposition have set apart space free of charge for the proposed American exhibit of Indian corn. The intention is to build a handsome corn palace in which the different kinds of corn will be exhibited. American cooks in attendance will prepare corn for food in all the various ways known to the American housewife, and samples will be freely distributed to all who visit the exhibit. The promoters of this display believe it will prepare the way for a greatly increased demand for the American cereal in European markets.

Ruled Them Out.

The fact that Harding Post, G. A. R., Department of Missouri, did not attend the funeral of Comrade Frank Runge, has caused considerable comment in North St. Louis. Had the remains been interred in Calvary Cemetery, an explanation could have been found in the well-known interdiction of secret societies by some ecclesiastics of the Catholic Church. But the body was borne to a Lutheran burying ground. Mr. Runge, who had been a member of Harding Post since its organization, died. The members of the post met and resolved to attend the funeral in a body. All arrangements were completed, and pall-bearers appointed to carry the dead comrade to his last resting place, but when the commander of the post and several others called upon the family to inform them of the arrangements that had been made, they were informed that the post could not carry out its plans. Relatives of the deceased told them that the rules and regulations of the Lutheran, or Saxon Cemetery, would not allow secret societies to enter, and that if they intended to attend the funeral, they should discard their regalia. The members would not submit to this, but went through their customary ceremony at the residence, and allowed the funeral to proceed without them. One of the directors of the cemetery added: "I would not consider the G. A. R. a secret society, and cannot see why they should not be permitted to enter with their regalia to conduct the obsequies."—*Globe Democrat.*

The Last Sleep.

While the friends and relatives of Thomas Reynolds, of the Standard theater of New York, were assembled at his home awaiting the beginning of the funeral services of his wife, his 4-year-old little daughter Maggie tip-toed to the coffin, and bending over it, whispered: "Mamma, dere's lots of nice people here. Dit up and see them." No answer coming to her, she turned and said to the listeners: "My mamma is very sleepy, and I know she's sorry not to see you all, but I'll tell her." Then wondering that they too made no answer, and alarmed by the tears she saw on every cheek, she ran crying to her father.

How to Enjoy Life.

It is an acknowledged fact that irritation and inflammation of the mucous membrane, producing both urinary and nasal catarrh, is caused by an unhealthy condition of the blood, and that this condition of the blood will eventually undermine the strongest constitution and weaken every function of the body. Owing to the composition and ingredients of B. B. B., it is safely recommended, and has proven itself an unfailing cure for painful periods, bearing down pains, constitutional headaches, nervousness, hysteria, leucorrhoea or whites, excessive or scanty menstruation, unnatural fatigue, general weakness, indigestion, pimples, etc., so commonly characteristic of invalid ladies. Do not fail to try it, that you may be better able to enjoy life by regaining perfect health.

Western Kentucky is overrun with lung disease that is devastating whole counties.

The complicated diseases brought on by intense study, thought, care, anxiety, etc., are often of the most serious nature. Heed such symptoms as loss of memory, universal lassitude, heart disease, kidney complaints, liver troubles and a general breaking down of health and strength. When thus afflicted, when the least exertion causes great fatigue, when life seems a burden, use the reliable strengthening tonic, Brown's Iron Bitters. It will afford you sure relief.

The new American cabinet is spoken of with unfeigned regret by all the English Liberals.

For Rickets, Marasmus, and Wasting Disorders of Children,

SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequaled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing and have been more than pleased with the results, as in every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York.

Nearly all the roses that New York belles wear are raised in Madison, N. J.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Obstinate Indigestion.

Obstinate cases of indgestion, constipation, piles, or liver complaint, are easily cured by a few Hamburg Figs, as may be proved at small cost. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

NOTHING so completely robs confinement of the pain and suffering attending it as the use of The Mother's Friend. Sold by druggists.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

It Made Mother Strong

"My mother has been using PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND for nervous prostration, accompanied by melancholia, etc., and it has done her a world of good. It is the only medicine that strengthens the nerves.'
G. H. BEERS,
Orbisonia,
Pa.

"I am in my 84th year. Have been afflicted in several ways—could not sleep, had no appetite, no courage, low spirits. I commenced using Paine's Celery Compound, and felt relief from the third day after using it. I now have a good appetite and can sleep well. My spirits and courage are almost like those of a young man."
S. C. KINKAID, D. D., Gonzales, La.

Paine's Celery Compound

Strengthens and builds up the old, and cures their infirmities. Rheumatism, indigestion and nervousness yield quickly to the curative power of Paine's Celery Compound.

A Perfect Tonic and Invigorator, it GIVES NEW LIFE.

"I am now 69 years old and have tried several remedies, but none had any effect until I used Paine's Celery Compound. I feel entirely different for the short time I have used it. I can walk nearly straight, sleep sound and well, and feel as though there was new life and energy coming into my whole system."
H. MYLIUS, Cleveland, Tenn.

Paine's Celery Compound is of unequaled value to women. It strengthens the nerves, regulates the kidneys, and has wonderful power in curing the painful diseases with which women so often silently suffer.

$1 per bottle. Six for $5. At Druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.

DIAMOND DYES True to Name and Color. Nothing can Equal Them.

YOUR BABY will be rosy, plump and merry if given LACTATED FOOD.

For months I suffered from a very severe cold in the head. Ely's Cream Balm has worked like magic in its cure after one [illegible]. I feel grateful [illegible] it has done for me. [illegible], 119 [illegible] Street, New York.

Makes the Weak Strong

If you are run down, or have that tired feeling as a result of overwork or the effect of the changing season, you should take that best of all tonics and blood purifiers, Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach, rouses the torpid liver and kidneys, creates an appetite and builds up the system. Thousands who have taken it with benefit, testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla "makes the weak strong."

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of blood poison, gave me a noble appetite, overcame headache and dizziness, so that now I am able to work again." [illegible], [illegible] Church St., Lowell, Mass.

"I have taken [illegible] bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and consider it the best blood purifier I have ever taken. It builds me up, makes me sleep better, gives me a good appetite and improves my health generally." MRS. A. F. [illegible], Portland, Me.

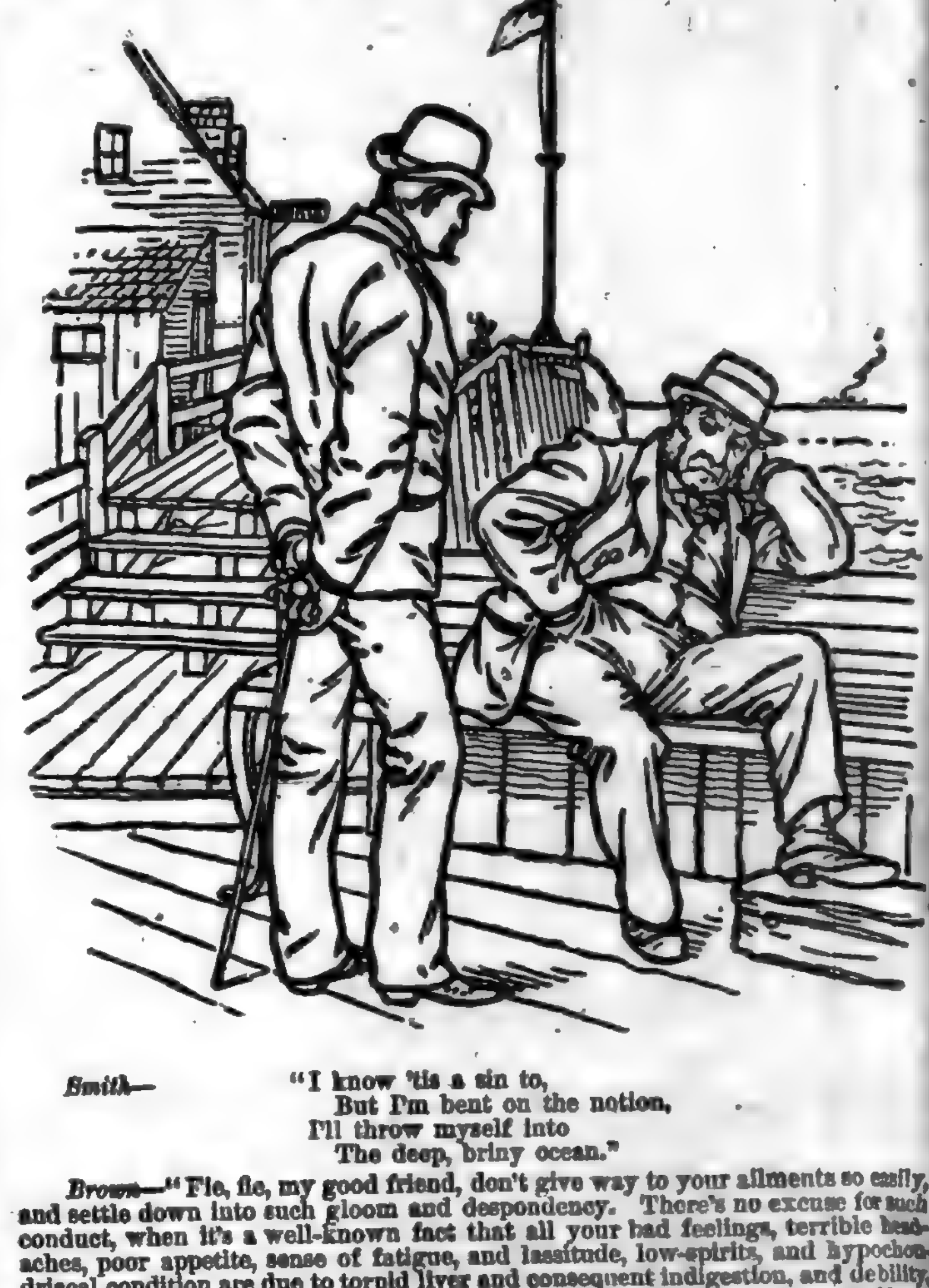
"I have been troubled for many years with violent headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I am almost wholly cured. I earnestly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who suffer with headache." MRS. E. [illegible], Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

N. B. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar



Smith—
"I know 'tis a sin to,
But I'm bent on the notion,
I'll throw myself into
The deep, briny ocean."

Brown—"Fie, fie, my good friend, don't give way to your ailments so easily, and settle down into such gloom and despondency. There's no excuse for such conduct, when it's a well-known fact that all your bad feelings, terrible headaches, poor appetite, sense of fatigue, and lassitude, low-spirits, and hypochondriacal condition are due to torpid liver and consequent indigestion, and debility, which will all give way and disappear, as the dew before the morning sun, if you but make use of that world-famed anti-bilious, tonic medicine known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is guaranteed to benefit or cure in all diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be refunded. It cured me when I was in a much worse condition than you are, and if you will only try it, you will soon be singing—
"But my spirit shall wander
Through gay coral bowers,
And frisk with the mermaids
It shall, by the Powers!"

Copyright, 1888, by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD no matter of how long standing, is permanently cured by DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. 50 cents, by druggists.

S.S.S.

In 1883 I contracted Blood Poison of bad type, and was treated with mercury, potash and sarsaparilla mixtures, growing worse all the time. I took 7 small bottles S. S. S. which cured me entirely, and no sign of the dreadful disease has returned.
J. C. NANCE,
Jan. 10, '89. Hobbyville, Ind.

My little niece had white swelling to such an extent that she was confined to the bed for a long time. More than 20 pieces of bone came out of her leg, and the doctors said amputation was the only remedy to save her life. I refused the operation and put her on S.S.S. and she is now up and active and in as good health as any child. MISS ANNIE GEESLING.
Feb. 11, '89. Columbus, Ga.

Book on Blood Diseases sent free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

DIAMOND VERA-CURA FOR DYSPEPSIA.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND ALL Stomach Troubles Arising Therefrom.

Your Druggist or General Dealer will get Vera-Cura for you if not already in stock, or it will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md.

MOTHERS' FRIEND MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.

BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.
5 Ton Wagon Scales,
Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for
$60.
Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

SENT FREE!
Every reader of this paper, who expects to buy
A WATCH,
send for new Illustrated Catalogue for 1889, which we send Free.
J. P. STEVENS & BRO., Jewelers,
47 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.

$160 FARMERS SAW MILL. [illegible]
Also Hench's Improved Circular Saw Mill With Universal Log Beam Rectilinear Simultaneous Set Work and Double Eccentric Friction Feed. Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C. Write for circulars.

ANTI-DYSPEPTINE.
The most successful and certain cure for DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, NAUSEA, CONSTIPATION and SICK HEADACHE. Insist on your Druggist getting it for you, or send $1 to the manufacturers.
The PRIVATE FORMULA CO., Lebanon, Ohio.

FLORIDA! Free Information.
For map, State bulletin, pamphlet and sample Weekly, "South Florida Progress," send 4c. postage. "Florida Facts," 72 pages, [illegible]. [illegible], Franklin St., N. Y.

CHOLERA PROOF, OR Ohio Improved Chester Hogs. [illegible]
The L. B. Silver Co., Cleveland, O.

BEST ON EARTH for Farm and Household. Words of Praise and Terms to Agents free. Guaranteed to please. J. W. Billington, [illegible] Dryades St., New Orleans, La.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34; round, 14 Pills.

[illegible]

PEERLESS DYES Are the Best.

KID GLOVES FREE
10,000 PAIRS GIVEN AWAY

Every lady has heard of, even though she may not have worn the famous "Foster" Kid Glove. The "Foster" is one of the best brands of kid gloves manufactured, and the grade we offer retails everywhere from $1.25 to $1.50 per pair, and in some places at higher prices. A good black kid glove is always stylish and is a necessity to every lady, young or old, and every one who answers this advertisement may secure a pair Free.

"The Ladies' Bazar" is a mammoth eight page paper, with a national reputation as one of the best family papers published. Every number is full of good things to interest and amuse the home circle. Our premium offers lead all in value; we want 100,000 subscribers, and take this way to get them. This advertisement will appear but once, and those who want to secure a pair of these gloves without cost, must act quickly. State size of gloves wanted. To every person who will answer this advertisement, and send 35 cents, postal note or stamps, to help pay postage, etc., we will send "The Ladies' Bazar," one year free. This astounding offer is made to place our paper in new homes, and unless you act at once, this chance will be gone forever. Address
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W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

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THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Moonlight Ride."

TEXT: *"Then I went up in the night by the brook, and viewed the wall and turned back, and entered by the gate of the valley, and so returned."*—Nehemiah ii., 15.

A dead city is more suggestive than a living city—past Rome than present Rome—ruins rather than newly frescoed cathedral. But the best time to visit a ruin is by moonlight. The Coliseum is far more fascinating to the traveler after sundown than before. You may stand by daylight amid the monastic ruins of Melrose Abbey, and study shafted oriel, and rosetted stone and mullion, but they throw their strongest witchery by moonlight. Some of you remember what the enchanter of Scotland said in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel:"

> Wouldst thou view fair Melrose aright,
> Go visit it by the pale moonlight.

Washington Irving describes the Andalusian moonlight upon the Alhambra ruins as amounting to an enchantment. My text presents you Jerusalem in ruins. The tower down. The gates down. The walls down. Everything down. Nehemiah on horseback, by moonlight looking upon the ruins. While he rides, there are some friends on foot going with him, for they do not want the many horses to disturb the suspicions of the people. These people do no know the secret of Nehemiah's heart, but they are going as a sort of body guard. I hear the clicking hoof of the horse on which Nehemiah rides, as he guides it this way and that, into this gate and out of that, winding through that gate amid the debris of once great Jerusalem. Now the horse comes to a dead halt at the tumbled masonry where he cannot pass. Now he shies off at the charred timbers. Now he comes along where the water under the moonlight flashes from the mouth of the brazen dragon after which the gate was named. Heavy hearted Nehemiah! Riding in and out, now by his old home desolated, now by the defaced temple, now amid the scars of the city that had gone down under battering ram and conflagration. The escorting party knows not what Nehemiah means. Is he getting crazy? Have his own personal sorrows, added to the sorrows of the nation, unbalanced his intellect? Still the midnight exploration goes on. Nehemiah on horseback rides through the fish gate, by the tower of the furnaces, by the King's pool, by the dragon well, in and out, in and out, until the midnight ride is completed, and Nehemiah dismounts from his horse, and to the amazed and confounded and incredulous body guard, declares the dead secret of his heart when he says: "Come, now, let us build Jerusalem." "What, Nehemiah, have you any money?" "No." "Have you any kingly authority?" "No." "Have you any eloquence?" "No." Yet that midnight, moonlight ride of Nehemiah resulted in the glorious rebuilding of the city of Jerusalem. The people knew not how the thing was to be done, but with great enthusiasm they cried out: "Let us rise up now and build the city." Some people laughed and said it could not be done. Some people were infuriate and offered physical violence, saying the thing should not be done. But the workmen went right on, standing on the wall, trowel in one hand sword in the other, until the work was gloriously completed. At that very time, in Greece, Xenophon was writing a history, and Plato was making philosophy, and Demosthenes was rattling his rhetorical thunder, but all of them together did not do so much for the world as this midnight, moonlight ride of praying, courageous, homesick, close-mouthed Nehemiah.

My subject first impresses me with the idea what an intense thing is church affection. Seize the bridle of that horse and stop Nehemiah. Why are you risking your life here in the night? Your horse will stumble over these ruins and fall on you. Stop this useless exposure of your life. No; Nehemiah will not stop. He at last tells us the whole story. He lets us know he was an exile in a far distant land, and he was a servant, a cup-bearer in the palace of Artaxerxes Longimanus, and one day, while he was handing the cup of wine to the King, the King said to him: "What is the matter with you? You are not sick. I know you must have some great trouble. What is the matter with you?" Then he told the King how that beloved Jerusalem was broken down; how that his father's tomb had been desecrated; how that the Temple had been dishonored and defaced; how that the walls were scattered and broken. "Well," says King Artaxerxes, "what do you want?" "Well," said the cup-bearer Nehemiah, "I want to go home. I want to fix up the grave of my father. I want to restore the beauty of the Temple. I want to rebuild the masonry of the city wall. Besides, I want passports so that I shall not be hindered in my journey. And besides that," as you will find in the context, "I want an order on the man who keeps your forest for just so much timber as I may need for the rebuilding of the city." "How long shall you be gone?" said the King. The time of absence is arranged. In hot haste this seeming adventurer comes to Jerusalem, and in my text we find him on horseback, in the midnight, riding around the ruins. It is through the spectacles of this scene that we discover the ardent attachment of Nehemiah for sacred Jerusalem, which in all ages has been the type of the church of God, our Jerusalem, which we love just as much as Nehemiah loved his Jerusalem. The fact is that you love the church of God so much that there is no spot on earth so sacred, unless it is your own fireside. The church has been to you so much comfort and illumination that there is nothing that makes you so irate as to have it talked against. If there have been times when you have been carried into captivity by sickness, you longed for the church, our holy Jerusalem, just as much as Nehemiah longed for his Jerusalem, and the first day you came out you came to the house of the Lord. When the Temple was in ruins as once was years ago, like Nehemiah, you walked around and looked at it, and in the moonlight you stood [illegible]

Skeptics and infidels may scoff at the church as an obsolete affair, as a relic of the dark ages, as a convention of goody goody people, but all the impression they have ever made on your mind against the church of God is absolutely nothing. You would make more sacrifices for it to-day than for any other institution, and if it were needful you would die in its defence. You can take the words of the kingly poet as he said: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." You understand in your own experience the pathos, the homesickness, the courage, the holy enthusiasm of Nehemiah in his midnight, moonlight ride around the ruins of his beloved Jerusalem.

Again, my text impresses me with the fact that before reconstruction there must be an exploration of ruins. Why was not Nehemiah asleep under the covers? Why was not his horse stabled in the midnight? Let the police of the city arrest this midnight rider out on some mischief. No. Nehemiah is going to rebuild the city, and he is making the preliminary exploration. In this gate, out that gate, east, west, north, south. All through the ruins. The ruins must be explored before the work of reconstruction can begin. The reason that so many people in this day, apparently converted, do not stay converted is because they did not first explore the ruins of their own heart. The reason that there are so many professed Christians who in this day lie and forge and steal, and commit adultery, and go to the penitentiary, is because they first do not learn the ruin of their own heart. They have not found out that "the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked." They had an idea that they were almost right, and they built religion as a sort of extension, as an ornamental cupola. There was a superstructure of religion built on a substratum of unrepented sins. The trouble with a good deal of modern theology is that instead of building on the right foundation, it builds on the debris of an unregenerated nature. They attempt to rebuild Jerusalem before, in the midnight of conviction, they have seen the ghastliness of the ruin. They have such a poor foundation for their religion that the first northeast storm of temptation blows them down. I have no faith in a man's conversion if he is not converted in the old fashioned way—John Bunyan's way, John Wesley's way, John Calvin's way, Paul's way, Christ's way, God's way. A dentist once said to me: "Does that hurt?" Said I: "Of course it hurts. It is in your business as it is in my profession. We have to hurt before we can help." You will never understand redemption until you understand ruin. A man tells us that some one is a member of the church. It makes no impression on my mind at all. I simply want to know whether he was converted in the old-fashioned way, or whether he was converted in the new-fashioned way. If he was converted in the old fashioned way he will stand. If he was converted in the new-fashioned way he will not stand. That is all there is about it. A man comes to me to talk about religion. The first question I ask him is: "Do you feel yourself to be a sinner?" If he say: "Well I—yes," the hesitancy makes me feel that that man wants a ride on Nehemiah's horse by midnight through the ruins—in by the gate of his affections, out by the gate of his will; and before he has got through with that midnight ride he will drop the reigns on the horse's neck, and will take his right hand and smite on his heart and say: 'God be merciful to me a sinner;" and before he has stabled his horse he will take his feet out of the stirrups, and he will slide down on the ground, and he will kneel, crying: "Have mercy on me, O God, according to Thy loving kindness, according unto the multitude of Thy tender mercies; blot out my transgressions, for I acknowledge my transgressions and my sins are ever before Thee." Ah, my friends, you see this is not a complimentary gospel. That is what makes some people so mad. It comes to a man of a million dollars and impenitent in his sins and says: "You're a pauper." It comes to a woman of fairest cheek who has never repented, and says: "You're a sinner." It comes to a man priding himself on his independence and says: "You're bound hand and foot by the devil." It comes to our entire race and says: "You're a ruin, a ghastly ruin, an illimitable ruin." Satan sometimes says to me: "Why do you preach that truth? Why don't you preach a gospel with no repentance in it? Why don't you flatter men's hearts so that you make them feel all right? Why don't you preach a humanitarian gospel with no repentance in it, saying nothing about the ruin, talking all the time about redemption?" I say: "Get thee behind me, Satan." I would rather lead five souls the right way than twenty thousand the wrong way. The redemption of the gospel is a perfect farce if there is no ruin. "The whole need not a physician, but they that are sick." "If any one, though he be an angel from heaven, preach by any other gospel than this," says the apostle, "let him be accursed." There must be the midnight ride over the ruins before Jerusalem can be built. There must be the clicking of the hoofs before there can be the ringing of the trowels.

Again. My subject gives me a specimen of busy and triumphant sadness. If there was any man in the world who had a right to mope and give up everything as lost, it was Nehemiah. You say: "He was a cup-bearer in the palace of Shushan, and it was a grand place." So it was. The hall of that palace was two hundred feet square, and the roof hovered over thirty-six marble pillars, each pillar sixty feet high; and the intense blue of the sky, and the deep green of the forest foliage, and the white of the driven snow, all hung trembling in the upholstery. But, my friends, you know very well that fine architecture will not put down homesickness. Yet Nehemiah did not give up. Then when you see him going among those desolated streets, and by those dismantled towers, and by the torn up grave of his father, you would suppose that he would have been disheartened, and that he would have dismounted from his horse and gone to his room and said: "Woe is me! My father's grave is torn up. The Temple is dishonored. The walls are broken down. I have no money with which to rebuild. I wish I had never been born. I wish I were dead." Not so says Nehemiah. Although he had a grief so intense that it excited the commentary of his King, yet that [illegible] Nehemiah rouses himself up to rebuild the city. He gets his [illegible] of absence. He gets his passports. He hastens away to Jerusalem. By night on horseback he rides through the ruins. [illegible]

ferocious opposition. He arouses the piety and patriotism of the people, and in less than two months, namely, in fifty-two days, Jerusalem was rebuilt. That's what I call busy and triumphant sadness.

My friends, the whole temptation is with you, when you have trouble, to do just the opposite to the behavior of Nehemiah, and that is to give up. You say: "I have lost my child and can never smile again." You say: "I have lost my property, and I never can repair my fortunes." You say: "I have fallen into sin, and I never can start again for a new life." If Satan can make you form that resolution, and make you keep it, he has ruined you. Trouble is not sent to crush you, but to arouse you, to animate you, to propel you. The blacksmith does not thrust the iron into the forge and then blow away with the bellows, and then bring the hot iron out on the anvil and beat with stroke after stroke to ruin the iron, but to prepare it for a better use. Oh, that the Lord God of Nehemiah would rouse up all broken-hearted people to rebuild. Whipped, betrayed, shipwrecked, imprisoned Paul went right on. The Italian martyr Algerius sits in his dungeon writing a letter, and he dates it "From the delectable orchard of the Leonine prison." That is what I call triumphant sadness. I knew a mother who buried her baby on Friday and on Sabbath appeared in the house of God and said: "Give me a class; give me a Sabbath school class. I have no child now left me, and I would like to have a class of little children. Give me real poor children. Give me a class off the back street." That, I say, is beautiful. That is triumphant sadness. At 3 o'clock this afternoon, in a beautiful parlor in Philadelphia—a parlor pictured and statuetted—there will be from ten to twenty destitute children of the street. It has been so every Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock for many years. Those destitute children receive religious instruction, concluding with cakes and sandwiches. How do I know that that has been going on for many years? I knew it in this way.

That was the first home in Philadelphia where I was called to comfort a great sorrow. They had a splendid boy and he had been drowned at Long Branch. The father and mother almost idolized the boy, and the sob and shriek of that father and mother as they hung over the coffin resound in my ears to-day. There seemed to be no use of praying, for when I knelt down to pray, the outcry in the room drowned out all the pray. But the Lord comforted that sorrow. They did not forget their trouble. If you should go on the snowiest winter afternoon into Laurel Hill you would find a monument with the word "Walter" inscribed upon it, and a wreath of fresh flowers around the name. I think there has not been an hour all these years, winter or summer, when there was not a wreath of fresh flowers around Walter's name. But the Christian mother who sends those flowers there, having no child left, Sabbath afternoons others ten or twenty of the lost ones of the street. That is beautiful. That is what I call busy and triumphant sadness. Here is a man who has lost his property. He does not go to hard drinking. He does not destroy his own life. He comes and says: "Harness me for Christian work. My money's gone. I have no treasures on earth. I want treasures in heaven. I have a voice and a heart to serve God." You say that that man has failed. He has not failed—he has triumphed. Oh, I wish I could persuade all the people who have any kind of trouble never to give up. I wish they would look at the midnight rider of the text, and that the four hoofs of that beast on which Nehemiah rode might out to pieces all your discouragements and hardships and trials. Give up! Who is going to give up, when on the bosom of God he can have all his troubles hushed? Give up! Never think of giving up. Are you borne down with poverty? A little child was found holding her dead mother's hand in the darkness of a tenement house, and some one coming in, the little girl looked up, while holding her dead mother's hand, and said: "Oh, I do wish that God had made more light for poor folks." My dear, God will be your light, God will be your shelter, God will be your home. Are you borne down with the bereavements of life? Is the house lonely now that the child is gone? Do not give up. Think of what the old sexton said when the minister asked him why he put so much care on the little graves in the cemetery—so much more care than on the larger graves, and the old sexton said: "Sir, you know that 'of such is the kingdom of heaven,' and I think the Saviour is pleased when He sees so much white clover growing around these little graves." But when the minister pressed the old sexton for a more satisfactory answer, the old sexton said: "Sir, about these larger graves, I don't know who are the Lord's saints and who are not; but you know, sir, it is clean different with the bairns." Oh, if you have had keen, tender, indescribable sorrow, that comes from the loss of a child, do not give up. The old sexton was right. It is all well with the bairns. Or, if you have sinned, if you have sinned grievously—sinned until you have been cast out by the church, sinned until you have been cast out by society, do not give up. Perhaps there may be in this house one that could truthfully utter the lamentation of another:

> Once I was pure as the snow, but I fell—
> Fell like a snowflake, from heaven to hell—
> Fell, to be trampled as filth in the street—
> Fell to be scoffed at, spit on and beat;
> Praying, cursing, wishing to die,
> Selling my soul to whoever would buy,
> Dealing in shame for a morsel of bread,
> Hating the living and fearing the dead.

Do not give up. One like unto the Son of God comes to you to-day, saying: "Go and sin no more," while he cries out to your assailants: "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone at her." Oh! there is no reason why any one in this house, by reason of any trouble or sin, should give up. Are you a foreigner, and in a strange land? Nehemiah was an exile. Are you penniless? Nehemiah was poor. Are you homesick? Nehemiah was homesick. Are you broken-hearted? Nehemiah was broken-hearted. But just see him in the text, riding along the sacrileged grave of his father, and by the dragon well, and through the fish gate, and by the King's pool, in and out, in and out, the moonlight falling on the broken masonry, which throws a long shadow at which the horse shies, and at the same time that moonlight kindling up the features of this man till you see not only the mark of sad [illegible], but the courage, the hope, the [illegible]

of your sins and out of your sorrow, and I put you against the warm heart of Christ. "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms."

The Only Colored Congressman.

The successor of Congressman F. M. Simmons, of the Second North Carolina District, is H. P. Cheatham, who will be a conspicuous member by reason of the fact that he will be the only colored man in Congress. He was born near the town of Henderson, North Carolina, thirty-two years ago. He is a graduate of Shaw University, of Raleigh, which institution conferred on him the degree of A. M. Immediately after graduating he was chosen Superintendent of the Colored State Normal School at Plymouth, North Carolina, where he remained until 1885, when, with little or no opposition, he was elected to the office of Register of Deeds of Vance County. He performed the responsible duties of this position with very general satisfaction up to his election to Congress in November last. He has read law, and would have obtained his license but for the duties of his office interfering. The Congressman-elect is a bright mulatto of good address. He is an effective stump-speaker, and is very popular with his race, while enjoying the friendship of many white people in his district. He is very ambitious to do something toward elevating his race, and he will be pretty sure to be heard from when the new Congress assembles.—*Harper's Weekly.*

HON. H. P. CHEATHAM.

Hats of the Coreans.

The most distinctively characteristic part of the ordinary Corean dress is the peculiar gauze hat. It is made of bamboo, silk and horse hair, all of shiny blackness. The stiff brim is some five or six inches wide, from which the crown rises eight or ten inches, with a smaller circumference at the top than at the base. These hats are almost without weight or protection except against the sun's glare. They are held on by black ribbons or strings of amber beads, as the case may be, while a band of open-work silk about the brow holds the hair in a neat knot on top of the head. Custom is law in Corea, and, like many others, their custom of wearing hats is founded on a tradition to the effect that once conspiracies were very frequent, to prevent which an edict was issued compelling all men to wear large earthenware hats of the size and shape of the umbrella hat now worn by the man in mourning. Thus it was impossible for more than four persons to get close enough to converse readily, as the hats were also to be worn in the house, and even whispering would have to be so loud that detectives could easily ascertain the purport of their conversation. Whether this law was repealed or not is not stated, but little by little the people began to infringe upon it by decreasing the shape and weight of their hats, till they eventually got down to the light bird-cage affair of the present day, than which a lighter hat could not well be constructed.

An Old Dynasty.

Just one hundred years before Columbus discovered America, generations before Shakespeare was born, more than two hundred years before Luther stirred up Germany with his preaching, a hundred years before the first Bible was printed, when all England was sleeping on straw, and when pins had yet to be known, the present dynasty of Corea sat upon its imperial throne and governed its cream-faced, almond-eyed subjects.

The blood that flows in the veins of Li Hi, the present King of Corea, is the same continuous royal stream which has flowed over the Corean throne since 1392. During that time twenty-nine kings have reigned and the power of each has been more despotic than that of the Czar of Russia. The royal blood has not weakened in the flowing, and his Majesty of to-day has the best qualities of his ancestors and is one of the most progressive of Asiatic rulers [illegible]

CHINESE TRAITS.

OBSERVATIONS OF AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.

Barbarous Punishment of Criminals—Wretched Beggars—The Six Great Boards of Government—Chinese Civil Service.

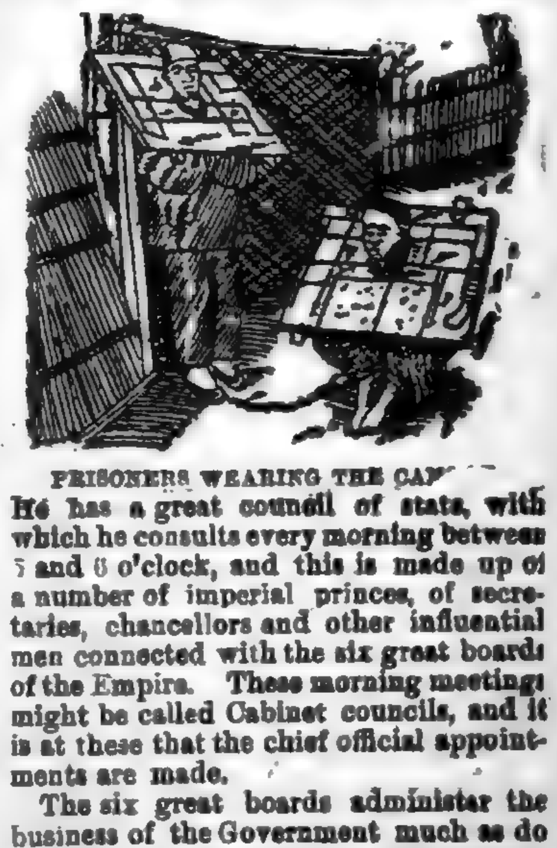
THE crime notes of the Peking *Gazette*, the official paper of China, says Frank G. Carpenter, are numerous and the horrors of purgatory may be read in the lines fixing the punishment. The sentences where the criminals are to be sliced to death are many. Strangling is common and decapitation is an easy method of taking off. The bastinado and flogging are found in nearly every issue, and I see that corrupt officials are often degraded from their ranks. In a country where ancestral worship prevails, the most terrible crime is the killing of parents, and parricides are, in China, invariably sliced. The punishment of slicing to death means the cutting off of one member at a time. Finger by finger, ear by ear, toe by toe, and the legs by inches, until the criminal at last dies under the torture. Here is a decree of such a punishment which shows that the insanity dodge does not prevail in China, and that the insane murderer gets the same deserts as the sane one. The decree was published on the 16th of last July, and the crime occurred in the province where I write this letter. I copy the decree verbatim. The article is headed "A Parricide by a Maniac."

On the 27th of last September I see that a murderer who killed a rival through jealousy was sentenced to be strangled and that the woman in the case was flogged with one hundred blows for loose living.

It is almost impossible to conceive that such cruelties exist in this latter part of the nineteenth century, but they do exist here in full force, and the Board of Punishments of Peking passes upon such sentences daily. Even the most ordinary punishments of China are horrible to us, and the torture of the cangue can hardly be appreciated. During this cold day I was sitting on one of the narrow streets near the Tartar wall, a Chinaman with a board four feet square so fastened about his neck that he had just room to turn his head through the hole in the centre. His hands were tied and his bare feet were bound by a chain. His queue was unkempt and black bristles two inches long had grown up all over his unshaved head. Beside him stood another man with a similar board about his neck, and the two were chained together. Upon these boards were pasted bills containing Chinese characters showing that they had committed some petty offense and were doomed to wear these boards for weeks. The boards were so fixed that they could not feed themselves, and they shivered and howled as the cold winds from the Mongolian Mountains came through their ragged clothes. I snapped my camera upon them and took their photographs, but I cannot photograph the heart-sickening sight in pen and ink.

One's feelings are severely worked upon by the poverty and cruelties of China. I have seen beggars who shivered and howled for alms, covered by nothing more than a strip of loosely woven coffee-sacking, and every time I go on the wide street which runs toward the palace I am pursued by a half-naked boy without arms. He holds up his bare stumps of shoulders at me and keeps pace with my donkey until I threw him some cash. Whether he was born as he is I do not know, but I am told it is not an uncommon thing for parents and others to mutilate children in order that they may be used as beggars. Beggars sometimes cut themselves, and there is a priest here who goes around begging with an iron skewer stuck through his cheek. He moves this about so as to keep the cheek continually sore, and goes along with a brass basin which he pushes into your face as he asks for alms. He has a keen eye to business, too, and he would not allow himself to be photographed for less than six Mexican dollars. He forms a horrible sight, and one gladly gives to get rid of him.

Speaking of the Board of Punishments, this board has the control of all the punishments of the Empire, and it might be called the Judicial Department of the Emperor's Cabinet. The Emperor is an absolute monarch. His word is the word of God to the Chinese, and he does as he pleases. He has, however, his Cabinet, and this great Empire has its Government organization even as have the other nations of the world. It has its civil service, founded largely upon literary culture, and the literary graduates here rank higher than the military here. The Emperor has his grand secretaries, [illegible]



PRISONERS WEARING THE CAN[illegible]

He has a great council of state, with which he consults every morning between 5 and 6 o'clock, and this is made up of a number of imperial princes, of secretaries, chancellors and other influential men connected with the six great boards of the Empire. These morning meetings might be called Cabinet councils, and it is at these that the chief official appointments are made.

The six great boards administer the business of the Government much as do our great departments at Washington. Each has two Presidents, four Vice-Presidents, and a number of clerks and directors. The best of the officers are equally divided between the Manchus and the Chinese, for it must be remembered that the Manchus, or Tartars, are practically the governing class of China, and that a Tartar Emperor has sat on the throne for hundreds of years.

These six boards are the Treasury Department, the Board of the Civil Office, the Board of Rites and Ceremonies, the Board of War, the Board of Punishments and the Board of Works, which might be called the Interior Department. It is the Treasury Department which takes charge of the Government funds, which makes out the list of girls eligible for the imperial harem, and which has charge of the revenues. I visited this great department of these 400,000,000 of people recently. It looked more like a barnyard than a Government office, and Colonel Denby, our American Minister to Peking, and myself had to step carefully to keep our feet clean as we walked within the inclosure. Just outside there was a pool of muddy water covering the entire street, and we walked close to the side of the building to keep from slipping in.

I found slimy pools in the court of the Board of Public Works, and the Board of Rites and Ceremonies, looks as though it might have been shaped out of odd pieces from Noah's ark. This Board superintends the worshipping of gods and it supplies the foods for banquets and sacrifices. Here, however, cleanliness is not next to godliness, for every surrounding is that of dirt and filth. I could not get into the Board of Punishments, though Mr. Cheshire, the Chinese Secretary of our Legation, who talks Chinese like a native and who knows the people thoroughly, went with me and tried to persuade the keepers. In none of the departments was I able to get at the clerks, or to see much of their mode of working. There is no doubt, however, that the Government is thoroughly organized, and that it keeps good track of the doings of this great nation. As to how honestly it does so is a question which I shall discuss in the future.

There is one branch, however, which does not exist in any of our Governments, and that is the censorate. There are censors everywhere in China. These keep their eyes upon the various officials and they report whether they do their work well or badly. They have the right to reprove every one from the Emperor to the cooly, and though the Emperor can degrade them they often criticise his actions. They pass their comments upon the eunuchs of the palace, and only a few weeks ago a favorite eunuch of the Empress dowager had his head cut off for putting on too many airs and for improper acts while on a trip away from the capital. If one Chinaman wrongs another he can appeal to the censor, and the censor will take his case and see that he is righted. They act thus as spies upon the officials, and the spy system of China extends to its custom house offices and to every part of its Government.

great boards of the Government, and there are a number of subordinate boards in addition to the ones above mentioned. The civil service of China would furnish the material for a large book in its description. It is estimated that about two million persons are examined every year in China and that only two per cent. of these pass. The candidates for office are of all ages, but of only one sex—the male. Women have no chance in China. The candidates among the men range in years from sixteen to eighty. Instances have occurred of father, son and grandson appearing at the same examination for the same degrees. The man who fails honorably in an examination has the right to enter for the next examination and try again.

Examination halls exist in every province of the Chinese Empire, and the hall at Canton covers over sixteen acres and has more than 8000 cells, in each of which a student is penned while he writes his examination essay. It is necessary to pass three examinations before one can get a high place under the Government. The first is held in the district in which the student lives, and if he gets this degree the graduate is not subject to corporal punishment for ordinary offenses, and he has the chance, I think, at minor offices. This might be called the degree of bachelor of arts. The examination for the second degree is held at the provincial capital, and from four to eight thousand and upward appear at each examination. At one such examination held not long since the average age of the students was thirty. Sixteen per cent. were over forty. One student was sixty-two and another eighty-three.

Supposing the student passes this examination, he has then the right to enter the great examinations at Peking, where, if successful, he will get an appointment for office. There is still a higher examination, which makes him one of the members of Hanlin College, and this rank is the highest literary rank in the Empire. Li Hung Chang is a Hanlin, and so are many of the other high officials. I visited this college the other day. It is as dirty and barn-like as are the other Government departments, and is hardly worth a description.

The great examination hall at Peking covers, I judge, at least twenty acres, and 17,000 students were examined in it a few weeks ago. The number passed was, I think, about two hundred, and there were forty deaths during the three days' test. The students were all examined as to their clothes and persons to see whether they had any notes concealed upon them, and such as were found guilty were prohibited from future examinations and were punished by the cangue in the same way as for stealing. Their fathers and tutors were also punished. I visited these halls to-day. They are not what would be called halls in America, and they look more like a stock-yard than anything else. Take a level twenty-acre field and build within it long rows of narrow pen-like cells. Your material is of brick and the walls between the cells are thick. The roofs are of heavy tile and the cells have no windows and are open at the front. They are not as high as your head and they are not more than five feet deep nor more than four feet wide. In the walls at distances of two and three feet from the floor are ledges, in the tops of which boards are put to form seat and table, and the whole is so arranged that when the scholar is in he cannot get out. He is furnished here with pen, ink and paper, and here he sits for three days and three nights and writes his essay and answers certain questions. The examination is on the Confucian philosophy, on the repetition of passages from the Chinese classics and on agriculture, war, poetry and finance. Only lately mathematics and some of our sciences have been added to this, and it is a curious fact that at the recent examination the highest grade in mathematics was taken by a youth from the far west province of China. The boy had studied his way through mathematical science by books alone, and he distanced the men of the colleges.

It is impossible to appreciate the severity of these examinations. The misplacing of a character, a blot upon the manuscript or the slightest mistake will impair the whole paper and render the examination void. A student at the last test who had done very well up to the last day then became very tired and fell asleep. His candle was overturned and his papers burned up. He was so disappointed by the accident that he killed himself before the examination was over, and, as is the custom [illegible] for dead students at such times, his body was dragged through a hole in the walls and handed over to his friends for burial.

[illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., APR. 4, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.50
One copy six months 75
One copy four " 50

The Edwardsville Standard has a "Good Conscience" column, in which the names of parties who have paid their subscription appear in bold type.

The Eufaula Cotton Mills sold 200 bales of its shirtings last week to a Chicago party. The management is having no trouble in disposing of all it can make, 45,000 yards a week.

The diabolism of the Birmingham Age-Herald in publishing as an April fool hoax that the triple murderer, R. R. Hawes, had escaped from the Jefferson county jail, is past the limited conception of the average country newspaper. From expressions heard it will cause the paper to lose some patronage in this locality.

There is no mistaking the fact that the passage of any election law, framed on the Australian plan, would act as a stupendous incentive to more and better schools in the South.

The more we dwell upon the principles of the bill, the stronger we are inclined that it is the coming plan.—*Coosa Advocate.*

A newspaper, if it has any brains conscience and muscle back of it must continually decide between doing its duty and injuring its pocket. In any position but that of an editor the public is able to separate the individual home from the collective citizen. But if the editor does not please them it's his pocket they aim at. Thus it is that newspapers learn who their friends are. The man who reads a newspaper and admires it all the year around, yet gives his business support to some other concern whose principles he detests, is not a friend of the former paper. Admiration alone will not run a newspaper. Sooner or later such admirers will find that the object of their affections has become wedded to other ways that they do not admire—in other words a newspaper is compelled, in order to live, to seek the friendship of those who are not so platonic in their love, but unite that practical esteem with sentiment that binds mutual admiration in other professions. There are too many men who expect an editor to slave in defense of their pet notions and hobbies; advocate their views against the strongest opposition, and coolly withhold the business support by which alone a newspaper can live. Talk about a paper having a public duty to perform and an editor having to labor for his principles is cheap when others stand back, and, while extending a lukewarm neutrality with one hand, are filling their pockets with the other hand as a result of the editor's labor for his principles, which they admire but do not support.—*Exchange.*

Miscegenation.

In a recent issue of your paper as well as the Atlanta Constitution, appeared a sermon of the celebrated Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, N. Y., from the words: "And hath made of one blood all nations," Acts 17:26, that enunciated sentiments which ought not to pass unchallenged in this latitude, and this is written to enter a protest against the publication by Southern newspapers of such sermons, and their introduction thereby into the sanctuary of our homes and families. From the eminence of its author, and the almost countless auditory whom he addresses through the pulpit and press every week, the subject assumes an importance worthy of more than a passing notice, and occasions surprise that no public man or newspaper in our midst, so far as has come to my knowledge, has lifted up a single voice of disapproval or warning; and yet as I understand it the odious doctrine of miscegenation is boldly announced and advocated. That no injustice may be done his language is quoted, "This land is the chemical labratory where foreign bloods are to be inextricably mixed up, and race prejudices and race antipathies are to perish, and this sermon is an axe by which I hope to help kill them." Again, "This is the land where, by the mingling of bloods the race prejudice is to get its [illegible] blow." Now that we may ascertain what races he proposes to intermingle, and thus do away with all prejudices, let him testify, "God is the father of the human race; He has at least five sons, a North American, a South American, a European, an Asiatic and an AFRICAN." And finally he says, "I must confess there was a time when I entertained race prejudice, but thanks to God that prejudice is gone, and if I sat in Church, and on one side of me there was a BLACK MAN, and on the other side of me was an Indian, and before me was a Chinaman, and behind me was a Turk, I would be as happy as I am now, standing in the presence of this brilliant audience, and I am as happy now as I can be and live. The sooner we get this corpse of race prejudice buried, the healthier will be our American atmosphere; let each one fetch a spade, and let us dig its grave clear on down deeper and deeper until we get as far down as the center of the earth, and half way to China, but no farther lest it poison those living on the other side of the earth; then into this grave let down the accursed carcass of race prejudice and throw on it all the mean things that have ever been said and written between Jew and Gentile, between Turk and Russian, between English and French, between Mongolian and anti-Mongolian, between BLACK and white, and put up over that grave for a tombstone, some scorched and jagged trunk of scoriæ, spit out by some volcanic eruption and chisel on it for epitaph, "Here lies the carcass of one who cursed the world, aged six thousand years; departed this life for perdition from whence it came. No peace to its ashes."

From our standpoint can any doctrine than the foregoing, advocated by this Reverend Divine, be more odious, more prolific of consequences alike destructive to our civilization, our society and our religion? Can anything be more "earthly, sensual, devilish," and what confidence is to be placed in the sincerity of a man advocating these views, unless he practically exemplifies them in his own person or family by seeking an alliance with the beloved black man whose praise he chants, and drinks from the chalice he would commend to his neighbor's lips?

"Alas, the rarity,
Of Christian charity,
Under the sun,"

But how must our miscegenating Northern theorists laugh in their sleeves to witness our press, "the palladium of our rights and liberties," scattering broadcast this hideous doctrine throughout the South, without one word of reprobation.

H. W. C.

Good School Houses.

The importance of having good school houses is overlooked in almost every community, yes, even by almost every person in the county. A comfortable well ventilated, well lighted, and arranged school house is a necessity in any community. You may say "I went to school in a log hut and sat on a puncheon." Well so did I, but how much did we learn? After I had gone ten months, (and could spell in three letters when I began) they allowed me a first reader as a reward for my rapid progress. If I had not studied at home while lying on the floor before a "pine knot" fire my advancement would not have been half so rapid. A child now with the best advantages which can be given him in our first grade village schools is farther advanced at twelve than we were at eighteen. A child begins school now without knowing his letters and in ten months reads through the fourth reader, writes a legible hand, talks gramatically, and knows more about Geography than one of our public men who contends that the world is flat.

WELL VENTILATED

The subject of Physiology and Hygiene is receiving great attention in our schools, and through it you can find all the arguments necessary to convince any one of the advisability of ventilation. I have not space to dwell on the arguments or even to mention them.

WELL LIGHTED.

To prevent an over strain on the eyes, and thus doing them an injury. Numbers of our educated men and women have defective eyes on account of the insufficient amount of light in their school rooms when they were young. We should prize children's eyes too highly to injure them for the small price of a few windows.

WELL ARRANGED

No teacher can have order or interest the two essentials to success in a disarranged house. Order is heaven's first law. It is the teacher's only method of discipline. As we adopt ourselves to our surroundings a well ordered house, is the main pre-requisite. Any reasonable amount invested by a community to erect a comfortable school building is a grand investment and will never cease in influence as long as time shall last. A log cabin, an old dwelling, or some other old out house badly ventilated, worse lighted and worse arranged is a direct injury to your children, and true index to an unprogressive community without a live, energetic citizen in it, not even the teacher. Let us have more and better school houses then we shall have better teachers and schools.

TEACHER.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Dry Valley Locals.

The fine weather enables the farmers to push their work with increasing vigor.

March corn was planted last week.

Everything to-day has the appearance of bright-eyed spring.

The recent rains seem to invigorate the putting forth of vegetation.

A good sabbath school at Concord Church last Sabbath.

Mr. James A. Moore, son of J. B. Moore, is quite sick.

Mr. Alex. Rachles. who has been sick several days, is said to be some better.

Miss Edna Wilson is attending school at Pleasant Grove Academy.

In reply to "Teacher" will say that the Superintendent of Education has been interviewed in regard to Institutes. He says that the 6th of April will not be a suitable day as the teachers are to be paid on that day, and he could not possibly give the Institute the attention it would demand, The Superintendent says that he will have a Teacher's organization in the near future. Time and place will be known to all who read the valuable colums of the VIEW and those teachers who do not read the VIEW but ought, will be informed by postal.

The VIEW is a rich treat for us in the Valley

We ever welcome it. Success to it.

CYRUS.

Stanton Notes.

The most novel idea of the season originated in the brain of a young painter just 36 years of age by the name of Thompson who was employed to paint the church in which the Methodist and Presbyterian worship. He painted the blinds on one side blue and the other side brown and when asked why he did so, replied that he wanted to represent both churches and that the blue was the Presbyterian color and the brown the Mehodist. Can you Mr. Editor enlighten us by giving us the emblem of these colors.

The Theatrical performance given by the Stanton Literary Society was a perfect success. The Rough Diamond and Sense Versus Sentiment were rendered by the young amateurs so well that it is the universal sentiment that it be repeated.

Mr. L. H. Montgomery of the firm of Montgomery & Norris visited our town to-day.

Mrs Secoe, of New York, sister of our chief Mr. Coe is visiting her brother, accompanied by two fine looking Northern boys.

The Principal of the Stanton Institute most heartily endorses Bro. Scott's call for a Teachers County Institute to be held some time this Spring, say at Clanton and will cordially co-operate and suggests that the Teachers meet at Clanton Saturday 6th inst., and decide on a day and a program.

We had a most welcome rain yesterday and all nature seems to smile this beautiful Spring morning. With the birds and flowers and this beautiful weather to remind us that old winter is gone how happy we should be.

Patience and Perseverance.

Patience is a great possession. No person ever accomplished much who lacked it. When your plans, your hopes, seem all likely to fail don't give up. "All things come to those that wait." It is a fine thing to have the persistence that tires some people out. When the world finds that you have your own way that rebuffs, obstacles, and even disappointments make no difference you will be pretty apt to succeed. "Patience and perseverance conquer all things." Sir Isaac Newton worked twenty years on one problem. Palissy, the potter endured years of disappointment, poverty and ill-luck, but he kept at the purpose of his life and finally won. John Knox endured the torture of the galley ship, but he conquered. It takes fine heroism; it takes a wonderful "staying quality" to succeed under such circumstances. Teach the boys and girls the great need of both patience and perseverance. Show them what patience is by your own life. Show them too how to persevere and how to succeed in life. The most successful people in this or any other country are those who have persevered in respective callings and obtained the long sought prize.

THOMAS FOSHEE,

(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,

feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

Southern Pacific Tea Company.

Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Coffees, Teas and Spices.

Fresh Roasted Coffee Daily. Also Coffee Roasted to order. Manufacturers of CAMPBELL'S BAKING POWDER.

Second Avenue, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Streets.

Birmingham, Alabama.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

Precipitation has occurred at all stations except one, but the fall was not heavy. This rain was greatly needed for all crops, and especially for mellowing the ground for the reception of seed.

The farmers are in good spirits and planting is progressing freely. Corn planting has about been completed and cotton seed is being rapidly placed in the soil. Rain however is needed in most sections to keep the ground in a moist condition for the germination of the seed.

Fruits of all kinds are pushing forth buds and the light frost of 26th and 27th seems to have done but little if any damage to the young fruit buds.

P. H. MELL,
Director.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents, we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

The Great Newspaper of the South.

The AGE-HERALD, in addition to covering the field most thoroughly with their bright and newsy daily, is getting out the Great Weekly of the South. It is a mammoth 12-page paper at only $1 a year, with a ticket for every subscriber to the largest gift distribution of over $8,000 in valuable and useful articles ever offered by a newspaper. It is a paper for the farm and fireside. Its Agricultural Department is full of practical information for the farmer, while its Household Department renders it a treasure to every housewife in the land. A special feature is also made of a department for Our Little Folks.

We will furnish the WEEKLY AGE-HERALD and our paper one year for $2 and give each subscriber a ticket to the gift distribution.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

—AND TO—

Cleanse the System Effectually,

—SO THAT—

PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

jul19 y

Chancery Sale

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

M. K. WELCH vs. S. E. WELCH. In Chancery at Clanton, Ala.

By virtue of a decree rendered by the Chancery Court sitting for Chilton county, I, as Register of said Court, will sell at public outcry, on Monday, the 6th day of May, 1889, at the court-house door in Clanton, between the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate to-wit: The n w ¼ of the n e ¼ of sec 2, township 21, range 14 east.

Terms of sale—one half cash, the remainder payable on the 30th day of November, 1889, to be secured by note with two solvent surities.

W. E. STEWART, Register.
Clanton, Ala., March 25, 1889.

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

DR. TAYLOR'S SURE CHILL CURE

WARRANTED

PURELY VEGETABLE.

A SURE & SAFE CURE FOR CHILLS and FEVER BILIOUS and INTERMITTENT FEVER

ALL MALARIAL DISORDERS,

AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE

STOMACH & BOWELS.

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ALL

Liver & Kidney Complaints

Price 50 cts. a Bottle. Trial Bottles 25 cts.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Prepared Only by

RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO.,

802 S. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Call for a Copy of Book "OUR FAMILY TROUBLES," to be had at all stores, or sent for two cent stamp.

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NOTICE NO. 8643.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
March 5, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 13th, 1889, viz: Thomas J. Deason, Homestead 15214 for the s w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 32, township 21 n, range 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William T. Hayes, William W. Sansom, and Thomas J. Klinner, of Maplesville, Ala., and Lee Hayes, of Clanton, Ala.

mar 7* J. G. HARRIS. Register.

NOTICE NO. 8678.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 21, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on May 4, 1889, viz: Lollie Fuller, widow of Jacob Cooper, Homestead entry 15145 for the n w ¼ of section 15 township 20 north range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Cato Price, Albert Price, Madison Tyns, James Cooper, all of Verbena, Ala.

Mar28 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8686.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
March 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court Clanton, Ala., on May 4th, 1889, viz: Thomas J. Smith, homestead 13105 for the n w ¼ of s e ¼ and n e ¼ of s w ¼ sec 10 township 22 north range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Clecker, George Jones, Sr., George Jones, Jr., W. M. Gore, all of Clanton, Ala.

mar28* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 5624.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 1, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 27th, 1889, viz: William P. Headley, Homestead entry No. 10862 for the s e ¼ of sec 24, township 21 north of range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Madison Popwell, Esekiel Cooper, Lee Hays, Aram C. Mims, all of Kincheon, Ala.

mar21* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

$100,000 TO LEND AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.—We are prepared to loan money cheap on improved lands in Chilton county. We can secure loans on land, the title to which is vested in married women, without trouble or delay. BRING YOUR LAND DEEDS. Address

E. V. JONES, or
A. D. BENTLEY,
Rockford, Ala.

January 28, 1889—(3m).

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.

1820 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices.

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

SAM. H. HARRIS,

—DEALER IN—

WALL PAPER,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Mouldings,

AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Send for prices and samples of Wall Paper and Paints.

312 North 20th Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Competent Workmen sent to any part of the State.

[ma17-y]

BLOOM,

The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.,

—HAS OPENED—

THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,

With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

D. A. CHILDS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, etc., etc. Have just opened their large and selected stock. We ask the public to call and see our mammoth establishment. Special inducements offered to country merchants from our Wholesale Department. Remember 2011 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

JOHN L. COBBS & CO.,

Specialties in Medium Price

DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS.

The newest shades of all the most fashionable fabrics, put up with the latest and most stylish trimmings, at very low prices.

BLACK GOODS.

In our best grades we handle almost exclusively the celebrated Priestly's Dress Fabrics, which positively stand at the head of the list of all imported black goods. Antoine Guiner's BLACK SILKS.

Just in, a nice lot of Ladies' Jerseys, Walking Jackets and Colored Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs. A new lot of Ladies' and Misses Hosiery. Harris Bro.'s KID GLOVES. R. & G. CORSETS.

oct18-6 JOHN L. COBBS & CO., Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN,

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble.

— Manufacturer of all kinds of —

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, - - Alabama.

nov29-tf

JOHN P. LEEPER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

—AND—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d Street.

Birmingham, Ala.

12 20 6

OTTO STOELKER,

THE JEWELER.

REMOVED TO NO. 28 DEXTER AVENUE.

New Goods! Large Stock!

Finest Display of Fine Diamonds in Alabama. Rich Jewelry. [illegible] Silver Watches. Wedding and Holiday Goods in Great Variety.

OTTO STOELKER,

nov18 THE JEWELER, 28 DEXTER AVENUE [illegible]

O TO BLANK BROS, LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., APR. 4, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it may bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross Mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:45 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:00 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:17 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:20 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:52 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

The county board of revenue met last Monday.

Mr. Phil. Givhan was in Clanton last week.

Mr. M. DeJarnett is visiting his family at this place.

Mrs. W. A. Collier has been visiting relatives in Montgomery.

Glaucus Evans came down from Calera quite unwell Monday.

Mrs. Wallace Glover, has been visiting relatives in Clanton.

Prof. R. E. R. Hicks, of Montevallo, was in Clanton last Saturday.

Mrs. A. E. Bivings has been visiting her sister Mrs. McCants, of Birmingham.

Dr. Wren, of Talladega, was in Clanton last week on very important business.

Mrs. W. H. Lawrence visited friends and relatives in Birmingham this week.

A new stock of note paper and envelopes just received at the VIEW Stationery Stand.

Dr. Urquhart the presiding elder attended quarterly meeting at this place last week.

Mrs. R. Ehrman gave the young people a most enjoyable entertainment last Thursday night at her elegant residence.

Mr. H. A. McKinney, of Bessemer, Ala., a former citizen of our town, was down to see his sweetheart Sunday.

Miss Corrie Hill, of Birmingham, is expected to visit her friend, Miss Gussie Evans in Clanton right soon.

Mr. F. L. Ashley has decided not to remove with his family to Birmingham. They will remain in our town.

Mr. J. H. Chandler will move into town with his family and occupy his new residence in West Clanton some time this week.

The public records as written up by Mr. G. C. Hancks at the probate office are the embodiment of pains-taking neatness and clear chirography.

A Pleasing Sense

of health and strength renewed, and of ease and comfort, follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50 cent and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. july 19

Mr. J. M. Ponder is an earnest and patriotic worker in every important public enterprise; furthermore he carries a very level head and his experience and counsels are worth much. He is no more interested than many others (from a personal standpoint) in the progress of this section, and his unselfish efforts deserve the encouragement and co-operation of all.

Spring Goods.

New dress goods now on sale at low prices for cash. Shoes for spring trade now in. Groceries all the year, the present is no exception. Everything guaranteed as represented. Fair dealing and fair prices is my plan for building trade, and my sales will prove that the people are treated well. Give me a call.

Respectfully
W. L. SAMPEY.

Mrs. Bishop, of Birmingham, is visiting friends in Clanton.

Miss Augusta Evans, after a protracted visit to Birmingham, returned home last Tuesday.

A few hundred dollars spent in advertising Chilton county might tend to bring many thousands for investment into our midst.

Rev. A. A. Green and Maj. J. C. Gibson were the delegates from Verbena M. E. Church attending quarterly conference at Clanton Saturday and Sunday last.

From time to time the VIEW will publish the laws passed by the last Legislature that may be of interest to the people of the county. One or more will be published at a time.

Messrs J. M. Brown & Co. have located in this place for the purpose of renovating feathers and appear to be doing a good bussiness. If some folks could see the worms and trash which are removed from the beds they would have all their feather beds renovated. When once put through the renovater all impurities are taken out.

Mr. P. D. Wilson, formerly of Clanton, is now behind the counter at the large dry goods store of D. A. Childs & Co., Birmingham. P. D. is one of the all around jam-up salesmen who never lets you get away without buying something, and with that end in view he will be pleased to have his friends in this section call on him when in the city.

A private meeting of citizens was held on Friday night for the purpose of taking some action in the matter of advertising our town and county with a view of inducing immigration. The only business attended to by this meeting was in the appointment of a committee to take the matter under consideration and report at a meeting to be held to-morrow night. We trust that much good may result.

A correspondent makes a very wholesome and timely objection to one of Dr. Talmage's recent sermons, which was published in the VIEW as well as in many other papers throughout the country. This sermon was one which we had not found time heretofore to read. We have since found it to deserve every whit of the denunciation which our correspondent gives it, as it teaches miscegenation. Hereafter Talmage's sermons will have to be read in some other paper than the VIEW, after this issue, for we agree with our correspondent that nothing can be more "earthly, sensual, devilish," than the preaching of miscegenation. The sermon crept into the press all over the country unnoticed until after its publication, and at least the Southern press should retaliate by refusing to publish another one of these sermons.

Mr. James McDonald is another old citizen of Chilton county who deserves mention. He is 77 years of age was born in Pickens county, South Carolina, and was married in Georgia. He moved to Eufaula, Ala., in 1837. A tribe of Indians that were much feared by white settlers were carried west by the government the same year. He followed the trade of a carpenter and built the first house in Glenville, Barbour county in 1838. Ten years later he built the first house in Opelika, Ala., then a new railroad town. Afterwards he moved to Greenville and from that point to Clanton. He now lives at Strasburg. His wife who is still living, is 71 years of age, and he says they have lived together 51 years and have never quareled, which probably accounts for their living so long. Mr. McDonald's eye-sight and hearing are failing, but he is still able to get about.

Cancer! Cancer!! Cancer!!!

All persons afflicted with this terrible disease, may now rejoice. I am coming to cure it, without any failure, unless you are dead when I arrive. I carry with me testimonials which will astonish all sufferers. *Cancer can be cured and I can prove it.* I make the following proposition, viz: Deposit the amount of my charges in any respectable bank, and if I do not cure you withdraw the deposit; if I cure you the same is to be paid to me. Is this not fair? I cannot believe that a cured patient can be ungrateful to his benefactor, hence the foregoing proposition. The question of cure is left with you.

Will be in Clanton on the 15th of April to remain a few weeks.

J. H. DANIEL,
Cancer Specialist.

Mr. John Garner informs us that it is Mr. Shep. Allen, of Jemison, who is building the new store in Clanton, and Mr. J. P. Allen informs us that he is not connected with the enterprise.

The board of revenue on last Monday issued an order for the building of a bridge over Mulberry Creek near Dixie to cost $360. The board has so far neglected to furnish a report of receipts and disbursements of county funds during the last half of 1888 for publication, which will account for non-appearance of the report in these columns. We learn from one of the board that the matter has not been intentionally neglected and that a report will be published as soon as one is properly prepared.

Mr. Ackley, the new night operator at the depot, is an old printer and newspaper man. He says he was forced to quit the business because he like to went crazy by continually worrying over where the next meal was to come from. He wanted to know if the large iron safe in which the VIEW keeps its rusty nickles was a coal bin. He says he can't imagine what other use we have for it. He ran a paper in Colorado with a preacher, but the preacher didn't want any "devil" or "hell-box" in the office and it busted the paper, and he then went to railroading in order to get square meals.

Important to Road Apportioners and Overseers.

By request of Judge H. J. Callen we publish the following sections of the old and new codes for the information of parties interested.

OLD CODE.

Sec. 1633. Apportioners and overseers hold their office for two years, and at the expiration of their term are entitled if such term is served out to a certificate of exemption from road service for the next two years.

NEW CODE.

Sec. 1399. Apportioners and overseers must not serve longer than two years from the day of appointment.

RESOLUTIONS

Relative to the Death of Rev. J. C. Hand, Adopted by Jemison Lodge, No. 411 A. F. and A. M., March 22, 1889.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from the walks of life our beloved brother, Rev. James Cornelius Hand, that he might put off this mortality for an immortality beyond the grave, therefore, be it

Resolved 1st. That in the death of our departed brother, our loss is his gain, and we bow in submission to that divine summons which called him from among us and his spirit back to the God who gave it.

Resolved 2d. That in the death of Bro. Hand, we lose a good citizen, a kind friend, a true mason, a faithful minister of the Gospel, and above all an exemplary follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. For 45 long years the best energies of his life were expended in proclaiming the Gospel of Peace and Love to dying men and women.

Resolved 3d, That his unswerving faith in God, his pure life and his devotion to the principles of Free Masonry should inspire us to higher holier effort to attain that divine life which will surely gain us admission into that celestial Lodge above where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides.

Resolved 4th. That we tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, and point them one and all to the lowly Nazarene, whom our departed brother loved and served, and who is able to comfort the afflicted, heal the broken-hearted, and lead them to Pisgah's heights, from whence they can "look out far beyond the dark portals of the tomb, and be gladdened with a vision of the beautiful gates ajar"! and more—He will give them an abundant entrance into that everlasting habitation—that house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.

Resolved 5th. That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes; that a copy be furnished our departed brother's family; that a copy be sent each to the CHILTON VIEW and Alabama Baptist for publication; that a page of the records of the proceedings of this Lodge be set apart sacred to the memory of our beloved brother, Rev. James Cornelius Hand; and that the usual badge of mourning be worn by the craft for thirty days.

A. E. BURNS, W. M.
H. T. CAFFEY, Sec'y.

Another Kerosine Accident.

Dr. Roberts, an old gentleman of Northport, happened to a painful accident Thursday night, or rather early Friday morning. He was building a fire and was using kerosine. He struck a match and after lighting the fire threw the match down and it caught the can of kerosine which exploded, burning him very severely. This is another added to the list of fearful accidents occuring from the careless use of kerosine. It is a most dangerous material to tamper with and why will not the people let it alone.—Tuskaloosa Times.

Jumbo [illegible] crowded out.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, S. S.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by druggists, 75 cts.
oct 11-y

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough, we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton. jan 10

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Bring your job printing to this office.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

For Sale!

Rice and Sweet Potato seed by L. A. Thornton.

Clanton, Ala., March 18, 1889.

UNAPPRECIATIVE.

How little we are apt to appreciate that which we possess. The hardy wood-sawyer envies the wealth of his employer. The rich man envies the health and strength of his poor neighbor.

"Our mind and our time we employ
In longing for what we have not,
Unmindful of what we enjoy."

How much better if all exerted themselves to obtain their heart's longing. If poor in purse seek to gain wealth by industrious and frugal habits. If poor in health seek to use those remedies which are the best and truest medicines. Among remedies sold by druggists none is the equal of Botanic Blood Balm for curing the ills of flesh and blood.

Felix Foster, Atlanta, Ga., says: "I took B. B. B., for several foul ulcers, which had given me much trouble and would not heal from a use of other remedies. Within ten days my health improved, and before I had used three bottles every sore was entirely healed. It improved my appetite and gave me flesh and strength."

ULCERS

Hudson Clark, Camden, Ark., says: "I was afflicted with the severest form of rheumatism for about 12 years, and suffered extreme misery during all that while. I also had catarrh so bad it almost stopped my breathing through my nose. My flesh in some places looked as if it had been charred or scalded. My back was so lame I could hardly stand. I tried nearly everything but found no relief until I tried B. B. B. I used several bottles and am now as sound and well as any man in Arkansas."

BAD BLOOD

CATARRH

RHEUMATISM

J. W. Messer, Howell's Cross Roads, Cherokee County, Ga., writes: I was afflicted with chronic sores nine years, and had tried many medicines and they did me no good. I then tried B. B. B., and eight bottles cured me sound and well."

SORES

[sep27 ew 1y]

Insure
Your Property
against Fire.
The Commercial Fire
Insurance Company
of Montgomery, has a
record for reliability
unsurpassed.

Insure through the Local Agency at Clanton, and save expense.

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST,
VERBENA, ALA.

Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.
[feb 14 8]

Harris & McCrary
—AT—
JEMISON, ALA.

Have just opened a new Stock of Goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

HARRIS & McCRARY.
oct-18-6

A. E. BIVINGS,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, AND Medicines,
FAMILY Groceries, ETC.
Clanton, Alabama.

I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times.
[mar20]

CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS.
Copper and Sheet Iron Workers
Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.
Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
☞ AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE, ☜
Birmingham, Ala.
mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.,)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.
oct 18-y
I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜
nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN.
R. I. STONE.
Lyman & Stone.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Blank Books, - Letter Presses,
PRINTERS' STOCK.
Fine Stationery a Specialty.
2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
dec5 ay

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Bogacki & McDonald,
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door Glass, Paints and Oils, Artists' Materials,
Pictures and Frames, Window Shades,
119 COMMERCE STREET, [illegible]
MONTGOMERY, AL

Clanton High School

Will be opened on the first Monday in September and will continue nine scholastic months. The session will be divided into two terms. The first ending Friday before the first Monday in February, and the second will begin on the following Monday and will end with May. We will thoroughly prepare young men and ladies for college or give them a certificate of graduation. We expect to be assisted by an accomplished lady. Patronage is earnestly desired. Very Respectfully,
aug16 A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

READ THIS!
I have removed my stock of
Confectioneries
—AND—
Fancy Groceries
into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.
Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.
Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on Watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER,
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

HERBINE

After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.

Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."

Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."

Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than Pills.

Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Billous Fever with one bottle.

It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by

The Herbine Co.
(Successors to Wm. Condell.) St. Louis, Mo.
mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION
Piso's Remedy for Catarrh gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.
The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.
CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.
Easy and pleasant to use.
Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.
nov12-y

[illegible]
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
FROM [illegible]
[illegible]

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

Woman's Work!

Darning little stockings for restless little feet,
Washing little faces to keep them clean and sweet,
Hearing Bible lessons, teaching catechism,
Praying for salvation from heresy and schism—
Woman's work!

Letting fall her own tears where only God can see,
Wiping off another's with tender sympathy;
Learning by experience, teaching by example,
Striving for the gateway, golden, pearly, ample—
Woman's work!

Lastly cometh silence, a day of deep repose,
Her locks are smoothly braided, upon her breast a rose,
Lashes resting gently upon a marble cheek,
A look of blessed peace upon the forehead meek.

A fresh grave in the valley, tears, bitter sobs, regret;
One more solemn lesson, that life may not forget;
The face forever hidden, the race forever run,
Dust to dust a voice saith,
And woman's work is done!

Kentucky's Girl Preacher.

Mary Semons, ten years of age, has delivered four sermons in Falmouth, Ky., and is becoming quite popular as a preacher. She has a good voice and splendid delivery for one so young. Mary is the daughter of a fairly well-to-do farmer, who lives about four miles from this place. From infancy she displayed unusual brightness. About eight months ago she joined the Baptist church here and said that the Lord had called upon her to preach. She first addressed a small congregation at her father's house, and succeeded so well that she spoke next in a church near by. The little girl soon had a reputation throughout this and neighboring counties. After several months in the country she preached here, and her success was greater than it was in the rural districts. Under her ministry several persons joined the church. Many allege that her sermons cannot be surpassed by any grown man or woman. Mary is rather small for her years, has sharp features, black eyes and hair and is very intelligent. She will continue her services here for several weeks and then she will go to the larger Kentucky towns.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

A Smart Blind Deaf-Mute Girl.

A special from Boston contains the following interesting facts concerning the little phenomenal deaf, dumb and blind Alabama girl:

Helen Kellar, the nine-year-old deaf, dumb and blind Southern girl, who has been in attendance for the past year at the Perkins Institution for the Blind, in this city, has made such a marvelous progress as to have attracted the attention of men of science the world over. She carries on conversation by means of the mysterious finger alphabet, telegraphing her thoughts and desires with wonderful facility and clearness. Her desire for knowledge is intense, and she never seems to grow weary of asking questions and receiving replies that might increase her stock of knowledge. She has learned very quickly to do beadwork, to knit stockings and to model in clay, and though eighteen months ago she knew absolutely no form of language except the natural and savage one of signs, now, through the instruction of Miss Sullivan, she can correctly use and spell 2500 words by actual record. Her letters, written in the square hand peculiar to the blind are marvels of neatness and correct orthography.

"Perhaps one of the strongest proofs of Helen's intelligence and command of language," said Mrs. Hall, "lies in the fact that, when talking with her, one forgets to make choice of easy words. There is not the slightest need of limiting the number of one's syllables lest she should not understand one's discourse. She is always anxious to know the height of any person who is mentioned in the conversation, and at rising from her seat holds out her hand that any one may take it and place it at the proper distance from the ground. She did not know what an 'inch' was, and took great delight in having her teacher inform her by means of bits of paper the length of that measure, and the fact that twelve of them made a 'foot,' an assertion that for a time she confounded with the length of her own flesh and bone foot. The child has a surprisingly powerful memory, learning, for instance, the names and spelling of the different States of the Union at a sitting, and acquiring even a knowedge of a number of words in the Greek, French and German languages. No serious attempt has been made to teach Helen any foreign languages; but that she has the linguistic talent strongly developed is clearly shown by her phenommally rapid acquisition of the English tongue."

Fashion Notes.

The long veil grows in favor.

White is the wear alike for youth and age.

Flower garnitures are again in high favor for low-necked evening gowns.

The favorite wrap of the season is the long cloak with long, loose sleeves over another pair that fit the arm.

Parisians now wear the hair in bunches of curls low on the back of the head, but only for the theatre or opera.

Violet and rosy heliotrope colors are in vogue, newly imported shades in these colors being very delicate and pretty.

London not only allows, but approves of gowns of the brightest green, combined with pink or fine faint yellow.

A very fashionable red for street dresses is called Bordeaux. It is like pourpre and garance, and is a very deep shade.

Roses and poppies entirely without leaves are the favorite flowers for trimming tulle or gauze or lisse evening dresses.

Black is used as a garniture upon costumes of all the rich, dark winter colors, braiding passementerie jet, velvet applique gimps, fur, watered silk and fringes all being utilized.

Ripe cherry is the latest addition to the list of red shades. It is bright, yet soft, and combines very effectively with cream tints. As yet it can be procured only in the choicest of silks.

The most elaborate dress designs for evening are wrought in the faintest tones of yellow, green, pink, blue, white and cream, in fine contrast to which are the brilliant poppy reds and soft black.

Turbans and toques for children, made of the same material as the dress and surrounded by a band of fur, have two or three quills to match thrust carelessly through the fold of cloth on one side.

To the full, short-waisted empire dresses are attached small puffed sleeves standing high on either shoulder, or sometimes long silk gloves reach to the shoulder and are slashed over puffs of silk, which [illegible] the long sleeve.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Chance is a word void of sense.

Nothing can exist without a cause.

Individual liberty is the virtue of life.

Borrowed knowledge is a mortgage on the mind.

Acquirements are but the appearance of culture.

Better a diamond with a flaw than a pebble without one.

"Passing away" is written on the world and all the world contains.

Public money is like holy water; everyone helps himself to do.

Many a cow stands in the meadow and looks wistfully at the common.

He who can take advice is sometimes superior to him who can give it.

Nothing is so strong as gentleness; nothing so gentle as real strength.

Vexation is but a lad; with time and opportunity he will grow to be Mr. Mad.

Sad, very sad it is, to see people literally starving to death for want of—fun.

A man who cannot mind his own business is not to be trusted with the King's.

A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill requires only our silence, which costs us nothing.

No man can discover whether another is a fool or not, for it takes all his force of sense to discover he is one himself.

The style of language has no more to do with the conveyance of knowledge, than the form of a drinking cup has to the quenching of thirst.

Love cannot be regulated by any law of man. It is the very essence of individual liberty, a right which is proved by the possibility of interfering with the same right in another.

Feeding a Big City.

The business of producing and providing food for mankind furnishes a livelihood to a majority of the race. Generals in command of armies of 20,000 or 50,000 men have been brought to ignominious defeat and flight for the lack of power to supply them with food; and yet a population of two and one-half million people in and around New York is supplied with food every day and for every meal from all parts of the world. Ten thousand head of cattle are slaughtered every week to provide New York with beef, and that is not more than one-half the beef that is consumed there. Some of the beef comes in on foot; the rest in refrigerator cars from the West. Swine are brought in dressed; but sheep are all killed in the city. The greater part of the fresh fish supply of the city comes in refrigerator cars from Boston and Gloucester; the rest comes to the markets in fishing-boats. Enough fish is kept ahead in the cold storehouses to last the city two or three weeks. The vegetables come from almost everywhere. Lettuce is mainly brought from near Boston, where one firm ships $100,000 worth of it each year. Enormous amounts of celery come from Kalamazoo, Mich. The South supplies the early vegetables, and some of them come from Florida. They come on refrigerator cars, and because they can be safely shipped and easily kept they no longer command fabulous prices. But the bulk of the green vegetable business is still done in the old way by farmers who come in from their places five to thirty and more miles away and sell their produce from their wagons. Some of them start in the afternoon and drive all night, often sleeping on their wagons and only waking when their trained horses have brought them to the ferries at 1 and 2 o'clock at night. The Gansevoort market is the only place where they are allowed to expose their "truck" for sale in the city, and there it is sold to dealers. In summer time as many as 3000 wagons a day are driven in. The cattle on a thousand hills daily contribute the milk that New York consumes the next day. The farmer gets from one and one-half to two and one-half cents a quart for it and the consumer pays 8 and 10. The difference is divided among the railroads, commission merchants and peddlers, the latter getting several cents a quart. One of the curious things of the provision business is that eggs laid in Holland and Germany get to New York in less time than from some Western States and are actually cheaper than fresh eggs laid in this country, the reason being that they are rated as "limed eggs."—*Good Housekeeping.*

From Grave to Gay.

A cluster of ten graves attracts the eye of every one who visits the graveyard at Griffin.

These graves and the legend above them awaken an irresistible sense of humor. At the heads of the five larger graves stand plain marble slabs, each being simply floriated and bearing the name and age of "My wife." The five little graves have small slabs of the same design, each bearing the name of a child.

One husband has buried here his five wives, and one father his five children. By the side of each mother sleeps her child, and one husband and father buried them all.

He said the reason he had the same kind of tombstone placed over them was his strict sense of impartiality. He had loved each alike, and no one wife more than the other. No later Rachel had supplanted Leah; and he did not wish to show any partiality in the matter of their graves.

The slabs are so arranged that the first is that over the first wife, then comes the headstone of the little child grave; then the second wife and the second little child. So that reading them in proper order you get the following legend and moral:

"My wife Mary, aged 25."
"Little Simeon."

"My wife Jane, aged 31."
"Little Georgia."

"My wife Anne, aged 27."
"Little Birdie."

"My wife Maria, aged 28."
"Little Ruth."

"My wife Betsy, aged 30."
"Little Hope."

He has buried the "little hope" he had, but he was still a marrying man, and after being "consoled" he began inquiring among the neighbors "if they knew of a desirable woman who wanted to marry."—*Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.*

Snake and Hawks in Combat.

Some time ago Bert Coverston, a well-known resident of Barnesville, Kan., witnessed an interesting fight between a blue racer and a hawk. He saw two hawks apparently fighting in a field, and approached them without difficulty. With a pole he killed them, and, upon turning one of them over, noticed the head of the snake sticking out from the hawk's wing. Upon investigation he found that the snake had wound itself about the hawk's neck, and was choking it to death. The other hawk was attacking the blue racer in attempts to release his mate. The hawks were big fellows and the snake of medium size. If left alone it would have, undoubtedly, killed one of the birds.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

An electric cigar lighter is about being generally introduced.

A new asteroid has been discovered at the Nice Observatory.

An electric tree-felling machine is being introduced in Europe.

Nitro-glycerine is now an important remedy in heart troubles.

Water gas is used in place of coal to drive the machinery of the forge works, at Leeds, England.

In Munich an apparatus has been invented which greatly facilitates directing the course of balloons.

An electric mining hoist is being successfully used at the Aspen Mining and Smelting Company's works.

Two European surgeons have found helleborine superior to cocaine as a local anæsthetic in eye operations.

America still depends upon foreign makers for a supply of commercial electrical measuring instruments.

Electricity during a storm, according to Sohncke's theory, results from the friction of drops of ice and water.

The lighting of the Hoosac Tunnel by electricity makes the track visible when there is no fog a mile ahead of the train.

Alex. Bell has been able, without the use of wires and with but few cells of a battery, to signal between two boats a mile apart.

Snowflakes are said to be the result of low-lying air currents whose temperatures were much lower than those of the earth's surface.

Ore stamping by electricity is considered the only sufficiently economical system to permit of lower class ores being treated at a profit.

Microscopic examination of emmensite, the new explosive, tends to confirm the fact that it is a chemical compound and not a mere mixture.

A French scientist holds that the human race has greatly diminished in size since the creation of man, and gives the height of Adam as 128 feet and Eve as 118.

Lead stoppers to soda water siphons, ginger beer bottles, etc., are condemned by medical authorities. Block tin only should be used in contact with carbonated waters.

Among the heaviest locomotives ever built are those recently put on its mountain division by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Their actual weight in working order is 153,040 pounds, and 13?,340 pounds is on the drivers. They have a tractive force of 271 pounds per pound average pressure to the cylinder. Their cylinders are 22 inches in diameter by 28 inches stroke; driving wheels, 50 inches diameter; boiler, 6 feet in diameter and 13 feet 6 inches long over tube sheets. The tubes are 270 in number, and 2¼ inches in diameter. The fire box is over 11 feet long inside by 42 inches wide, and is placed above the frames, but not above the wheels. The heating surface in the fire box is 183 square feet, and the total heating surface 2345 square feet. The engine is designed to burn anthracite, but not like the Wootten engines, buckwheat or refuse coal.

New Chemical Discoveries.

It will be a long time before the farmer finds himself supplanted by the chemical laboratory in the production of such commodities as sugar, tea, alcohol, drugs and dye stuffs, though sanguine chemists tell us that the recent triumphs of their science indicate the probability that these and other articles will some day be profitably produced from purely inorganic materials. Synthetic chemistry, or the forming of compounds by recombinations of chemical elements, is making steady progress, and has already affected agriculture, says the London *Tit Bits.*

Attention was recently called to the fact that the cultivation of madder has been almost destroyed by the chemical discovery that its identical coloring matter can be cheaply procured from coal tar. The production of indigo is also threatened by an artificial production which the chemists have discovered. A while ago it was found the cinchona tree could be profitably planted in India, and a fine new field of industry was believed to have opened for the farmers of that country.

Scores of chemists, however, have been at work upon the synthesis of quinine, and their researches have advanced so far that the prediction is now confidently made that the manufacture of the principle of quinine will soon be a commercial success, and that cinchona planting will become a thing of the past. These commercial reproductions of the valuable principles inherent in natural products are often easier to handle and utilize than the products from which they have hitherto been derived, and thus the tendency of manufactures is to substitute artificial for natural sources of supply.

The problem of sugar making from inorganic materials has engaged some chemists for a number of years. The synthesis of glucose by Fischer and Tafel is said to promise an ample supply of this commodity without the aid of grapes or starch. Two years ago some German chemists announced that they had produced saccharose, the equivalent of cane sugar, by passing an electric current through a mixture of starch, sulphuric acid and water. Nothing has yet been heard of the commercial value of this new product, and there is no reason to think it will prove a dangerous rival to the sweets we derive from the cane and the beet.

Some sugar growers, however, have been prophesying for years that something would happen to ruin the sugar industry, and their alarm receives a fresh impetus at every new discovery like that of Remsen's saccharine, an exceedingly sweet article produced from coal tar. The day may come when processes of sugar making by the use of inorganic materials will seriously affect the sugar planter, but there is no reason as yet to believe that his industry will soon be imperiled.

The Shamrock.

The emblem of Ireland is not known by its flower, but by its leaves. The tradition runs that St. Patrick, when preaching in Ireland, gathered the leaves of this plant, which contains three lobes, or leaves, and thus illustrates the Holy Trinity. Bentham, in his British Flora, says that oxalis acetocella or wood sorrel, is the original shamrock, having pale pink, or nearly white flowers. This is quite plentiful in the woods, and in a climate like Ireland, easy enough to obtain on the seventeenth of March, the day that all Irishmen like to have a few sprigs for their button-hole, or on the cap or bonnet. Others contended that the original plant is a clover, and the common white or Dutch clover is the plant that at present, at least, is the commonly-accepted plant, called shamrock. There are varieties of this plant that have larger leaves than the common clover; one with dark-brown, the other with purplish leaves, with a [illegible] to each leaf. This [illegible]

OLD HUTCH'S SECRET.

B. H. Hutchinson, better known as Old Hutch, astonished the world by the manner in which he manipulated the Chicago wheat market—making, 'tis said, the enormous sum of $5,000,000, on his wheat deals, in less than a month. Eccentric; possessed of little education, his success seemed marvelous!

His friends and those who know him best are not surprised.

A prominent resident broker of Chicago, who knows him well, tersely sums up Hutchison in these words: "What he knows, he knows well, and that's Old Hutch's secret."

We once heard a prominent stock operator, speaking of Jay Gould, remark: "He knew a year ago what the balance of us are just finding out. Gould knows his business thoroughly and we don't, else we, too, would be Goulds."

A noted manufacturer of certain medicinal remedies has achieved a world-wide reputation simply because he possesses a thorough knowledge of his business.

Enterprising and progressive, he was not disposed to rest content with the introduction of the only genuine remedy for the prevention and cure of all kidney and liver disorders, the name and character of Warner's Safe Cure being familiarly known in every household throughout the entire civilized world—but he concluded to further benefit the world and revive some old fashioned remedies which have, for a period been lost.

Re-discovered, they are the oldest, the newest and the best.

Used when the Pilgrim Fathers landed, they have been much improved upon and are now known as "Warner's Log Cabin Remedies." Chief among them being "Log Cabin Sarsaparilla," for the blood, and "Log Cabin Hops and Buchu Remedy," a tonic and stomach remedy.

Old Hutch's secret is worth its millions of dollars to him, and millions of people in the United States will rejoice that they are now enabled to secure the best of those old-time Log Cabin Remedies through the use of which our grandparents attained and enjoyed rugged, healthy old age.

A Precious Lot.

Lord Carnarvon's bill, which has just been introduced into the House of Lords, aims to prevent disreputable peers from sitting in the House of Lords. The Lords are beginning to reorganize, and it is the general impression that they will have a fertile field for work. The new bill is aimed at such disreputable specimens of mankind and the British peerage as Lord Ailesbury, who by his untiring efforts has managed to reach a point where he can be warned off any race course in England as a blackleg and sharper, but he is still empowered to vote coercion for Ireland. Ailesbury himself, by the way, with his music hall wife, Dolly Tester, is imparting a lurid light to a constantly increasing portion of the Continent. The efforts of the distinguished pair are meeting with more than national success. The begin a new cycle daily, and wind up at sunrise helplessly drunk and proud of the fact. Viscount Mandeville, the heir to the Duke of Manchester, who in the Bankruptcy court pleaded guilty to obtaining money by false pretences, would not be disqualified. The fact was brought out that Mandeville, when his father dies, will be the owner of 12,000 acres in Armagh, 14,000 acres in Huntingdonshire, and 1,000 in Cambridgeshire; but he has already incurred liabilities to the amount of $600,000, of which the Bankruptcy court can not rid him. His unsecured creditors will be lucky if they get sixpence in the pound.

The Tail of a Mastiff.

I was the owner of a mastiff about as large as a yearling calf; but one day he went the way of all dogs, and I employed a taxidermist to set him up in good shape. While this work was being done the tramps began to put in an appearance. While "Jack" was living not one of the fraternity got inside the yard. He had not been dead two days before we had callers. How they caught on I don't pretend to say, but that was the way it worked.

When the dog came home he looked as natural as life. By standing him on the grass beside a rose bush any one looking over the gate would have sworn that "Jack" was alive and ready to tackle an intruder. During the first day as many as five tramps halted at the gate, took a look, shook their heads, and passed on, and three more were scared off next forenoon. Soon after dinner a dilapidated pair, fresh from a long tramp, arrived, and as the first laid his hand on the second exclaimed:

"No go, Bill—there's a dog!"

"Stuffed!" replied the first, as he opened the gate.

"How d'ye know?"

"By the turn of his tail. Ever see a big dog like that with his tail turned to the left? Course he's stuffed."

I gave the men a quarter apiece and then went out to look at the big dogs in the neighborhood. Every one carried his tail to the right. Indeed, nine dogs out of ten do, and that ragged and penniless old tramp was a closer observer than the taxidermist, who had made a life study of posing specimens. I was so hit by it that I stored the dog in the garret and fed every tramp who came for the next three months.—*New York Sun.*

Europe's Position.

The outlook in the financial world of Europe at the present moment is anything but good. All eyes are turned on Paris, and at present it is difficult to say how and where the situation will end. At any rate, we shall not see the full effects of the downfall of the copper shares the crisis in the Comptoir d'Escompte until the usual liquidation in Paris is well over. The latest news is that the Russian loan, which was to have floated, has been indefinitely postponed. This shows at once how ugly the financial position really is, as full arrangements had been made to bring out the loan. London stocks seem more demoralized than for a long time past, and is generally believed that the market is being manipulated to suit the New York bear party. The short interest is enormous, and any attempt to cover would send prices up rapidly.

God bless the cheerful person—man, woman or child, old or young, illiterate or educated, handsome or homely. Over and above every social trait stands cheerfulness. What the sun is to nature, what God is to the stricken heart, which knows how to lean upon him, are cheerful persons, in their silent mission, brightening up society around them with the happiness beaming from their faces.

A low condition of health is common with many who allow themselves to worry. Mental anguish causes bodily sufferings. Anxiety and care has broken down many constitutions. A train of disorders usually follow mental distress. Heart affections, nervousness, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney troubles, etc., are among the list. A sure remedy for relieving all mental and physical distress is Brown's Iron Bitters. It at once strengthens every part of the body, making work a pleasure and care unknown.

A crowded railway train is a good place to study the development of the hog.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above [illegible]

An Important Point.

Persons afflicted with impure blood frequently experience a constant miserable feeling, aching joints, indigestion, skin eruptions, sleeplessness, extreme lassitude, nervous excitability, gloomy imaginations, and general ill health. Good blood gives strength. Bad blood causes weakness. Keep your blood pure. Spring time is the best season to use a blood purifier. As a matter of course, in selecting a remedy, you should choose the best. One that will give satisfaction from the start. One that will not leave any evil after-effect. One that physicians endorse. Such a remedy is B. B. B. It is an important fact to remember that this remedy is the prescription of an eminent physician, and that one bottle will do you more good than 100 bottles of decoctions more largely advertised.

Dr. W. J. Adair, Rockmart, Ga., writes: "I regard B. B. B. as one of the best blood medicines."

Dr. A. H. Roscoe, Nashville, Tenn., writes: "All reports of B. B. B. are favorable, and its speedy action is truly wonderful."

Dr. J. W. Rhodes, Crawfordville, Ga., writes: "I confess B. B. B. is the best and quickest medicine for rheumatism I have ever tried."

Dr. S. J. Farmer, Crawfordville, Ga., writes: "I cheerfully recommend B. B. B. as a fine tonic alterative. Its use cured an excrescence of the neck after other remedies effected no perceptible good."

Dr. C. H. Montgomery, Jacksonville, Ala., writes: "My mother insisted on my getting B. B. B. for her rheumatism, as her case stubbornly resisted the usual remedies. She experienced immediate relief and her improvement has been truly wonderful."

A prominent physician who wishes his name not given, says: "A patient of mine, whose case of tertiary syphilis was surely killing him, and which no treatment seemed to check, was entirely cured with about twelve bottles of B. B. B. He was fairly made up of skin and bones and terrible ulcers."

THE ship canal which is to connect Manchester, England, with Liverpool, is being rapidly constructed, 10,000 men and a great number of steam excavators being used upon it. The canal will be 35 miles long, 26 feet deep, and 120 feet wide at the bottom.

THE colored people of Illinois have an organization incorporated, which proposes to erect a monument at the state capital to Lincoln, Seward, Sumner, Wendell Phillips and John Brown. The cost of the structure is to be $180,000 or $200,000.

Many People Refuse to Take Cod Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites. It being as palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scrofula and Bronchitis, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children. Chronic Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to use it. Physicians report our little patients take it with pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced.

There is always an exciting inaugural bawl—the howl of the new-born babe.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

Hamburg Figs for the Liver.

Habitual constipation and torpidity of the liver are functional derangements which should not be so long neglected as to generate actual disease. Hamburg Figs should be taken, and the deranged organs restored to health. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

NOTHING so completely robs confinement of the pain and suffering attending it as the use of The Mother's Friend. Sold by druggists.

Rheumatism
and Neuralgia

These twin diseases cause untold suffering. Doctors admit that they are difficult to cure—so do their patients. Paine's Celery Compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so say those who have used it.

FOR SALE. NO USE TO OWNER.

"Having been troubled with rheumatism at the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now jump around, and feel as lively as a boy." FRANK CAROLL, Eureka, Nevada.

"Paine's Celery Compound has been a God-send to me. For the past two years I have suffered with neuralgia of the heart, doctor after doctor failing to cure me. I have now taken nearly four bottles of the Compound, and am free from the complaint. I feel very grateful to you." CHAS. H. LEWIS, Central Village, Ct.

Paine's
Celery Compound

"I have been greatly afflicted with acute rheumatism, and could find no relief until I used Paine's Celery Compound. After using six bottles of this medicine I am now cured of rheumatic troubles."
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, So. Cornish, N. H.

Effects Lasting Cures.

Paine's Celery Compound has performed many other cures as marvelous as these,—copies of letters sent to any address. Pleasant to take, does not disturb, but aids digestion, and entirely vegetable; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?

$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.
Mammoth testimonial paper free.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES *Give Faster and Brighter Colors than any other Dyes.*

BABIES *Living upon Lactated Food are Healthy, Happy, Hearty. It is Unequaled.*

S S S

My little boy, 5 years old, was sick with a disease for which doctors had no name. The nails came off his fingers, and the fingers came off to the middle joint. For 3 years he suffered dreadfully; is now getting well, and I am satisfied Swift's Specific is the chief cause of his improvement.
JOHN DEIHL, Peru, Ind.
Jan. 12, 1889.

POISONED BY A CALF—My little boy broke out with sores and ulcers, the result of the saliva of a calf coming in contact with a cut finger. The ulcers were deep and painful and showed no inclination to heal. I gave him Swift's Specific, and he is now well.
Feb. 15, '89. JOHN F. HEARD, Auburn, Ala.

Send for books on Blood Poison & Skin Diseases, free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Diamond Vera-Cura
FOR DYSPEPSIA.
AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUCH AS
Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Giddiness, Constipation, Fullness after eating, Food Rising in the Mouth and disagreeable taste after eating. Nervousness and Low Spirits.
At Druggists and Dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md.

MOTHERS' FRIEND
MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY
IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.
BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY.
Time, Pain, Trouble
and will CURE
CATARRH
by using
Ely's Cream Balm.
[illegible]

Your Blood Needs

A thorough cleansing this spring, in order to expel the impurities which have accumulated during the winter, or which may be hereditary, and cause you much suffering. We confidently recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as the very best spring medicine. By its use the blood is purified, enriched and vitalized, that tired feeling is entirely overcome and the whole body given strength and vigor. The appetite is restored and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and liver invigorated.

"I had boils all over my neck and back, troubling me so much that I could not turn my head around, nor stoop over. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me in two weeks." DANIEL READ, Kansas City, Mo.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates scrofula and all humors, cures salt rheum, boils, pimples, etc. The severest cases of blood poisoning have yielded to its superior curative power. It accomplishes remarkable cures where other preparations utterly fail. Try it this season.

"For years at irregular intervals in all seasons, I suffered the intolerable burning and itching of blood poisoning by ivy. It would break out on my legs, in my throat and eyes. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, as a blood purifier, with no thought of it as a special remedy for ivy poisoning, but it has effected a permanent and thorough cure." CALVIN T. SMITH, Wentworth, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

MIRACULOUS RESTORATION.

That dainty lady tripping by,
How light her step, how bright her eye,
How fresh her cheek with healthful glow,
Like roses that in Maytime blow!

And yet few weeks have passed away
Since she was fading, day by day.
The doctor's skill could naught avail;
Weaker she grew, and thin and pale.

At last, while in a hopeless frame,
One day she said, "There is a name
I've often seen—a remedy—
Perhaps 'twill help: I can but try."

And so, according to direction,
She took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription,
And every baleful symptom fled,
And she was raised as from the dead.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the world-famed, invigorating tonic and nervine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. It is the only medicine for the distressing weaknesses and derangements peculiar to women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee*, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

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Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or Anti-bilious Granules, are Laxative or Cathartic, according to size of dose.

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All kinds of Silk, Cotton or Woolen Goods handsomely dyed or cleaned.
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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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Agents wanted. $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Cat'logue and samples free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS
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Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

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AGENTS WANTED.
CIRCULARS FREE.
2000 Brewster's Safety Rein Holders GIVEN AWAY to introduce them. Every horse owner buys from 1 to 6. Lines never under horses' feet. Send 25 cts. in stamps to pay postage and packing for Nickel Plated Sample that sells for 65 cents. Address Brewster Mfg. Co., Holly, Mich.

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Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

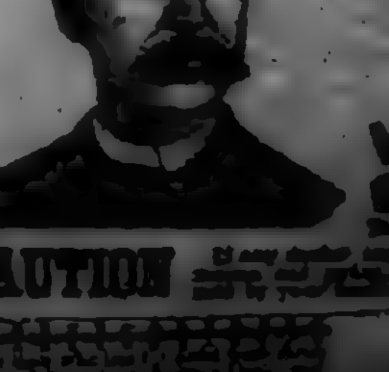
Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34; round, 14 Pills.

FARMS I want to buy a Farm in this locality. W. C. GAULDING, Ag't, 227 Main St. Cin'ti, O.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

A. N. U. .... Thirteen, '89.



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The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889. NUMBER 24.

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☞ The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

2018 1st AVENUE. CAHEEN'S 2020 1st AVENUE.

Comparisons are Odious,

But not so with us. We particularly invite and truly crave for comparison. We are leaders of fashion and the pillar of **LOW PRICES**. Our untold facilities enable us to sell goods cheaper than other houses can buy them. Our long business experience enables us to buy goods that the people want, and our cash capital enables us to have them at all times.

SOUTHERN BRANCHES,

CHOPPED HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

NEW ENTERPRISES—MOVEMENTS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES—AFFRAYS, MISHAPS, ETC.—INDUSTRIAL ITEMS—NOTES.

ALABAMA.

William Dallas, a young colored man, employed at the Sloss furnaces at Birmingham, on Thursday, fell into one of the furnaces, and was burned to ashes in a few moments. He was doing some work at the top of the furnace, when he suddenly lost his balance and fell in backwards. He had only time to utter a despairing shriek.

A fight to the death, in a dark room occurred at Blocton on Thursday night, between two miners named Jim Brown and Fayette Davis, in which the former was killed. The two men roomed together and quarreled about a loaf of bread. They commenced fighting and overturned the lamp, which was extinguished. After a long fight Davis succeeded in drawing his pistol and shooting Brown dead. Davis escaped.

"That is the man," said Mrs. J. U. Lundy on Wednesday when Jim Williams, alias Ben Elgy, was brought before her. Mrs. Lundy was able to leave her room for the first time since she was assaulted by this negro, two weeks ago. The negro was brought out of jail and taken before Mrs. Lundy, in order that his identification might be complete. As soon as she saw the negro's face, she exclaimed: "That is the man."

About eight weeks ago, the body of J. W. Meadows, a railroad man, was found about two miles from Birmingham. Several parties were arrested for the crime, but no evidence against them being obtained, they were released. On Thursday, four negroes were arrested, and it is believed enough evidence has been secured to convict them of the murder. Their names are Lawrence Johnson, Henry Joe, Lindsy Malachy and Gilbert Lowe. Upon the person of one of them was found the watch and scarf pin of the murdered man, and a number of pictures and photographs which he was known to have had in his pockets.

Some of the doctors of Birmingham are stirred up over the recovery of a negro from what seemed to be a well-developed case of hydrophobia. J. E. Brown, a colored man, had a small dog that was attacked by a strange cur, and in defending his pet, the negro was bitten slightly in several places. Last week Brown's dog showed signs of hydrophobia, and was killed. Monday, Brown himself became violently ill, and developed symptoms of hydrophobia. He grew worse rapidly, and on Monday night it required the combined efforts of six men to tie him on the bed. The doctors applied the usual remedies to relieve the man's sufferings, but they were surprised when he appeared to be growing better on Wednesday, and will no doubt recover.

FLORIDA.

Fred Douglas, the well-known colored orator, was the guest of the colored people at Jacksonville on Thursday. A procession numbering five hundred, including the military companies, escorted him from the station to the Sub-Tropical Exposition, where he delivered a short address, congratulating the colored people of Florida upon their progress since Emancipation.

Ex-President Cleveland and party arrived at Jacksonville on Thursday by the Plant steamer, from Enterprise, which stopped enroute at Orange Grove and the winter residence of H. B. Plant, at Fort Gates. An informal breakfast was given them. No speeches or toasts were offered. The breakfast over, the party took carriages and visited the Sub-Tropical. "I make a prediction," said Mr. Cleveland, "and it is this: Jacksonville is destined to be one of the finest cities in the South, and next year you will have a tremendous influx of Northern visitors, for every one who comes here goes away with regret, and I assure you that I only wish I could linger longer."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

At Yorkville on Thursday, Charles Colston, John C. Feaster, and Charles McMenus, all colored, were tried for the murder of W. O. Abernathy, white. Colton and Feaster were convicted and McManus was acquitted. The Jenkins Rifles are on guard at the jail, but lynching is not feared, as the people are satisfied with the verdict.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Detectives Baldwin, Robinson and Wallace, and police for the Elkhorn region, Mercer county, went to Tug River on Wednesday to arrest a desperado and [illegible] named Wild [illegible]. A [illegible]

ARKANSAS.

Hon. C. R. Breckenridge, congressman-elect from the 2nd district, visited Little Rock on Thursday to confer with the governor about the efforts being made to catch the Clayton murderers. The congressman told the governor to let him know when he needed funds, to speak as often as he needed money, for all he needed and he (Breckenridge), would undertake to go over the 2nd district and raise as many thousands of dollars as was needed, to exhaust all human efforts to bring the guilty to justice.

GEORGIA.

The safe of the Sandersville postoffice was blown open and robbed on Wednesday. The safe front was literally blown to pieces, and the debris covering the end of the room. The money in the safe did not amount to $100, but a number of valuable papers, useful only to Postmaster Roberts, were taken.

Athens is to have a new daily paper. The paper will be an eight page morning daily, and will contain the Associated Press dispatches and special correspondence. It will be edited, in all probability, by Col. Albert R. Lamar, of Macon. The Athens *Evening Chronicle* is to be merged into the new daily, thus leaving the city with two first-class papers, both morning.

Thomas Woolfolk, in confinement at Macon, on Tuesday made a display of that temper some time exhibited by him during his recent trial. When Jailor Birdsong entered that part of the jail where Woolfolk is confined, he asked the jailer to let him out in the corridor. The jailer told him he should come out in a few moments, but because the jailer would not let him have access to the corridor immediately, he flew in a violent rage and became very abusive and profane, and his curses could be heard in all parts of the jail.

The trial of Hardy Hamilton, charged with the murder of the Chinaman, Joe Lee, was concluded in Rome, Ga., on Wednesday. The evidence made out a clear case of cold-blooded and atrocious murder, whose only motive was robbery. Several silver dollars, stained with blood, were introduced in evidence. The money belonged to the Chinese, and was found in Hardy Hamilton's trunk. The case was given to the jury, and they returned in a very few minutes with a verdict of guilty. The jury did not recommend to mercy and the penalty will be death.

A man who registered at the King Hotel, at Stone Mountain, on Monday night, as Charles Thompson, of Atlanta, was found early Tuesday morning alongside of the railroad track with a bullet hole in his head, and his skull crushed. Near him was a burglar's "jimmy," which had been used no doubt to batter out his brains. He had been seen in company with A. D. Reviere, of Gwinnett county, and Reviere was arrested on suspicion. The general impression is, that the two had planned a robbery, quarrelled about it, and the murder was the consequence.

MISSOURI.

A law and order meeting took action in the matter of the so-called White Caps at Knoblick and Cygnet, who warned foreign-born workingmen to leave the county, was captured by gangs from those two towns. The gangs elected officers and declared against publishing the lawlessness existing in St. Francis county. Shortly after midnight a terrific explosion occurred in front of Gen. McCormick's residence, the shock jarring all the houses in the neighborhood. All outsiders at the meeting carried dynamite in sticks in their pockets. The general is one of the leaders of the movement against the White Caps.

TENNESSEE.

Sheriff Greenlee, of Granger county, was shot and instantly killed while attempting to arrest John Woltbargen, an escaped convict from the penitentiary.

In a collision of two freight trains, two miles South of Nashville, on the Decatur division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, on Thursday, M. L. Eby and Earnest C. Green, both brakemen, were instantly killed, and Albert Finck had his back broken. The trains were running at about twenty-five miles an hour at the time of the accident. An adjacent curve prevented the engineers seeing each other till it was too late.

One of the boldest schemes for robbing the county treasury has just been unearthed at Murfreesboro, by Attorney-General Moses Priest. In looking over the cost of maintaining the county, his attention was attracted to the fact that costs had been allowed to over 800 cases for burying paupers during the last year. These figures being somewhat large for a county of less than 20,000 inhabitants, he began an investigation with the result, that not one-tenth of that number of actual paupers had died during the year. One woman, according to the books, had been buried three times, and is yet alive and well, in the town of [illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA.

Senator Vance, who is at his home, Gombroon, near Black Mountain, though suffering from nervousness, is being very much improved by rest and the mountain air.

Governor Fowle has issued a death warrant for the execution of Eli Ward, a negro burglar, at Jackson, Northampton county, May 30. Ward set fire to the jail recently and is now in jail at Halifax. His execution will be public and will be the fourth during the present year.

Chas. M. Dudley, a white man, was instantly killed on Thursday at Wilmington, on board the old bark Albados. A colored man, John Johnson, had his thigh crushed. The accident was caused by the falling of the ship's mainyard from a height of thirty feet to the deck.

On Thursday night the planing mills belonging to John M. Wilson, at Wilson's Mills, together with a large warehouse adjoining, were burned. The Richmond and Danville depot was also destroyed. The main line of track was so warped that trains could not pass until it was repaired. The loss on the mill amounted to about $25,000. James Wallace went into the mill during the fire for his tools and was burned to death.

The colored people in the Kinston section are wild over the matter of offices under President Harrison. They are aspirants for places to be made vacant by turning out Democrats, and in addition to employing a special instructor, are sending their petitions to the Throne of Grace. They hold prayer meetings daily, and ask that the hands of the President may be laid upon them, and that their services may be required by the government.

A large party of negroes left Raleigh on Tuesday for Arkansas. Attempts thus far in the more eastern and southern counties to induce the negroes to emigrate, have proved an absolute failure. The labor agents are hard at work to induce them to go to Kansas, Arkansas or California. It is now believed that the exodus has almost ended until in the late Summer, when it will become more extensive and far more systematic, as it will then, it is claimed, be under the auspices and control, to a great extent, of the state immigration association.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By completed returns of the Rhode Island election, the Senate stands: Republican, 21; Democrats, 11; with four to be elected. The House stands: 23 Republicans, 37 Democrats; 12 yet to be elected.

Advices received at Brussels, Belgium, from Stanley Falls, state that the Arabs who have arrived there, report that Henry M. Stanley and Emin Pasha were heard from in February. They were then marching towards Zanzibar with several thousand men, women and children. They had 6,000 tusks of ivory.

The British man-of-war Calliope, which escaped possible destruction in Apia Bay during the ravages of the cyclone by being able to put to sea, has arrived at Sydney, New South Wales. She reports leaving Samoa on the 21st of March, and that the United States man-of-war Nipsic had been floated off of the beach, the natives lending material assistance.

Police Lieut. John E. Haines, of Chicago, Ill., was held to the grand jury in bonds of $3,000 by Judge Altegeld on Thursday, on a charge preferred by Lawyer Frank H. Collier, who identified the lieutenant positively as one of the two men who lured Collier, of the La Salle club, by a bogus telephone message one night during the recent political excitement, and sand-bagged him in the dark.

STRICKEN DOWN.

Edwin Booth, the tragedian, was stricken with paralysis during his appearance in "Othello," at Rochester, N. Y., on Wednesday night, and is dangerously ill. Mr. Barrett later appeared before the curtain and announced that Mr. Booth had sustained a partial stroke of paralysis, and feared that it was the beginning of the end. Booth was taken ill upon the stage during the last scene in the second act. He became unsteady, reeled and fell, and had to be assisted off the stage by those near by. The doctor expressed the fear that Booth had sustained a partial stroke of paralysis.

ELECTIONS.

A victory for the Democrats was the result of Tuesday's election in Chicago, Ill. Over 200 precincts, out of 290, had been heard from, showing a majority thus far of 6,420 for Cregier, Democrat, for mayor. Predictions give Cregier the election by 8,000 to 10,000 over Roche, Republican. Two years ago Roche carried the city by 28,000. The municipal election in St. Louis, Mo., passed off quietly. One hundred and [illegible]

THE GREAT WORLD OUTSIDE.

EPITOME OF MOST INTERESTING MATTERS.

GREAT LABOR AGITATION—SPRING STORMS—DEATHS OF PROMINENT PEOPLE—ACCIDENTS, FIRES, SUICIDES, ETC.

The German man-of-war Olga, wrecked in Apia bay, has been floated.

The cruiser, Charleston, at San Francisco, Cal., is almost ready for sea.

Forty houses were unroofed in Baltimore, Md., on Wednesday by a storm.

Bridgeton, N. J., was visited by a severe cyclone on Wednesday, houses and windows being blown down.

Xenia, Ohio, is excited over the attempt of a mob of negroes to lynch Sherman Jackson, who stabbed Frank Lawrence to death at a dance.

The sugar crop of Cuba this year shows a decrease of between 45 and 75 per cent. The falling off is attributed to the cyclone of September.

It is very probable that peace will soon be declared in Hayti. Negotiations are going on between Hippolyte and Legitime that may lead to such an end.

Rev. James McCosh, ex-president of Princeton college, N. J., is lying at his home in Princeton very ill from pneumonia, following an attack of bronchitis.

The whole country around Blunt, Dak., is being devastated by prairie fires. One fire driven by a sixty-five mile gale, burned everything in its path, including human beings.

Thomas C. Williams, a wealthy tobacconist, M. Rosenbaum, a wealthy dry goods merchant and Peter V. Daniel, a well known railroad lawyer, died at Richmond on Tuesday.

The switchmen in the Erie yards at Buffalo, New York struck on Wednesday. The men went out because three of their number were discharged ten days ago and not reinstated at their demand. Their places are being filled as rapidly as possible.

Sir John Lubbock has presented a half-holiday bill before the British Parliament, which proposes that whenever two-thirds of the shopkeepers in any given district vote for a half holiday on some one day each week, all the shops in the district shall be closed at 2 o'clock on that day.

A freight train on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pacific railroad, near Centreville Ind., became detached from the engine at the top of a long, high grade, and ran back into the second section, smashing the locomotive and nine cars. Six tramps in a half loaded car were badly hurt, and two were killed.

Reports were received at St. Paul, Minn., of a bad railroad wreck on the Northern Pacific, near Missoula, Mont. A passenger train ran into a freight and Green, the freight fireman, and two tramps who were stealing a ride, were killed, and some others injured. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch.

The closing episode in the record of the steamer Haytien Republic as a trader between Boston, Mass., and Hayti occurred Tuesday, when the craft was sold at auction for $41,000. The purchaser is William Lewis, of New Bedford, who will fit the Republic out for Behring's sea and the Arctic ocean as a whaling supply steamer.

Judge Alexander McCue, ex-assistant treasurer of the United States, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday. Judge McCue was stricken with paralysis on the 20th of March, and has been confined to his home ever since. He was appointed by President Cleveland to be Solicitor of the Treasury, which office he held until a year ago, when he was made assistant treasurer in New York.

The recent hurricane in the South Pacific ocean swept over 1,200 geographical miles, embracing in its track the Hervey and Society groups of islands. The American ship, Red Cross, from New South Wales, for San Francisco, was driven ashore at Boratonga and wrecked. The crew was saved. The American ship, Ada Owen, was wrecked at Ouara. Her crew was saved. Wreckage from the British ship Suakim, from New South Wales, for San Francisco, was seen at Aitutaki. No doubt the crew perished.

A hurricane started on Tuesday in Aberdeen, Dakota, and continued all day. Roofs were blown off the Park Place hotel and other buildings. The storm in several places had the added terror of fire. Yankton, Dak., reports that Volin, a station on the [illegible] road, was burned. A thousand tons of hay were burned, and all the [illegible] the enclosure and escaping. The destruction was caused by a prairie fire.

The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 306 to 236, rejected the Senate's proposal to prosecute summarily all papers guilty of libelling government officials. M Cocarde says that Gen. Boulanger being warned Tuesday that the government was preparing for a coup, arranged so that he would not fall into the government's hands and left the city. The police are mystified. "The general," adds Cocarde, "will appear when duty requires him. It is our impression that he has hidden temporarily, perhaps in Brussels."

In the Reichstag, on Wednesday, the naval secretary, referring to the loss of the German warships in the recent hurricane at Apia, Samoa, said that the report of the German officer in command there did not show that the lives or property of Europeans were endangered and he was sure that the British warship Caliope would not have left Samoa if the position had been critical. He announced that the government intended to replace the wrecked German vessels as soon as possible, as the United States government was about to send three cruisers to take the place of the American warships that had been lost.

THE FARMERS MEET.

"Millions for cotton bagging—not one cent for jute." That is to be the farmers' shibboleth in Georgia for the coming campaign. By almost unanimous and a very enthusiastic vote, the Farmers' Alliance of Georgia, representing 80,000 farmers, in session at Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday, resolved that they would use cotton bagging for the baling of their cotton—and would not use jute under any circumstances. It is said that three-fourths of the delegates came from their county alliances instructed to vote for cotton bagging under any and all circumstances. While this obstructed impartial consideration, it gives enthusiasm and earnestness to the movement. The size of the bale will remain unchanged. An attempt was made to reduce the bale to 250 pounds, so that lighter osnaburg would would hold it, but this was not done. Such a change would have required a change of presses, compresses, and a large amount of farm machinery, which the Alliance did not think best to undertake. It is the old size bale in a new style dress that has been determined on. And now it is a question of endurance and courage between the farmers and their plunderers.

A BIG CROWD.

The Musical Union, of New York is endeavoring to prevent the landing there of strolling bands from Europe. Almost every incoming German steamer has on board a score or more of musicians, who have been in the habit of coming here in the Spring and returning in the Fall with the money earned during the Summer. It is urged that such immigrants come within the provisions of the foreign contract labor act, but heretofore they have escaped detention by swearing that they came as individuals and not as bands under leaders. When the steamer Westernland arrived Wednesday at New York, from Antwerp, Superintendent Simpson, of the Landing Bureau at Castle Garden, discovered that there were no less than four hundred musicians on board, nearly all of them having spent the Summer in New York and vicinity for years past.

WHIPPED THE FIGHT.

After a vigorous fight in Oskaloosa, Kansas, the female candidates for city offices won the day by sweeping majorities. At Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, the ladies were also triumphant, Mrs. Minnie Morgan being elected mayor with all the members of the council of her sex. The contest for the mayoralty at Leavenworth lay between D. R. Anthony, Republican, and L. M. Hacker, Democrat. Susan B. Anthony, sister of the Republican candidate, worked heroically for him, but Hacker was elected by about 2,500 majority. Nearly 4,000 women voted during the day, most of them casting their ballots for Hacker.

OUR SHIP DISABLED.

The British steamship Fairhall, Bussett, from Cape Verde arrived on Wednesday at Pensacola, Fla. She reported that she passed the U. S. warship Brooklyn in latitude 22.41 north, longitude 62.30 west, one hundred and thirty-six days from Honolulu, proceeding under sail with shaft broken. Assistance was declined. The crew all well. The Fairhall provisioned the Brooklyn, taking her mail, and departed amid the cheers of the tars.

[illegible] IN CANADA.

The Quebec house of the [illegible]

PICTURES OF WASHINGTON.

MANY CHANGES BEING MADE AMONG OFFICIALS.

CONGRESS.

With the adjournment of the Senate, on Tuesday, all the nominations sent to it are confirmed, with the exception of Eugene Schuyler as Assistant Secretary of State, and Murat Halstead as Minister to Berlin. There are no nominations hanging fire, and everything was closed up. The special session has been remarkable in one thing, and quite different from nearly all other similar special sessions to confirm the appointments of newly elected presidents. It is not a current thing in history for the Senate to reject any appointments so early made in a new administration.

NOTES.

The Secretary of the Interior, on Wednesday, approved the location of the route for fifty additional miles of railroad to be built by the Rock Island Co. in the Indian Territory.

The three officers mentioned as likely to succeed Adjt.-Gen. Drum of the army are Cols. John C. Kelton, William D. Whipple and Chauncey McKeever. Col. Kelton, however, as the ranking colonel of the corps, is considered most likely to secure the coveted position.

The immediate relatives of those who lost their lives in the great storm in Samoa, will be entitled to pensions under the general law. The pension is $8 per month for a seaman's widow, and $2 per month for each child under 16 years of age. Congress will probably also pass a special act making reimbursement for the effects and baggage of officers and men lost in the wrecks. This was done in the case of the Huron, which went down on the Hatteras coast about fifteen years ago.

Assistant Secretary Thompson, of South Carolina, finally retired from the Treasury Department on Tuesday, and his successor, Col. Batcheller, assumed the duties of the office. As a mark of appreciation of their former chief, the prominent officials of the Treasury gave a dinner in honor of Mr. Thompson and his colleague, Judge Maynard. Secretary of the Treasury Windom presided, and Mr. Thompson, as the honored guest, sat on the right hand of the presiding officer.

The ten delegates that are to represent the United States at the International Conference to be held at Washington this Fall, will have plenty of interesting and important work to do. The nations represented will be the United States, Mexico, the Central and South American Republics, Hayti, San Domingo and Brazil. The conference was suggested by Mr. Blaine in 1881, and among the subjects will be proposals for the establishment of international arbitration, uniform coinage, weights and measures, customs and tariffs, and plans for the more frequent and convenient interchange of commerce.

Corporal Tanner, the new Commissioner of Pensions, is creating something of a sensation in his bureau. When he entered upon his duties he announced the Democrats must go. A clean sweep at once meant chaos and confusion in the business of the Pension Bureau, but the new commissioner declared that he meant what he said. His friends counseled moderation, but the corporal "isn't built that way." He prepared to revolutionize matters immediately, and made so much fuss about it that it came to the ears of the Secretary of the Interior. The result was Secretary Noble's order, on Tuesday, to the effect that heads of bureaus and other officers of the Interior Department would not call for resignations except by his direction.

HE OBSERVED IT.

Representatives of every Catholic society in New York city, were present at a meeting held on Thursday night to consider what part the Catholic citizens should take in the Washington Centennial Celebration. Judge Daily said that there were many reasons why Catholics should honor the memory of Washington. He never failed to observe St. Patrick's day in the time of the Revolution, and on the day the British evacuated Boston, "St. Patrick" was the watchword given to the army.

A WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

In accordance with the action of the trustees of Columbia College, [illegible]

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Fear is the tax that conscience pays to guilt.

He who fears to undertake is already defeated.

A babe in the house is a well-spring of pleasure.

All that is human must retrograde if it do not advance.

Next to the originator of a good sentence is the first quoter of it.

Knowledge is the only fountain both of the love and the principles of human liberty.

Philosophy triumphs easily over past evils and future evils, but present evils triumph over it.

There is no life of a man, faithfully recorded, but is a heroic poem of its sort, rhymed or unrhymed.

You shall see them on a beautiful quarto page, where a neat rivulet of text shall meander through a meadow of margin.

Worldly distinctions are mere wrappages, nothing more. The grandest of them is often only the gaudy costumes of spirit-serfs. Moral royalties often walk the earth in rags.

Good temper is the philosophy of the heart, a gem in the treasury within, whose rays are reflected on all outward objects; a perpetual sunshine, imparting warmth, light and life to all within the sphere of its influence.

Alas! it is not till time, with reckless hand, has torn out half the leaves from the book of human life to light the fires of passion with, from day to day, that man begins to see that the leaves which remain are few in number.

A Peculiar Wound.

Mr. James M. Wiley of Gwinett county, who applied for his allowance under the maimed soldier act a few days ago, has a peculiar wound, from which he still suffers acute pain at times. He was a member of Company H, 11th Georgia regiment, and at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, a minnie ball pierced the muscle of the back of his neck, ploughed under the skin, and imbedded itself in the angle of his right jaw bone, directly under his ear. The bulk of the ball became encrusted, and for 25 years he has carried it in the point of his jaw bone. The butt of the ball slightly protrudes, and may be plainly seen. The wound still suppurates at times. The ball is firmly incased in the clinging carthilage, and the doctors say that to extract it would lead to decay of the jawbone and probably result in death. Mr. Wiley enjoys fair health, and will probably go to his grave with the bullet in his bone.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A Tonquinese Literary Contest.

A correspondent of the Paris *Illustration* sends from Tonquin a curious account of a public contest in letters, somewhat resembling the old-time "floral games" in France. The competitors are native Tonquinese scholars, and the judges, mandarins of high degree, who, perched upon tall, scaffold-like seats, and sheltered by umbrellas held by their assiduous attendants, call aloud the names of the victorious laureates, whom they have heard and examined. The literary efforts are mostly of a legendary and poetic character, and their authors, thus publicly crowned, confer a high distinction upon the [illegible]

[illegible]

Grandmamma had been explaining to the [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.
Published Every Thursday Morning.
CLANTON, ALA., APR. 11, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	.75
One copy four "	.50

"The West Alabama Breeze" the new paper published in the vigorous little city of Northport, Ala., by Mr. J. C. Lawrence, formerly of the VIEW, has been received. Its appearance and contents speak encouragingly of its prospects and of the future of Northport. The patience and capacity for hard work which has always characterized our frater of the "Breeze," we think will insure the success of his enterprise.

"A bushel of corn distilled will make four gallons of whiskey. Government tax on four gallons of whiskey, $2. The whiskey made ripe by the new Jay Eye-See, a rapid process, sells for $4 per gallon, making $16 for four gallons. Of this $16 the farmer gets 25 cents the Government gets $3.50; the railroad gets $2; the manufacturer gets $4; the vendor $6.25; the user hell; while the producer and taxpayer foots the bill."

An Act.

To amend section thirteen hundred and ninety-six (1396) of the Code.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That section thirteen hundred and ninety-six (1396) of the Code of Alabama be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: All females and all male persons under the age of eighteen years and over forty-five years of age, all persons who have lost an arm or leg, or both; and all persons who by nature or disease are rendered incapable of hard labor, who shall procure a certificate of such incapacity from the county board of health, are exempted from working on public roads, Provided, That in counties which have no county board of health, then the certificate of such incapacity from two reputable practicing physicians shall be sufficient to entitle the party holding such certificate to exemption.

Approved February 28th, 1889.
Official:
C. C. LANGDON,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT.

To provide for Conducting Farmers' Institutes in the State of Alabama.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, that for the purpose of diffusing among the farmers of the State, useful and practical knowledge relating to agriculture, the Commissioner of agriculture is authorized and directed to adopt, annually such measures as may be necessary to successfully conduct, in different sections of the State Farmers' Institutes.

Sec. 2 Be it further enacted that said Farmers' Institutes shall consist of lectures on subjects related to agricuture, by persons of scientific attainments and by practical and successful farmers, with discussions relating thereto, and of such exhibitions as may be instructive and of practical value to farmers of the vicinity where said institutes are held.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized, having due reference to economy, to pay the necessary expenses incurred in conducting said Farmers' institutes including the expenses of employing lecturers when necessary, and for distributing the reports thereof.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That for the purpose named in this act there is hereby appropriated out of the funds annually collected from the sale of tags for fertilizers, not already otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, it being further provided that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall draw from the State Treasurer, on warrants approved by the Governor, the funds therein appropriated, as they may be needed, to accomplish the purpose of this act.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the annual report of Commissioner of Agriculture to the Legislature shall contain a report, of the institutes held, with a detailed statement of the manner in which the money herein appropriated has been expended.

Approved February 28th, 1889.
Official: C. C. LANGDON,
Secretary of State.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Concord Dots.

Farmers are well up with their work for this season of the year. All are done planting corn and now are preparing to plant cotton.

Mrs J. A. Moore is very sick.

Professor Hicks still adds names to his roll of students, and his school is in a flourishing condition.

There is a young "gent" of Maplesville who is making some of the boys wear long faces. We would gladly inform him to stay on his side of the branch and let Concord's fair sex alone.

The Rev. Charles Backus, of Kemper county, Miss., preacher a very interesting sermon at Concord church last Sunday.

Kind wishes to the VIEW.

PEACEFUL BOY.

Maplesville Dots.

A sensible observing old farmer here has remarked that there is more interest in improving the farms by way of comfortable tenement houses and new fences than he had ever seen before.

Prospects for peaches, apples and plums are fine,

"Coming events cast their shadows long before." Two of our most thriving young merchants, Mr. Tom Foshee, and Mr. T. U. Crumpton, are having new houses butilt. The latter has bought Mr. Powell's interest.

Mrs. McCarv and Miss Ella Dudley are visiting Birmingham.

Mr. Frank Glover has rejoiced the home folks by another visit.

We are sorry that Mr. Crumpton is quite sick.

Railroad prospectors are in our neighborhood again, causing conjectures that our route already surveyed may be completed at an early day.

REVOLG.

Jumbo Jottings.

To-day the weather looks fine and we are cheered up by the sweet musical chimes of the dear little spring birds.

Mr. Carter Willis who has been recently sick is well now and went to see his sweetheart last Sunday.

Wheat and oats, are looking fine.

The Sunday school for the coming Summer at MountZion church was organized last Sunday.

Rev. D. L. Lindsev, preached an excellent sermon at Lime Stone church last Sunday.

Miss Anna Maddox, daughter of J. A. Maddox, died March 31st. We extend to the bereaved family our heart felt sympathy.

Mrs. O. Mullins, has fifty young chickens hatched in March. She says her success is better than it has been since 1869.

There is a Jumbo lamb making himself ready in the green grassy fields for the Editor when he pays us his visit this Summer.

With much success to the VIEW and best wishes.

CLIFFORD.

Stanton Notes.

Your correspondent rode from here to Clanton and back Saturday and is badly used up from the effects of the ride.

We noted many improvements on the road made since our trip through the country last January. Many nice little farms and farm houses dot the country and the farmers seem to be tackling mother earth in dead earnest this year.

The lumber men also were making gigantic strides in cutting down the forest. Among these a Mr. Chandler has planted an immence saw mill seven miles from Clanton and is doing a large business. The only drawback we saw to the enterprise was the want of a little narrow guage R. R. to take his lumber to market. Chilton county is improving rapidly and its crop lands and fine long leaf pine forest are bound to attract immigrants. This county also has the best looking school teachers (the writer excepted) it has been our good fortune to witness in a long time.

Mr. Jamie Rhodes a prominent merchant of Eufaula is visting firends in our town.

We are glad to see that the VIEW has the courage to attack Dr. Talmage on his miscegenation sentiments. we have always been an ardent admirer of Talmage and have read his sermons with great interest, but the man who preaches miscegenation in this country cannot be a patriot or a friend of his race. Just think, let the Anglo-saxon, the negro, the chinaman and the Indian intermarrying in this country and in the next generation what sort of a race would we have. Lord deliver us from such a curse. My countrymen keep pure your blood and let not those who have despoiled you of all else, rob you of that which is dearer than life to a true Southerner, his pure Anglo Saxon blood. Let Mr. Talmage have it if he wishes, but let him keep it at home.

Notice to Delinquents.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CHILTON COUNTY.
TO
Mrs. Rebecca Busby,
Calera Land Co.
Mrs. Nancy Sims,
John S. Storrs,
James Henly, estate of
J. L. Vines,
J. T. Hefflin, administrator of the estate of Edward Gaut.
Roswald & Stoll,
C. C. Mitchell,
Susan Melton,
Mrs. Willis Brewer,
Mrs. S. Elsworth,
T. L. Jackson,
W. H. Merritt,
L L Rollins,
Mrs F A Conway,
M F Fuller,
Greil & Kohn,
G W Harrison,
Unknown Owners.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers and real estate upon which taxes are due. Each of you are reported as delinquents and the following lands are reported assessed to each of you as follows:

BEAT TWO.

Mrs. Rebecca Busby, n ½ of n w q of n w q and n ½ of n e q of n w q, sec 6, t 23 r 14. State tax 15 cents, county tax 12 cents, cost and charges 50 cents. Total 77 cts. Printer's fee $1.34

Calera Land Company, S ½ of n w q s ½ and n e q s 15 t 24 r 14, s w q and e ½ and e ½ of n w q s 17 t 24 r 14, w ½ of s w q and n ½ n w ½ of s w q s 19 t 24 r 14 e ½ of n w q n e q and s ½ of s 21 t 24 r 14 n e q, n ½ of s e q, s e q of s e q and w ½ of s 28 t 24 r 14, n e q, n ½ of s w q, s e q of s w q, s e q and n w q of s 25 t 24 r 14 all of s 27 t 24 r 14, the s w q the w ½ of n w q, the n e q and the e ½ of the s e q s 29 t 24 r 14, the n ½ of the n w q, the s w q of the s w q, the n e q of the s e q, the e ½ of n e q, the s w q of n e q s 31 t 24 r 14, n e q of s w ½ e ½ of s e q, n w q of n e q and s e q of n e q of s 35 t 24 r 14, e ½ of n w q, n w q of n w q, s thirty-five t twenty-four r fourteen, s e q of s e q s 13 t 24 r 13, all of s 35 t 24 r 13, n ½ of n e q s 27 t 24 r 12, n w q of s 15 t 24 r 13 n e q, s w q, e ½ of s e q and s w q of s e q s 25 t 24 r 13. State tax $62.50, county tax $50, cost and charges 50 cts. Total $113,00. Printer's fee $11.40.

Mrs. Nancy Sims, The e ½ of n w q the n w q of the n e q, the w ½ of the s e q and the s half of the s w q s 14 t t 23 r 12. State tax $2.50, county tax $2, cost and charges 50 cts. Total $5. Pr's fee $2.30.

John S. Storrs, The s ½ of the n w q and the s w of the n e q s 16 t 23 r 13. State tax $1, county tax 80 cts, cost and charges 1.00 Printers fee $2.80

G. L. Graham, The n w q of the s e q s 17 t twenty-four r thirteen. State tax 50 cents, county tax 40 cents, cost and charges one dollar. Pr's fee 1.50.

BEAT THREE.

Estate of James Henley, The n ½ of the n e q and the s w q of the n e q s 11 t 21, r 13. State tax $1, county tax 80 cents, cost and charges, 50 cents, total $2.30. Printer's fee $1.90.

J. L. Vines, The s w q of the s w q s 8 t 22 r 14. State tax 50 cents, county tax 40 cents, cost and charges 50 cents, total $1.40. Printer's fee $1.65.

Unknown owner, The n w ½ of the s e q sec 2 t 21 r 13. State tax $2.50, county tax $2, cost and charges $1, total $5.50. Printer's fee $1.65.

BEAT FOUR.

J. T. Hefflin, Administrator of the estate of Edward Gant, deceased, The w ½ of s 6 t 21 r 14, the s ½ of sec 32 t 22 r 14, the n w q of the n w q and the s ½ of the s e q s 10 t 22 r 14, the w ½ and the w ½ of the e ½, the s e q of the s e q of s 4 t 22 r 14, the s ½ of the s w q s 2 t 22 r 14, the w ½ of the s w q s 14 t 22 r 14, the s e q of the s w q and the s w q of the s e q s 21 t 22 r 14, the n e q of s 34 t 22 r 14, the n w q of the n e q and the s e q of the n w q of s 35 t 22 r 14. State tax $12.30, county tax $9.84, cost and charges $1.00, total $23.14. Printer's fee $6.10.

Roswald & Stoll, Part of the e ½ of s w q s 7 t 21 r 15, the w ½ of the n w q s 14 t 20 r 16, and the e ½ of the n e q s 4 t 20 r 16. State tax $3, county tax $2.40, cost and charges $1.00, total $6.40. Pr's fee $2.65.

C. C. Mitchell, The s e q of the s e q s 35 t 23, r 15. State tax 25 cents, county tax 20 c, c & c $1, total $1.45. Pr's $1.65

BEAT FIVE.

Susan Melton, The n e q of the n e q s 32 t 21 r 16. Also one house and lot in Verbena. State tax 58 cents, county tax 46, cost and charges 50, total $1.54. Printer's fee $1.80

Mrs. Willis Brewer, One house and lot at Mountain Creek. State tax $2, county tax $1.60, cost and charges $1, total $3.60. Printer's fee $1.50.

Mrs. S. Elsworth, The w ½ of the n e q s 10 t 21 range 15. State tax 40 cents, county tax 32 cents, cost and charges 50 cents. Total $1.22. Printer's fee $1.67.

T. L. Jackson, One house and lot in Verbena. State tax 13 cents, county tax 10 cents, cost and charges 50 cents, total 73 cents. Printer's fee $1.30

W. H. Merritt, The n e q of the n e q s thirty-two t twenty-one r sixteen. State tax twenty-five cents, county tax twenty cents, cost and charges $1.00. Total $1.45. Printer's fee $1.70.

L. L. Rollins, The w ½ of the n e q and the s e q of the n w q s 16 t 20 r 16. State tax one dollar and twenty-five cents, county tax one dollar, cost and charges one dollar. Total $3.25. Pr's fee $2.05.

Mrs. F. A. Conway, The w half of the n w q and the n ½ of n w q of s w q s 3 t twenty r sixteen. State tax 1.50, county tax 80 cts, cost and charges 1.00. Total 2.80. Printer's fee two dollars.

BEAT EIGHT.

M. F. Fuller, One house and lot in Clanton Ford. State tax 50 cents, county tax 40 cents, cost and charges 50 cts. Total 1.40. Printer's fee 1.45.

Greil & Kohn, The s w q of the n w q s 34 t twenty r 11. State tax 50 cents, county tax 40 cents, cost and charges 1.00. Total 1.90. Printer's fee $1.67.

G. W. Harrison, The w ½ of s w q and s e q of s w q s 18 t twenty r 11. State tax 60 cts., county tax 48 cents, cost and charges 1.00. Total two dollars and eight cents. Printer's fee 1.85.

Unknown Owner, The n e q and the n ½ of the s e q, and the e ½ of the n w q s one t twenty range eleven. Tax for 1887, state one dollar and sixty cts., county one dollar and twenty-eight cts., tax for 1888, state one dollar and sixty cents, county one dollar and twenty-eight cents, cost and charges two dollars. Total 7.76. Printer's fee $3.80.

This is to notify each of you to appear before me on Monday, the 13th day of May, 1889, and then and there show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands should not be made for each of the above amounts specified, and charges thereon, due for State and county taxes and costs.

H. J. CALLEN,
April 11th, 1889. Judge of Probate.

THOMAS FOSHEE,
(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,
feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

Southern Pacific Tea Company.
Importers and Jobbers of
Fine Coffees, Teas and Spices.
Fresh Roasted Coffee Daily. Also Coffee Roasted to order. Manufacturers of CAMPBELL'S BAKING POWDER.
Second Avenue, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Streets.
Birmingham, Alabama.

It is reliably stated that Major J. G. Harris, register of the United States land office, will be a candidate before the next Democratic state convention for the office of state superintendent of education. While the major has not formally announced he is said to have informed several of his friends throughout the state that he would probably enter the race for that office.—*Montgomery Dispatch.*

Maj. Harris would fill such a position admirably and is hoped that he will decide to enter the race.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successul Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough, we earnestly ask you to try it Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton. jan 10

Answer this Question.

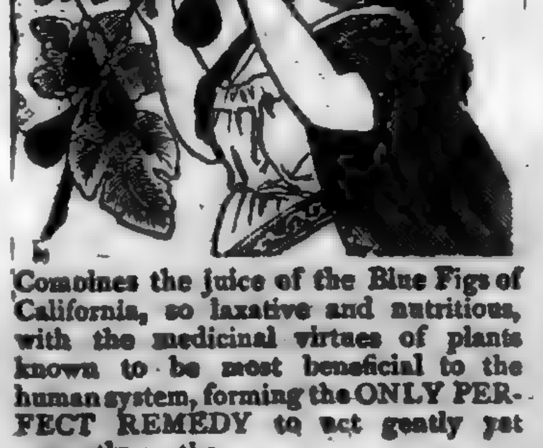
Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin when for 75 cents, we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

The Great Newspaper of the South.

The AGE-HERALD, in addition to covering the field most thoroughly with their bright and newsy daily, is getting out the Great Weekly of the South. It is a mammoth 12-page paper at only $1 a year, with a ticket for every subscriber to the largest gift distribution of over $8,000 in valuable and useful articles ever offered by a newspaper. It is a paper for the farm and fireside. Its Agricultural Department is full of practical information for the farmer, while its Household Department renders it a treasure to every housewife in the land. A special feature is also made of a department for Our Little Folks.

We will furnish the WEEKLY AGE-HERALD and our paper one year for $2 and give each subscriber a ticket to the gift distribution.

SYRUP of FIGS



Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH
Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
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Chancery Sale —OF— REAL ESTATE.

M. K. WELCH vs. S. E. WELCH. In Chancery at Clanton, Ala.

By virtue of a decree rendered by the Chancery Court sitting for Chilton county, I, as Register of said Court, will sell at public outcry, on Monday, the 6th day of May, 1889, at the courthouse door in Clanton, between the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate to-wit: The n w ¼ of the s e ¼ of sec 2, township 21, range 14 east.

Terms of sale—one half cash, the remainder payable on the 20th day of November, 1889, to be secured by note with two solvent sureties.

W. R. STEWART, Register.
Clanton, Ala., March [illegible], 1889.

DR. TAYLOR'S
SURE
CHILL CURE
WARRANTED
PURELY VEGETABLE.
A SURE & SAFE CURE FOR
CHILLS AND FEVER
BILIOUS and INTERMITTENT FEVER
ALL MALARIAL DISORDERS,
AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE
STOMACH & BOWELS.
AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ALL
Liver & Kidney Complaints
Price 50 cts. a Bottle. Trial Bottles 25 cts.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Prepared Only by
RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO.,
302 S. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Call for a Copy of Book "OUR FAMILY TROUBLES," to be had at all stores, or sent for two cent stamp.
tapr26

NOTICE NO. 8643.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., March 5, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 13th, 1889, viz: Thomas J. Deason, Homestead 15214 for the s w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 32, township 21 n, range 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William T. Hayes, William W. Sansom, and Thomas J. Klinner, of Maplesville, Ala., and Lee Hayes, of Clanton, Ala.

mar 7* J. G. HARRIS. Register.

NOTICE NO. 8678.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 21, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on May 4, 1889, viz: Lollie Fuller, widow of Jacob Cooper, Homestead entry 15145 for the n w ¼ of section 15 township 20 north range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Cato Price, Albert Price, Madison Tyas, James Cooper, all of Verbena, Ala.

Mar28 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8686.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., March 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court Clanton, Ala., on May 4th, 1889, viz: Thomas J. Smith, homestead 18105 for the n w ¼ of s e ¼ and n e ¼ of s w ¼ sec 10 township 22 north range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Clecker, George Jones, Sr., George Jones, Jr., W. M. Gore, all of Clanton, Ala.

mar28* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 5624.

U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 1, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 27th, 1889, viz: William P. Headley, Homestead entry No. 10362 for the s e ¼ of sec 24, township 21 north of range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Madison Popwell, Ezekiel Cooper, Lee Hays, Aram C. Mims, all of Kincheon, Ala.

mar21* I. G. HARRIS, Register.

$100,000 TO LEND AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST. — We are prepared to loan money cheap on improved lands in Chilton county. We can secure loans on land, the title to which is vested in married women, without trouble or delay. BRING YOUR LAND DEEDS. Address
E. V. JONES, or
A. B. BENTLEY,
Rockford, Ala.
January 28, 1889—(3m)

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

BAINS & PORTER.
(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY
1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices.
P. O. BOX 579. June 19 y

SAM. H. HARRIS,
—DEALER IN—
WALL PAPER,
Paints, Oils, Glass, Mouldings,
AND PICTURE FRAMES.
Send for prices and samples of Wall Paper and Paints.
312 North 20th Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Competent Workmen sent to any part of the State.
[ma17-y]

BLOOM,
The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.,
—HAS OPENED—
THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,
With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.
No. 7, North Court Street.

H. M. MANCHA,
—DEALER IN—
Wall Paper, Window
SHADES, MOULDINGS,
—AND—
PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER.
204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY.
Will send samples on application.

JOHN L. COBBS & CO.,
Specialties in Medium Price
DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS.
The newest shades of all the most fashionable fabrics, put up with the latest and most stylish trimmings, at very low prices.
BLACK GOODS.
In our best grades we handle almost exclusively the celebrated Priestly's Dress Fabrics, which positively stand at the head of the list of all imported black goods. Antoine Guiner's BLACK SILKS.
Just in, a nice lot of Ladies' Jerseys, Walking Jackets and Colored Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs. A new lot of Ladies' and Misses Hosiery. Harris Bro.'s KID GLOVES. R. & G. CORSETS.
oct18-6 JOHN L. COBBS & CO., Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.
THOS. H. HOLT,
PRACTICAL WORKMAN,
—AND DEALER IN—
American and Italian Marble.
— Manufacturer of all kinds of —
CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.
Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,
Birmingham, Alabama.
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JOHN P. LEEPER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
—AND—
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d Street,
Birmingham, Ala.
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OTTO STOELKER,
THE JEWELER.
REMOVED TO NO. 22 DEXTER AVENUE.
New Goods! Large Stock
Finest Display of Fine Diamonds in Alabama. Rich Jewelry, Fine Gold and Silver Watches. Wedding and Holiday Goods [illegible]
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MONTGOMERY

GO TO BLANK BROS, LEADING CLOTHIERS, [illegible] SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., APR. 11, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the shiftless, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.—

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. —Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:45 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:00 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:17 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:20 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:52 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Miss Nannie Duke is visiting friends in Montgomery.

Rev. Mr. Scott, of Elmore, visited Clanton last Friday.

Mrs. W. A. Collier returned from Montgomery last week.

H. A. Wilson, Esq., of Birmingham, was in town Monday.

Dr. Bivings and wife spent several days in Montgomery.

Mrs. Thos. Phillips returned from Montgomery yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Duke spent last Friday in Birmingham.

Mr. W. H. Phillips spent several days in our town last week.

Mrs. W. H. Phillips spent Tuesday in Clanton with relatives.

Miss Clara Gerald, of Montgomery, visited relatives in our city.

Mrs. W. H. McNeil leaves tomorrow for Birmingham, where she will spend some time.

Mrs. A. E. Bivings has returned home after spending a pleasant week in Birmingham.

Mrs. Craker, wife of engineer Craker, of Montgomery, is stopping at the Thornton House.

Mr. W. L. Sampey and wife arrived home last week from Tuskegee, where they have been visiting relatives.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church has finally decided to furnish the church with pews instead of chairs.

The Harmony Club met Tuesday night at Dr. Matthew's residence. There were a large number present at the meeting.

Many subscribers have made us happy by paying for their papers right lately. Some others could make us still happier by doing likewise.

We are clubbing our paper with the Montgomery Dispatch at $2 per year. Now is the time to subscribe. At the club rate you get the Dispatch every week for 50 cts a year.

A party passed through town Sunday afternoon with hounds on the lookout for a negro who murdered a deputy Sheriff at Bessemer, Ala. They failed to find the right man.

A Pleasing Sense

Of health and strength renewed, and of ease and comfort, follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50 cent and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. july 19

Mr H. M. Mancha, the wall paper man at 204 Dexter Avenue Montgomery, has an advertisement in this paper to which we invite the attention of those desiring goods in his line. He handles the very best lines of paper, window shades, mouldings, &c.

Spring Goods.

New dress goods now on sale at low prices for cash. Shoes for spring trade now in. Groceries all the year, the present is no exception. Everything guaranteed as represented. Fair dealing at fair prices is my plan for holding trade, and my sales will prove that the people are treated well. Give me a call.

Respectfully
W. L. SAMPEY.

Programme for the Teachers' Institute.

MR. EDITOR: The following is the programme for the Teachers' Institute, to be held in Clanton on the 26th and 27th of April:

PROGRAMME.

Programme of County Institute, to be held in Clanton, April 26th and 27th:

FRIDAY.

10 a. m.—Welcome Address, by W. A. Collier, Esq.

10:30 a. m.—Organization.

11 a. m.—School Discipline, paper, by H. H. Hunter. Discussion opened by J. W. Moore.

12 m.—Recess.

2 p. m.—A Teacher's Field, paper, by Miss S. A. Pitts. Discussion opened by W. W. Hinton.

3 p. m.—Uniform Text Books in the County, paper, by W. C. Roberson. Discussion opened by J. M. Corderie.

4 p. m.—Parents' Relation to Teacher, paper, by I. S. Logan. Discussion opened by B. H. Jones.

7:30 p. m.—Educational Entertainments, may be by Hon. Solomon Palmer and others.

SATURDAY.

9 a. m.—High Grade Schools, paper, by J. H. Harwood. Discussion opened by J. L. Ruffin, Jr.

11 a. m.—School Law, by E. D. Acker, assisted by Miss Fannie Callier.

12 m.—Recess.

2 p. m.—Self Culture of Teachers, paper, by Miss Gamma Middleton. Discussion opened by A. J. Scott.

3 p. m.—School Entertainment, paper, by Mrs. V. Z. Palmer. Discussion opened by W. A. Strock.

I have been instructed by Sol W. Palmer, State Superintendent of Education, not to pay any teacher who does not attend the institutes of the county, and I am certainly going to comply with his instructions. But if you do not come for any other purpose than merely to save your salary, you had better stay at home. It will be better for the institute. Come with a purpose to do something and learn something. The object of these institutes are for the proper training of teachers in the different methods of teaching and many other things especially necessary. You will not be required to stand an examination. None are required to take part except those named in the programme. Write to A. J. Scott, teacher at Clanton, immediately, so that he can procure a room for you while attending the Institute. Now let all the teachers make their arrangements to come, and be sure to be on time. Everybody is invited to attend. Very respectfully,

R. E. R. HICKS,
County Supt. of Education.

CLANTON, ALA., April 8, 1889.

EDITOR OF THE VIEW: At a meeting of the citizens of Clanton held on the 5th inst., a committee consisting of the following named gentlemen was appointed for the purpose of writing up the resources of Chilton county, viz., L. A. Thornton, J. Fox Maull, Prof. R. E. R. Hicks and W. A. Smith. I take this method to inform each of the said committee that it is desired that each of the above named gentlemen will, as soon as convenient, prepare a paper on the following named subjects so far as the same shall appear to be of advantage in presenting to the public, viz: Mines, minerals, forests, soils or other products, climate, water and water powers, fisheries, mountains, streams, industries and all such statistics as are best adapted to give proper information of the attractions and advantages which the county affords to immigrants.

It is deemed advisable that each of said committee meet and select what subject each member shall write upon. I would further suggest that said committee meet as soon as possible so that we may get the matter herein referred to in shape so as to have the same published and distributed. This is a matter that should interest all good citizens and we desire the co-operation of all.

Respectfully,
J. M. PONDER.

The State fair will open in Birmingham Oct. 17th to exhibitors and from Monday, Oct. 20th to Nov. 2nd to the public. The premiums are as follows:

Alabama grapes $50, two premiums.

Field crops shown by alliance, club or grange $300, $250, $150, and $100, four premiums.

County displays of field crops including live stock, $600 and $200 two premiums.

County display of home-made leather and wood hollow ware $100, $50, two premiums.

The American Agriculturist offers $500 gold coin for the largest yield of corn on one acre, open to all the states.

The fair association will duplicate that premium if an Alabama acre takes it, making $1,000 for the best acre of Alabama corn.

If Alabama loses this premium offered by the American Agriculturist, then the fair will pay $101 for the best Alabama acre of corn.

Old Folks in Chilton.

Special Correspondence Age-Herald.

CLANTON, April 4.—Since writing about the old people of Clanton and vicinity, have since been informed that Uncle Johnnie Goodgame, who is 92 years old, and his wife, who is 89, have been a prolific pair. They have 259 descendants, including children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. One of their married daughters gave birth to five children in thirteen months.

MRS. GROSS,

who is a widow and living five miles from Clanton, is 84 years old.

ELIJAH MYARS,

the father of Rev. Mr. Myars, who died three years ago, was 81 years old. He had followed farming all his life, and to this kind of a life he felt that he owed his long life.

REV. W. A. WELLS

will be 80 in July. He was born in Georgia in the year 1809, and moved to this state in the year 1819. His wife is 75 years old. They have been married sixty years. Mr. Wells is a Protestant preacher, and has charge of four churches in different parts of the county. He travels to each of his appointments on horseback. He don't look to be more than 60 years old.

There are perhaps many other aged people in our county, and the large number mentioned is sufficient to indicate that those wanting to live a long life will find conditions altogether favorable here among the healthful pine hills of Chilton county.

The Alliance Meeting.

JEMISON, ALA., April 8.—The VIEW was kind in announcing the farmers' county meeting at Union. Some of us probably would have forgotten the time had it not been for the timely thoughtfulness of the VIEW, which seems always ready to do the most good possible.

And sure it is that every person will aid the noble farmer in every advancing step. For the farmer feeds the world. Then if we will let our minds dwell on that fact a brief time is sufficient to make us wonder why they have so long delayed in organizing if for no other purpose than to exchange thoughts in regard to modes of planting and what and when to plant, and proper harvesting, shipping, &c.

It was plainly seen this week in said county meeting in which there were over forty delegates, besides officers and other members that they mean something in the way of exalting the heretofore poor slighted farmer. We find that their tastes and feelings are the same as other classes. So we are doing a duty when we give them a word of praise and encouragement. Notwithstanding they are opposed by the more thoughtless, they seem to be firm and hopeful.

A MOTHER.

The many friends of Miss Mamie Bivings regret to hear of her illness.

A Home Comfort!

We the undersigned citizens of Prattville, Ala., have each purchased a new Improved Home Comfort Cooking Range from the traveling salesman of the Wrought Iron Range Company, and find them to be far superior in every respect to anything we have ever seen or tried in the way of a cooking apparatus and would advise any friend or neighbor to secure one at their earliest convenience, as we consider them the cheapest stove that can be used, and know by experience that they are the best?

CHAS. S. G. DOSTER,
Attorney at Law.
JOHN BURNS,
Foreman Cotton Factory.
W. G. BECKWORTH,
Foreman Gin Shops.
J. C. BURNS,
Traveling Salesman Pratt Cotton Gin.
W. F. MIMS, Merchant.
M. D. FISHER,
Foreman Pratt's Foundry.
G. C. SPIGNER,
Undertaker and Liveryman.
J. W. KILLAUGH,
Workman in Gin Shops.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by druggists, 75 cts.
oct 11-y

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

Cancer! Cancer!! Cancer!!!

All persons afflicted with this terrible disease, may now rejoice. I am coming to cure it, without any failure, unless you are dead when I arrive. I carry with me testimonials which will astonish all sufferers. *Cancer can be cured and I can prove it.* I make the following proposition, viz: Deposit the amount of my charges in any respectable bank, and if I do not cure you withdraw the deposit; if I cure you the same is to be paid to me. Is this not fair? I cannot believe that a cured patient can be ungrateful to his benefactor, hence the foregoing proposition. The question of cure is left with you.

Will be in Clanton on the 15th of April to remain a few weeks.

J. H. DANIEL,
Cancer Specialist.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Bring your job printing to this office.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

For Sale!

Rice and Sweet Potato seed by L. A. Thornton.

Clanton, Ala., March 18, 1889.

BEWARE! BE PRUDENT!

When the proprietors of a blood remedy tell you that iodide of potash is a poison simply because their opponents use it, their assertions are made to deceive, and your use of 100 bottles of inert stuff their object. Iodide of potash is as essential to a true blood remedy, as pure blood is essential to good health. No remedy has proven

QUICK CURE

itself so safe, sure and QUICK an eradicator of mercurial, syphilitic, scrofulous, malarial or other poison, foreign to health, that gets into bone and blood, when all else fails as B. B. B. Send to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for illustrated "Book of Wonders," filled with convincing proof of QUICK CURES of seemingly incurable cases.

A. P. Britton, Jackson, Tenn., writes: "I contracted malaria in the swamps of Louisiana while working for the telegraph company, and used every kind of medicine I could hear of without relief. I at last succeeded in breaking the fever

POISON

but it cost me over $100.00, and then my system was prostrated and saturated with poison and I became almost helpless. I finally came here, my mouth so filled with sores that I could scarcely eat, and my tongue raw and filled with little knots. Various remedies were resorted to without effect. I bought two bottles of B. B. B. and it has cured and strengthened me. All sores of my mouth are healed and my tongue entirely clear of knots and soreness, and I feel like a new man."

R. R. Saulter, Athens, Ga., writes: "I have been afflicted with Catarrh for many years, although all sorts of medicines and several doctors did their best to cure me. My blood was very impure and nothing ever had any effect upon the

CATARRH

disease until I used that great Blood Remedy known as B. B. B., a few bottles of which effected an entire cure. I recommend it to all who have Catarrh. I refer to any merchant or banker of Athens, Ga., and will reply to any inquiries."

Benj. Morris, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I had no appetite, my kidneys felt

SORE TONSILS

sore, my throat was ulcerated and my breast a mass of running sores. Seven bottles of B. B. B. entirely cured me."

[sep27 cw 1y]

Insure Your Property against Fire.

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery, has a record for reliability unsurpassed.

Insure through the Local Agency at Clanton, and save expense.

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST,
VERBENA, ALA.

Will respond to calls along Railroad between Calera and Deatsville.
[feb 14 3]

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

A. E. BIVINGS,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS AND Medicines,

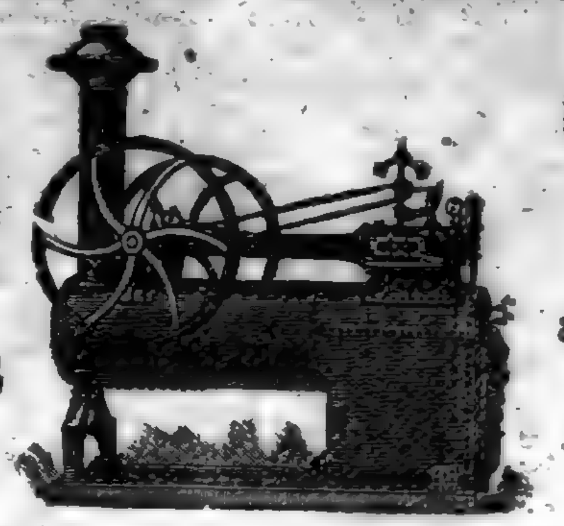
FAMILY Groceries, ETC.

Clanton, Alabama.

I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS.

Copper and Sheet Iron Workers



Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.

Saw Mill Work a Specialty.

☞ AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE, ☜

Birmingham, Ala.

mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.

(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.,)

—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.

oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.

MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS

Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery OF ALL KINDS.

MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.

☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜

nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.

Lyman & Stone.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Blank Books, - Letter Presses.

PRINTERS' STOCK.

Fine Stationery a Specialty.

2014 SECOND AVENUE. [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,

Steam Printers and Binders,

1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

dec5 ay

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Bogacki & McDonald,

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door Glass, Paints and Oils, Artists' Materials, Pictures and Frames, Window Shades.

119 COMMERCE STREET, [illegible]

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Clanton High School

Will be opened on the first Monday in September and will continue nine scholastic months. The session will be divided into two terms. The first ending Friday before the first Monday in February, and the second will begin on the following Monday and will end with May. We will thoroughly prepare young men and ladies for college or give them a certificate of graduation. We expect to be assisted by an accomplished lady. Patronage is earnestly desired. Very Respectfully,

aug16 A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

READ THIS!

I have removed my stock of

Confectioneries —AND— Fancy Groceries

into the Johnson drug storehouse and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.

Very respectfully,

dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BOTLER.

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,

10 COURT SQUARE,

Montgomery.

Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.

Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.

All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.

☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜

Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.

[jun21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER,
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)

Photographs of All Kinds Work Done in the BEST STYLE.

Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

HERBINE

After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.

Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."

Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."

Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than Pills.

Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle.

It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaints. Manufactured by

The Herbine Co.,
(Successors to Wm. Condell,) St. Louis, Mo.

mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine.

If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

CONSUMPTION

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.

The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.

Easy and pleasant to use.

Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

nov28-y

ALLEGER'S

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

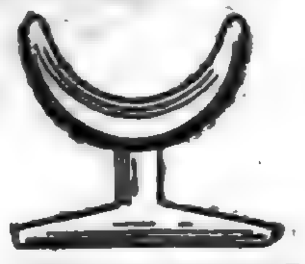
[illegible]

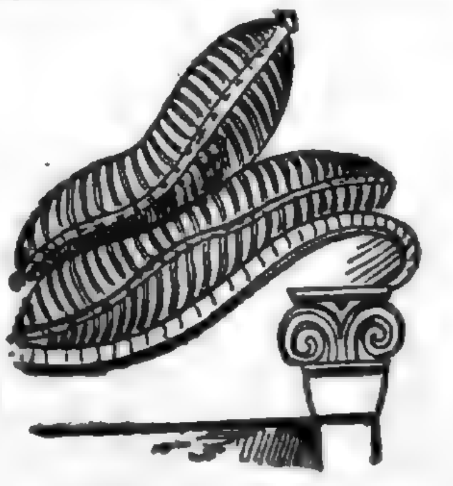
PILLOWS.

ANCIENT AND MODERN AIDS TO RECUMBENT COMFORT.

A Block of Wood Has Evolved Into the Present Luxurious Headrest—Bamboo Pillows—Early English Bolsters.

There is little doubt that the first pillow used was a block of wood, either hollowed out to fit the neck or a plain section of a stump of a tree. The latter is still used by savages, and no one who has not tried it can imagine how restful such an arrangement is. The prime object of the pillow was not to afford a soft place for the head to lie on, but something that would keep the head in a proper position when the body was in a reclining posture, and to brace the neck. If the reader will observe the tired man he will remark that the first portion of his body that gives way is the head. When sleep comes on this is the portion that first grows heavy and unstable. Not only is this because the muscles of the neck relax in common with all the other muscles of the body, but the head is relatively the heaviest part of the body, and at the same time the least supported. It rests upon the neck, a column often disproportionately small, and at the first symptom of weakness in that quarter the head topples and falls. Again, when one lies down, whether on the side or the back, the head is found to be out of alignment. When lying on the side the arm may be thrown up to rectify this, but this at best is an uncomfortable position and the pillowless sleeper will soon roll over on his back or his face. When lying on his back the head sinks and an arch is formed, with the shoulders and occiput as the supporting piers and the nape of the neck as the keystone. There it is that the first sign of unrefreshed weariness appears, and there it is that the support is primarily needed. Put something underneath the arch to keep off the strain and rest will be the result. So it was that the first observant children of men saw the necessity of supporting the arch and thrust in a log of wood to fill it up. The desired result was effected and, as was said just now, those who have not tried this simple pillow can form no idea of how restful an arrangement it is.


EGYPTIAN HEAD-REST.


THE CLASSICAL PILLOW.

The Chinese and Japanese all use a section of bamboo for a pillow. In fact the wooden pillow, or neck-rest rather, is common throughout all the Oriental nations of arrested civilization. The fashion of their use goes back a long way and the Egyptians used a wooden headrest of the shape shown in an accompanying cut. These were especially adapted to the preservation of the elaborate coiffures so much in fashion among the women during the nineteenth and twentieth dynasties. These head-rests were not only used by those who slept upon the mats or skins of wild animals laid upon the floor, but were also used on the straight couches which did duty as beds.

The Jews, however, never used the head-rest, unless it was during the time immediately following their Egyptian captivity. At first thick cotton quilts were used for a bed, one above and the other beneath, while the third was folded flat and used for a pillow. These in turn gave place to the roomy divan, about which were a number of cushions stuffed with goat's hair, and were undoubtedly used for pillows. The bed which we read about so often in the Bible as having been carried about by the owner was evidently nothing more than a mattress. The Oriental bed gradually developed into a thing of more magnificence than comfort, as may readily be understood on reading Baron de Tott:

AN ANGLO-SAXON PILLOW.

"The time of taking our repose has now come," he writes, "and we were conducted into another large room, in the middle of which was a kind of bed without bedstead or curtains. Though the coverlet and pillow exceeded in magnificence the richness of the sofa, which likewise ornamented the room, I foresaw that I could expect but little rest on this bed; and had the curiosity to examine its make in a more particular manner. Fifteen mattresses of quilted cotton, about three inches thick, placed one upon another, formed the groundwork, and were covered by a sheet of linen sewed on to the last mattress. A coverlet of green satin, adorned with gold embroidered in embossed work, was in like manner fastened to the sheets, the ends of which turned in were sewed down alternately. Two large pillows of crimson satin, covered with the like embroidery in which there was no want of gold or spangles, rested on the cushions of the sofa, brought near to serve as a back, and intended to support our heads. The taking of the pillows entirely away would have been a good resource if we had a bolster; and the expedient of turning the other side upward having only served to show that they were embroidered in the same manner on the bottom. We at last determined to lay our handkerchiefs over them, which, however, did not prevent our being very sensible of the embossed ornaments underneath."

This can evidently mean the luxury of [illegible]

show than of use, and even a wooden neck-rest would have been preferable.

The Greeks and Romans, despite their love of the severely classical, were very fond of cushions, and used them as pillows, a specimen of such an arrangement being shown in the cut. The framework of their couches was wrought out of costly wood or metal. Sometimes the lower part of the couch was draped with silk embroidered with gold thread, representing figure scenes, such as hunting parties or banquets. The soft pillows of these couches were stuffed with wool and covered with rich purple or variegated fabrics imported from Babylon.

Stiff and ungainly though much of the mediæval furniture was, the "knights of old" and their ladies were very particular about the comfort of their beds. Norman beds had ornamental testers, and were furnished with quilts, spotted or striped linen sheets and a covering of badger, beaver or marten skins, and pillows stuffed with wool and generally covered with silk.

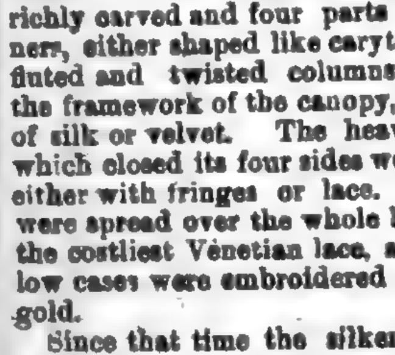
The bed, indeed, during the Middle Ages was the principal piece of furniture of the sleeping-room. It was originally simple in its forms, although the antique tradition of the bronze bedstead seems to have survived in Merovingian and Carlovingian times. Subsequently the bed was made altogether of wood, which, after the twelfth century, was

THE MEDIEVAL PILLOW.

carved or turned, painted or inlaid with ivory and colored woods. The pillows were embroidered, and a rich coverlet, sometimes made of costly fur, was laid upon it.

The description of the sleeping apartments of the wife of a retail dealer in cloth, taken from a book called "Le Tresor des Dames," by Christian de Pisar, will give an idea of the extreme luxury which was indulged in by French tradesmen as well as noblemen in the fourteenth century. The two rooms preceding the bedchamber each contained a richly-curtained bed, and the second a great sideboard covered like an altar, upon which stood a great deal of silver plate. The spacious and beautiful chamber of the mistress of the house was hung with tapestry richly worked with her device in gold. The hangings of the large and beautiful bed were very rich, and the carpets about it were worked in gold thread. The sheets, which were of Rheims linen of the utmost fineness, were valued at $650. Over these lay a covering of woven gold, covered with a linen sheet as soft as silk, woven in one piece, and so large that it covered the whole bed and fell to the ground on all sides. It was a novelty valued at $400. The lady lying in the bed was dressed in crimson silk and her pillows were of the same material embroidered with pearls.

The bed and its belongings continued to hold their importance during the Renaissance, and they were always regarded as a work of art and an ornament to the dwelling. The bed retained its canopy, but was freed from the chest-like inclosure with which Gothic taste had surrounded it. The feet were treated artistically; the sides, and especially the inside of the raised headboard were richly carved and four parts at the corners, either shaped like carytides or like fluted and twisted columns supported the framework of the canopy, which was of silk or velvet. The heavy curtains which closed its four sides were trimmed either with fringes or lace. Coverlets were spread over the whole bed made of the costliest Venetian lace, and the pillow cases were embroidered in silk and gold.


AN EARLY ENGLISH BOLSTER.

Since that time the silken pillow has grown out of fashion or is at best but an affectation. Apropos of affectation, however, the recent revival of the silken sheet makes it perfectly possible and indeed probable that silken pillow cases may once more be the proper thing on the bed of the rich. But the cover of the pillow is after all but a matter of minor importance. The size and stuffing of the article are the prime considerations.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Colored Man Turning White.

Green Howell, of Midville, Ga., has a double claim on the title of colored, for he is a full-blooded negro, but is turning white in great patches—a color which natural philosophy tells us is a blending of all colors. Greene was questioned as to the strange freak of nature wrought in his skin. There are two patches of white on each ear. His lips are turning a pale color, about that of the average Caucasian skin. Beneath the folds of his flannel shirt could be seen the evidence of changing color. His hands, further than several small patches of brown, are as pale as those of any white, and at a moment's glance can be seen to be different from the bleaching of the leper. His scalp is also changed, and is as pale as his hands.

Greene is a successful planter and talks freely of his strange case. He is about thirty-five years of age and of medium height. His face and hair bear out his story that there is no mixed blood in his veins. He says that at the close of the war he had two small blotches on each hand, which remained without change until four years ago last April, when the skin on his hands began to turn a pale red and then white.

While at work ploughing in the fields in summer, he says the perspiration from his hands would be red, as if tinctured with blood. Further than from the evidence of his eyes he was unaware through any sensation of the change which has been going on. There has been no itch or smart, and several doctors whom he has consulted have assured him that the variegated skin is entirely healthy. They all confess that they are puzzled by his case. Greene says his body is almost white, and his feet are turning. He says his father was what is known as a "tender man," that is, he would blister under a hot sun. Greene also blisters when exposed to the hot sun for any length of time. His [illegible]—*Augusta* [illegible]

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Curls do not suit bees.

Green remains a favorite color.

Earring covers of gold filigree are new.

Princess Louise, of Lorne, is at work on a statue.

Lady Shaftesbury, the latest titled shopkeeper.

Gray and purple are again used for half mourning.

Fencing is now the rage among the New York ladies.

Lady Eva Quin has just killed five tigers in upper India.

The shortest veil now admissible completely covers the face.

Twenty-five young women are studying at Columbia College.

At every railroad in Holland there is a watch woman at the crossing.

For evening gowns milk white is now more stylish than cream color.

Solid twilled serges, soft and fine, will be long favorites for spring gowns.

London is making heroic effort to bring Breton lace again into fashion.

There is a woman's art club in Philadelphia which calls itself "Bohemia."

There are 3,000,000 women in the United States earning their own living.

A prophet of evil foretells for this year Easter gowns and bonnets of flashy red.

Mrs. Sargent is the enrolling clerk of the House of Representatives at Topeka, Kan.

Miss Catherine T. Simonds, of Boston, has been a teacher for fifty consecutive years.

Miss Kate Sanborn is collecting material for a book on the eminent women of New York.

During the past year 1800 girls have been graduated from the Boston cooking schools.

Chicago no longer has any "dressmakers." They are all "gowning and frocking artists."

Princess gowns, when worn by very young women, almost invariably button in the back.

For an all-round serviceable full-dress gown nothing approaches a good black real lace one.

It is said two of the best artists on the London *Graphic* are women who use a man's signature.

A permanent library, composed solely of books written by women, is to be established in Paris.

A fashion that is quite the rage in the East among young women is the collection of china cups.

Rose Terry Cooke is out of health, so that she will have to lay aside literary work for the present.

Sashes fringed with all the colors of the gown now come with the new box empire dress patterns

The new color, "burnt rose," has more than a family likeness to the old fashioned "ashes-of-roses."

The Crown Princess of Denmark is a great heiress, and has lately inherited large estates in Holland.

Mrs. Cleveland now combs her hair straight back, coiling it in a broad knot at the nape of her neck.

New wooden writing sets now come in shape of a seal with the pen stuck through in the place of a harpoon.

In Italy there are eight American-born Princesses, seven Marchionesses, twelve Countesses and a Baroness.

The directoire and empire dresses in Paris are beginning to be replaced by Greek and Princess costumes.

Miss Roosevelt, the New York heiress who has married a German Baron, paid $12,000 for her wedding dress.

The Empress Eugenie is said to have once paid $200 an ounce for a braid of blonde hair to match her own.

A Green Bay miller sent Queen Victoria a barrel of flour over five years ago and she hasn't thanked him yet.

Wide elastic belts, woven with silk cord and gold wire, are both stylish and convenient for wear with blouse waists.

Mrs. Janet Taylor is among the most famous teachers of navigation in the world. She has received many gold medals.

Ostrich feather fans in two shades are new and beautiful. They come in all colors, but pink, red and green are long favorites.

Paris will wear nothing but rough woolens upon the street, and chooses them in some shade of green oftener than all other colors.

George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia are about to establish near that city another school for the higher education of women.

A woman (Mrs. Broadwey) has the monopoly of all the bill posting done in Chicago. She covers 2,000,000 square feet of bill boards each week.

In preaching against extravagance a western minister looked straight at Mrs. Hiram Torver, who had on a $12 bonnet, and she fainted dead away.

The very latest idea in butter dishes is a flat circular dish, the hight and size of a dessert plate. The outer edge is heavily chased, while the receiving plate is of gold.

Mme. Kowalewska, to whom the French Institute recently awarded the grand prize in mathematics, is a descendant of the illustrious Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary.

A company is proposed to furnish lady guides for ladies visiting New York city. For so much an hour strangers will be shown the attractions and conducted on shoping expeditions.

Sashes to be draped across the waist with the ends falling at the side, ornamented with gayly colored fringe, are found in the boxes with some of the new empire dress patterns.

The New York Prison Association, after long investigation, decided that the women convicts should be cared for in a separate institution, with rules and regulations of its own.

Washing the face night and morning in white New England rum is said to be a recipe used by some ladies of fine complexion. Soap and water is eschewed entirely by those who use rum.

A dying wife at Covington, Ky., owned up that she had gone through her husband's pockets regularly for twenty-seven years, and that she had purloined about $600 from him to use as pin money.

A woman in Pasadena, Cal., makes an excellent living by going home with the bodies of strangers who come there too late to get the health they sought. The charges are $5 a day and expenses both ways.

The hundreds of dressmakers and purchasing agents in Philadelphia, who have been allowed commissions on purchases ranging from five to twenty per cent. by the leading dry goods firms of that city, are [illegible] recently stating that hereafter no commissions will be allowed.

A Florida alligator [illegible]

OVER THE CATARACT.

When the brave Stanley and his tireless followers were pushing their way into Central Africa, they came one day to the bank of a mighty river. Footsore and weary, they quickly launch their boats, and find rest and change in floating upon the smooth surface of the stream.

Soon, however, the watchful eye of the great explorer sees unmistakable signs of the near presence of a cataract. The current grows swift, tiny bubbles float by. The signal is given to land, and the party seek safety on the low, shelving bank.

One daring spirit, however, pushes his little canoe into the middle of the stream and goes resolutely forward, with the seeming intention of finding whether the river is navigable.

In vain his comrades shout and gesticulate, rushing wildly along the river bank in pursuit. Not until the loud thunder of falling water breaks upon his ear does he attempt to turn.

Alas, it is too late.

The oars are wrenched from his hands, the boat is tossed wildly about, a mere atom in the seething waters, and in a brief moment, which seems an age to the lookers on, it is dashed to pieces against a huge bowlder on the very brink of a frightful precipice.

In vain our comrades are kindly warning us of our danger. Our columns have often portrayed the fearful scourge that surrounds us. Often we hear the expression "Is this fearful scourge more prevalent than in olden times?"

We say "No."

In Brutus and Julius Cæsar's time, in the dark ages, we read of powerful men being stricken down. The same obstacles are met. The victim succumbs to the disease. The recent discoveries of the microscope have developed the real cause of so many terrible fatalities and brought out the fact that many of the symptoms which are called diseases are but symptoms of kidney disorder.

People do not die because of the kidneys ulcerating and destroying their spinal column, but because the poisonous waste matter is not extracted from the blood as it passes through the kidneys, the only blood purifying organs, but remains, forcing its way through the system, attacking the weakest organ.

The doctors call this a disease, when in reality it is but a symptom.

Understanding this, the reason why Warner's Safe Cure cures so many common diseases is plain. It removes the causes of disease by putting the kidneys in a healthy condition; enables them to perform their functions and remove the poisonous acids from the blood; purifies the blood and prevents the poisonous matter coursing through the system and attacking the weaker organs and producing a malady which the unsuspecting victim fears is, and the heartless practitioner pronounces, a disease, because of his inability to remove the cause.

He avoids the real cause and keeps his patient in ignorance because of his inability to cope with an advanced kidney difficulty.

Any honest practitioner will admit that there is nothing laid down in the old or in the modern medical works that is a specific for advanced kidney disorder. His bigotry and code prevent him from publicly adopting any preparation not discovered by his kind, and not recommended by his instructors 25 or 30 years before. He forgets that this is a progressive world, and that most of the great scientific and medical discoveries of the present day have been made outside of the medical profession.

The public, knowing these facts, should heed the warning and seek safety from the great danger that surrounds them, and look for help outside the profession too bigoted and too self-reliant, to learn or concede that science is outstripping their materia medica and leaving them and their obsolete methods far behind.

Zanzibar.

The destiny of the Island of Zanzibar, off the East Coast of Africa, and commanding maritime access to the Lake District of the interior of the Dark Continent, is at this time a consideration of high political importance, with regard to the division of German and British colonizing enterprise on the main-land, the combined naval blockade for the suppression of the slave trade, and the insurrection of the Suheli coast tribes against the German settlements. Zanzibar is an island forty-eight miles long and eighteen miles broad, formed by a reef of madrepore, with hills not above 400 feet high, and covered with luxuriant vegetation, the soil being in most parts extremely fertile. The population, altogether numbering 300,000, includes about 14,000 Banyans of the Hindoo trading class from India, many of whom are British subjects; Arabs, chiefly from Oman or from Muscat; Parsee merchants; free and slave blacks from different parts of Africa, from the Comoro Islands and Madagascar; and the native race, who live in huts of wattle and clay. The part of Zanzibar where the late Sultan Said-Burghash resided, is a fine bay or harbor on the west coast, fronting Africa, and the town has at least 60,000 inhabitants. The connection between Southern Arabia and Zanzibar is of a very ancient date, but was long interrupted by the Portuguese dominion, which on this part of the East African coast has been abandoned, though it is still a reality in the Mozambique Channel and far to the south. Zanzibar, however, did not exercise any functions of actual government on the main-land, while claiming a titular sovereignty along its sea-coast.—*Frank Leslie's.*

Athletic Sports of the Samoans.

The men of Samoa are a fine athletic race, and it did not take them long to find interest in many of the sports indulged in by their visitors. They soon learned to wrestle and to box, and a number of the natives will not only put on the gloves with you, but give you a lively tussle afterwards. They were apt pupils in cricket also, and can make a very interesting game with the English residents or the officers and sailors from the British men-of-war and merchantmen that sometimes visit their shores. They soon learn athletic sports but take little interest in manual labor of any kind. In fact until about ten or twelve years ago they used to import laborers from the Solomon Islands, who were held to service for a term of years, as were the Chinese coolies at one time in other parts of the world. There are yet in the Samoa and in the Fiji Islands many of these imported laborers, though the traffic has been suppressed for several years.

The Samoans are religious, but while professing Christianity and attending to the duties imposed upon them by the faith taught them by the missionaries, still, when in dire need of more than human aid, they also appeal to the wooden images which, they do not doubt, have brought their forefathers through so many dangers. They propose to leave no stone unturned, or no prayer unsaid, that might possibly bring them benefit in their hour of trouble.—*New York Journal.*

An Old Dynasty.

Just one hundred years before Columbus discovered America, generations before Shakespeare was born, more than two hundred years before Luther stirred up Germany with his preaching, a hundred years before the first Bible was printed, when all England was sleeping on straw, and when pins had yet to be known, the present dynasty of Corea sat upon its imperial throne and governed its cream-faced, almond-eyed subjects.

The blood that flows in the veins of Li Hi, the present King of Corea, is the same continuous royal stream which has flowed over the Corean throne since 1392. During that time twenty-nine kings have reigned and the power of each has been more despotic than that of the Czar of Russia. The royal blood has not weakened in its flowing, and his Majesty of to-day has the best qualities of his ancestors and is one of the most [illegible] of Asiatic rulers.—[illegible]

The Favorable Side.

It is a strange fact that the ugly girl is rather a favorite than otherwise. When we look at her, we lament the shape of her nose, we sigh over the cast in her eye, we deplore the dullness of her complexion, we can find nothing to praise; but perhaps she smiles, or she has a witching manner. She knows the spell which puts every one at his ease; she owns the charm which makes others pleased with themselves; and then we are wont to say that there is no such person as the ugly girl. The plain face which is alive with intelligence, which beams with an expression of refinement and good nature, which culture and high-mindedness animate, becomes sometimes finer and more effective than mere prettiness, mere pink and white loveliness, mere shapeliness and symmetry of feature. The ugly girl has the advantage over her pretty sister; she does not fade so early, or at least her fading is not so palpable, and she is usually a better looking matron than a girl.

We Are Ahead.

The success of the warships Vesuvius and Yorktown in achieving more than the contract requirements as to speed and horse power, is made more conspicuous by the failure of the British gunboat, the Spider, to do either. She was expected to show a speed of 20 knots per hour, but did not quite reach it. But this is not so important as the failure of her engines to develop the required horse-power. Our Yorktown has exceeded the horse-power guaranteed, and will earn a premium for her contractors. The Vesuvius has greatly exceeded the speed stipulated, and has become famous throughout the world.

THE Ericsson Coast Defense Co., has been incorporated in New York. The company devotes its attention to interesting the government of the United States in the practical results of the studies and experiments of the late Capt. John Ericsson, who devoted many years and much labor to the subject of our coast defences. The most remarkable of his inventions is the Destroyer.

To protect ourselves against the storms of passion, marriage with a good woman is a harbor in the tempest; but with a bad woman it is a tempest in the harbor.

Perfect health depends upon a perfect condition of the blood. Pure blood conquers every disease and gives new life to every decayed or affected part. Strong nerves and perfect digestion enables the system to stand the shock of sudden climatic changes. An occasional use of Brown's Iron Bitters will keep you in a perfect state of health. Don't be deceived by other iron preparations said to be just as good. The genuine is made only by Brown Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

Calvin's old church, the Cathedral of St. Bierre in Geneva, Switz., is to be restored.

It Makes You Hungry

"I have used Paine's Celery Compound and it has had a salutary effect. It invigorated the system and I feel like a new man. It improves the appetite and facilitates digestion." J. T. COPELAND, Primus, S. C.

Spring medicine means more now-a-days than it did ten years ago. The winter of 1888-89 has left the nerves *all fagged out.* The nerves must be strengthened, the blood purified, liver and bowels regulated. Paine's Celery Compound—*the Spring medicine of to-day*—does all this, as nothing else can. *Prescribed by Physicians, Recommended by Druggists, Endorsed by Ministers, Guaranteed by the Manufacturers to be*

The Best Spring Medicine.

"In the spring of 1887 I was all run down. I would get up in the morning with so tired a feeling, and was so weak that I could hardly get around. I bought a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and before I had taken it a week I felt very much better. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who need a building up and strengthening medicine." Mrs. B. A. Dow, Burlington, Vt.

Paine's Celery Compound

is a unique tonic and appetizer. Pleasant to the taste, quick in its action, and without any injurious effect, it gives that rugged health which makes everything taste good. It cures dyspepsia and kindred disorders. Physicians prescribe it. $1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES *Color anything any color. Never Fail! Always sure!*

LACTATED FOOD *Nourishes babies perfectly. The Physicians' favorite.*

REMARKABLE CASE.

For two years I had rheumatism so bad that it disabled me for work and confined me to my bed for a whole year, during which time I could not even raise my hands to my head, and for 3 months could not move myself in bed, was reduced in flesh from 182 to 86 lbs. Was treated by best physicians, only to grow worse. Finally I took Swift's Specific, and soon began to improve. After a while was at my work, and for the past five months have been as well as I ever was—all from the effects of Swift's Specific.

JOHN RAY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Jan. 8, 1889.

Books on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

Cures all Diseases Peculiar to Women!

BOOK TO "WOMAN" MAILED FREE.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SENT FREE!

Every reader of this paper, who expects to buy

A WATCH,

send for new Illustrated Catalogue for 1889, which we send Free.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO., Jewelers,

47 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.

DIAMOND VERA-CURA FOR DYSPEPSIA.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND ALL Stomach Troubles Arising Therefrom.

Your Druggist or General Dealer will get Vera-Cura for you if not already in stock, or it will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. 5 boxes $1.00 in stamps. [illegible]

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md.

I suffered from catarrh [illegible]

Mercurial Poison.

Mercury is frequently injudiciously used by quack doctors in cases of malaria and blood poison. Its after-effect is worse than the original disease. B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) contains no mercury, but will eliminate mercurial poison from the system. Write to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for book of convincing proof of its curative virtue.

A. F. Britton, Jackson, Tenn., writes: "I caught malaria in Louisiana, and when the fever at last broke, my system was saturated with poison, and I had sores in my mouth and knots on my tongue. I got two bottles B. B. B., which healed my tongue and mouth and made a new man of me."

Wm. Richmond, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "My wife could hardly see. Doctors called it syphilitic iritis. Her eyes were in a dreadful condition. Her appetite failed. She had pain in her joints and bones. Her kidneys were deranged also, and no one thought she could be cured. Dr. Gillam recommended B. B. B., which she used until her health was entirely restored."

K. P. B. Jones, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I was troubled with copper colored eruptions, loss of appetite, pain in back, aching joints, debility, emaciation, loss of hair, sore throat, and great nervousness. B. B. B. put my system in fine condition."

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By Druggists, 50c.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Children Starving to Death

On account of their inability to digest food will find a most marvellous food and remedy in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. S. W. Cohen, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in Infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a reliable article."

A corporation at Buffalo, N. Y., are converting Niagara Falls into a giant motor.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y,

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Advices from Zanzibar say, that Stanley is rapidly marching toward east coast of Africa.

A Pleasing Laxative.

Whoever has taken Hamburg Figs will never take any other kind of laxative medicine. They are pleasant to the taste, and are sure in their action, a few doses curing the most obstinate case of constipation or torpidity of the liver. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

ALL disorders peculiar to woman are corrected and much suffering avoided by use of Bradfield's Female Regulator. By druggists.

Spring Sickness

May be avoided by taking the popular spring medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, in season. If you have not felt well during the winter, if you have been overworked, or closely confined in badly ventilated rooms or shops, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Take it early and you will ward off attacks of disease or escape the effects of impure blood and that tired feeling so common in the spring. Do not delay. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

"I wish to state the benefit I derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have used it in the spring for three years for debility and can say that I gained in flesh and strength after using one bottle. It also cured me of sick headache."—Mrs. F. H. ANDREWS, South Woodstock, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

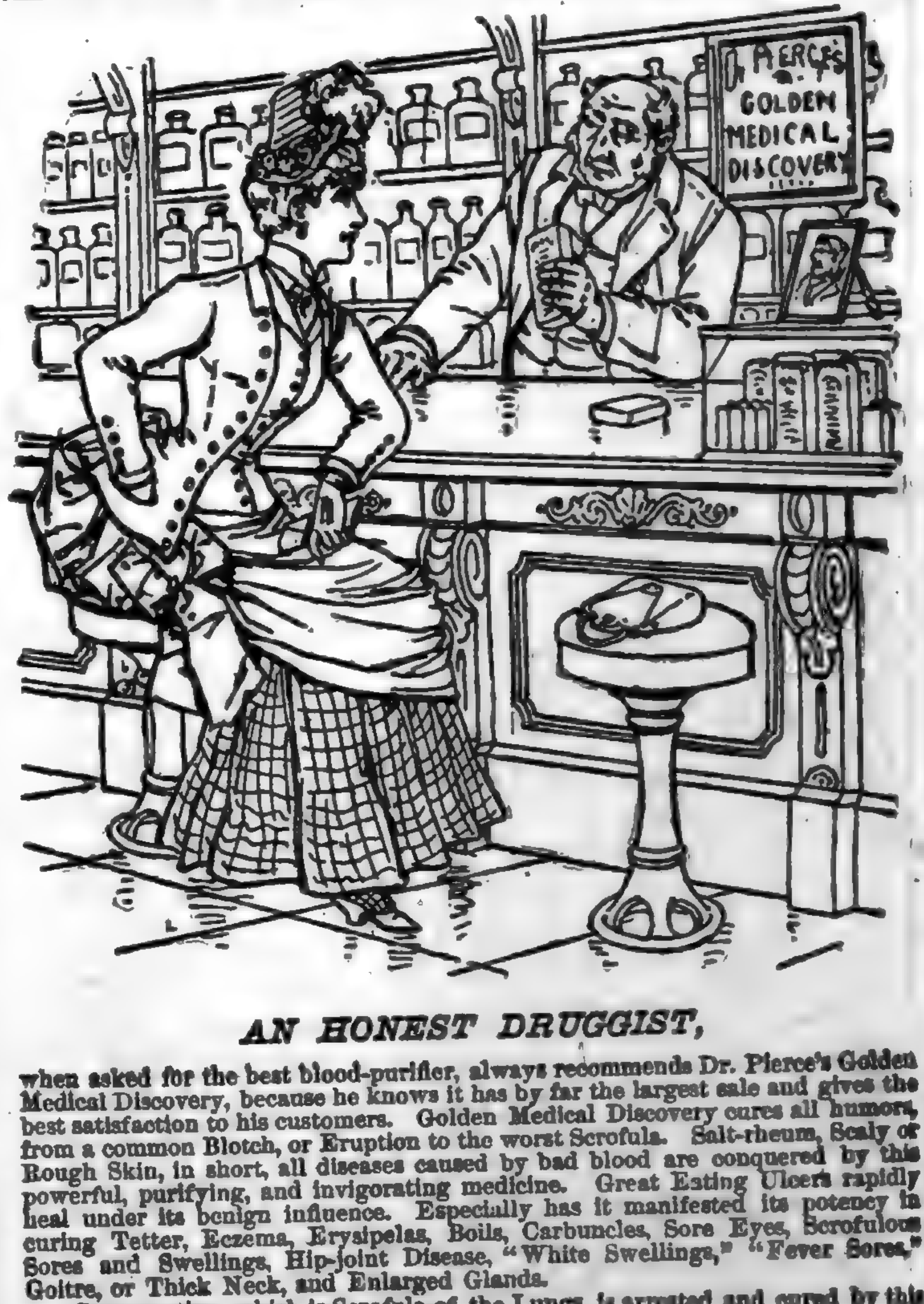
Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Juniper Berries, and other well known vegetable remedies, in such a peculiar manner as to derive the full medicinal value of each. It will cure, when in the power of medicine, scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, all humors, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, general debility, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints. It overcomes that extreme tired feeling caused by change of climate, season, or life, and imparts life and strength to the whole system.

"For five years I was sick every spring, but last year began in February to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used five bottles and have not seen a sick day since."—G. W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



AN HONEST DRUGGIST,

when asked for the best blood-purifier, always recommends Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, because he knows it has by far the largest sale and gives the best satisfaction to his customers. Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from a common Blotch, or Eruption to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," "Fever Sores," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

Consumption, which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease.

WARRANTED.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the only medicine of its class that is guaranteed to benefit or cure, in all cases of diseases for which it is recommended, or the money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy. Sold by Druggists, at $1.00, or six Bottles for $5.00.

Copyright, 1888, by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD is conquered by the cleansing, antiseptic, soothing and healing properties of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents, by druggists.

JONES

HE

PAYS THE FREIGHT.

5 Ton Wagon Scales,

Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for

$60.

Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address

JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

SOUTHERN DYE HOUSE

All kinds of Silk, Cotton or Woolen Goods handsomely dyed or cleaned.

Suits a Specialty.

EXPRESS PAID ONE WAY.

24 Walton St., ATLANTA, GA.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. [illegible] $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. [illegible]

FLORIDA! Free information.

For map, State bulletin, pamphlet and Sample Weekly, "South Florida Progress," send 6c. postage. "Florida Facts," [illegible] valuable. [illegible]

MUST HAVE Agents AT ONCE. Sample Sash lock free by mail for 2c. stamp. Immense. Unrivaled. Only good one ever invented. Beats weights. Sales unparalleled. $12 a day. Write quick. Brohard & Co. Clarksburg, W. Va.

BEST ON EARTH for Farm and Household. Words of Praise and Terms to Agents free. Guaranteed to please. J. W. [illegible] Buggies, [illegible] New Orleans, La.

CHOLERA PROOF, or Ohio [illegible]

[illegible]

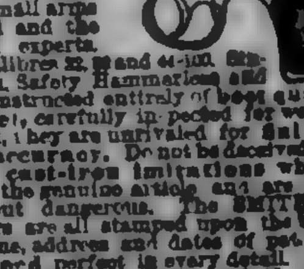
I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.

[illegible], M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.

D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] Sold by Druggists.

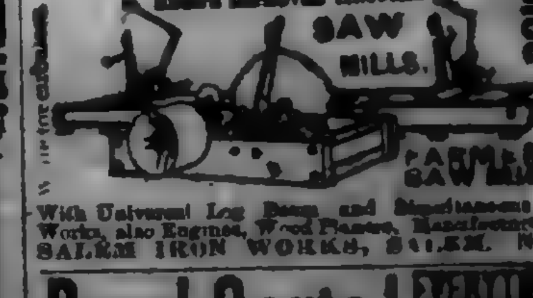


IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER

purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON arms. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of best quality wrought steel, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock, they are unrivaled for finish, durability and accuracy. Do not be deceived by cheap malleable cast-iron imitations which are often sold for the genuine article and are not only unreliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents and are guaranteed perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application.

SMITH & WESSON,

Mention this paper. Springfield, Mass.



[illegible] IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.

$190

FARMERS' SAW MILL.

With Universal Log Beam and Simultaneous [illegible] Works, also Engines, Wood Planers, Manufactured by SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM, N. C.

Road Carts! EVERYTHING ON WHEELS

10 per cent. cheaper than anybody. Buggies!

Don't buy before getting our [illegible] THE [illegible]

SEEDS GIVEN AWAY. [illegible]

Send at once. This notice will not appear again.

SINGERS [illegible] Sold everywhere.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. [illegible] 14 Pills.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50 free. Lines not under the horse's feet. [illegible]

FARMS [illegible]

A. N. U. [illegible]

[illegible] SLICKER [illegible]

Rates of Advertising.

One Dollar per Square, of one inch or less, for the first, and Fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

The Chilton View.

W. E. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

Special Advertising.

Business Notices Ten Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1889. NUMBER 25.

2018 1st AVENUE. CAHEEN'S 2020 1st AVENUE.

Comparisons are Odious,

But not so with us. We particularly invite and truly crave for comparison. We are leaders of fashion and the pillar of LOW PRICES. Our untold facilities enable us to sell goods cheaper than other houses can buy them. Our long business experience enables us to buy goods that the people want, and our cash capital enables us to have them at all times.

SOUTHERN BRANCHES,

LOPPED HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

NEW ENTERPRISES—MOVEMENTS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES—AFFRAYS, MISHAPS, ETC.—INDUSTRIAL ITEMS—NOTES.

ALABAMA.

The saw mill, planing mill and half a million feet of lumber, belonging to O. A. Dukes, four miles southwest of Clanton, were totally destroyed by fire on Thursday. Loss, $25,000.

A spirited meeting of white Republicans was held in Birmingham on Wednesday, and organized by chosing these officers: Ex-Governor W. H. Smith, president; L. E. Parsons, vice-president; Robert Barber, Montgomery, secretary. The organization has an executive committee composed of two members from each congressional district and a vice-president in each county. Resolutions were adopted favoring white immigration, home protection, Federal aid to open rivers and harbors in the state, and the organization of a Republican Protective Tariff League.

GEORGIA.

Two Morman elders who had located in Glascock county, were waited upon at Gibson by a committee of citizens and warned to leave at once. They left.

The Arkwright Cotton Mills, in Savannah, valued at $100,000, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The fire originated in the engine room, and was caused by an overheated journal.

Prince Law, a negro living on Springfield plantation, near Savannah, killed his four-year-old child as a sacrifice to the devil. Law is locked up. He admitted the killing and says he was ordered to do it by Heaven to appease Satan. He is a religious fanatic.

Col. S. A. Darnell, the commander of Blue Ridge post, G. A. R., of Jasper, recently appointed U. S. district attorney in Atlanta, has appointed Gen. William Phillips, of Marietta, as his clerk, and raised the salary from $1,200 to $3,000. Gen. Phillips was a Confederate soldier, and was formerly the assistant district attorney under Mr. Hill.

Col. Evan P. Howell, editor of the *Constitution* of Atlanta, and Henry W. Grady, of the same paper, with the authority of Col. Wm. Lowndes Calhoun, president of the Fulton County Confederate Veterans, have started a subscription to erect a Confederate Home in Georgia. Already $20,000 has been subscribed, and several soldiers who fought on the Federal side have sent in liberal donations. Governor Gordon, who inaugurated a similar movement five years ago, when he was residing in New York, has gone into the movement with his usual enthusiasm, and no doubt his plan inaugurated five years ago, will be adopted.

Many people visited the ruins of the house of Mr. Woods, near Clayton which was burned and in which six persons were burned to death. Mr. Woods, being a millwright, is away much of the time, and did not know of the disaster until he walked up to the spot and saw nothing but a heap of ashes. When told that the bodies of his wife and five children were in ashes, he became uncontrolable, and had to be borne away. Mrs. Woods must have been awakened by the flames to find herself in the midst of the conflagration, and rushing to the children, all were suffocated and burned to death. There was a camping party near by, who rushed up to the fire, but not in time to save life.

MISSOURI.

The carpenters' strike in St. Louis is still on, with no evidences of weakening on either side. Both the Masters' Builders Association and Carpenters' Brotherhood, hold regular meetings, the latter daily, but cannot come together on the one point of recognition of the brotherhood. On hours and renumeration both agree. President Cook, of the Master Builders' Association, says, however, that he does not believe the master builders will recede from their position, and the prospects for a settlement of the differences are very slim.

The new status of the Virgin, in the chapel of the Convent of the Sacred Heart at St. Louis, has provoked considerable criticism, even from the inmates of the convent. It is described as being a young girl in the bloom of youth, and when it arrived the nuns were more than astonished; but they were assured that it was done in Rome under the supervision of one of the highest authorities of the church, the desire being to have the Virgin considered in her youth as well as in her maturity. The statue stands seven feet eight inches high, and was carved from a single block of Carrara [illegible]

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville Bridge & Iron Company's machine shops were completely destroyed by fire on Tuesday, causing a loss of $90,000. The shops were in a one story corrugated iron building about 400 feet in length. The fire is supposed to be incendiary.

LOUISIANA.

Beginning with May 1, all vessels from the tropical parts of America will be subject to quarantine at New Orleans.

MARYLAND.

A great sugar refinery is to be established in Baltimore, with a capital stock of $1,000,000.

Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, has issued a circular letter to the Catholic clergymen of his diocese, directing that a special meeting be held in all the churches April 30th, the hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as president of the United States, and that the church bells be rung for half an hour, as an expression of joy and thanksgiving.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A great number of letters are being received by their former employers in North Carolina, from the negroes who left the Goldsboro section for Kansas. All the letters beg for money with which to purchase tickets to the old homes. The letters are pitiful in their pleading for help. All of them say that the writers only pray for one thing, and that is to get home again.

The particulars of a disastrous fire at Smithfield, the county seat of Johnson county, were received at Charlotte. In all, sixty buildings were destroyed, twenty-eight being business houses. The town has only a population of about a thousand, and has no fire department. The fire originated in the wheelwright shop of S. R. & J. A. Morgan, and, blown by a gale of wind, soon reduced the entire business portion of the town to ashes.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

At Leesville, a town two miles north of Batesburg, the marshal arrested a drunken Irishman and put him in the guard house for safe keeping. During the night the guard house was consumed by fire, and the poor unfortunate was roasted alive. He is said to have been a sewing machine repairer, and his name is supposed to be John Doyle.

The Rivers' Bridge Memorial Association of Kearse will hold its annual meeting in about one month. Gen. Rusk now a member of Harrison's cabinet, will be invited to deliver the memorial address. Gen. Rusk was brevetted brigadier general in 1865, about one mile from the association's cemetery, for bravery in the battle of Salkehatchie, as a Federal soldier.

VIRGINIA.

Further reports of damage by the recent storm are coming in, and show that the loss of oyster vessels on both bay and seaside is much larger than at first supposed, and the loss of life correspondingly greater. Three bodies were washed ashore near Cape Charles Wednesday, one of which was that of Capt. Channock, of Eastville.

The reports which are coming in from Norfolk, Princess Anne and Nansemond counties, show that serious damage was sustained in these counties from the storm and tides. In many localities cattle and other property were destroyed by the extraordinary high tide. The potato crop in the trucking sections will be generally injured by water, which will rot the seed in the ground.

FIRED ON US.

Capt. Stubbs, of the schooner Carrie A. Bucknam, which arrived at New York on Wednesday from St. Domingo City, reports that when off Saona Island, at about noon, he sighted a vessel steaming towards his vessel from land, then distant six or eight miles. The craft proved to be a Dominican war vessel. She laid her course to intercept the Bucknam, but could not do so owing to the strong breeze then prevailing, and fell astern half or three-quarters of a mile. When nearly in the schooner's wake, much to the surprise of the crew she fired a shot which struck the water only a few yards from the Bucknam's stern. She then gave chase, but with a good breeze the schooner soon distanced her. After keeping up the chase for about two hours, she gave it up and, putting about, steamed for land. What her errand was can only be conjectured, as the Bucknam was far outside of their jurisdiction and on the high seas, where they could have no legitimate right to overhaul her. The American flag was flying at the schooner's peak all the time, it having been hoisted as soon as the steamer was made out to be a war vessel.

E. B. Park, of Upper Mystic, Conn., is the champion wood-chopper of the State. For a wages of $5 he recently felled, cut and split into merchantable wood four cords of chestnut wood within six hours and five minutes—an average of a cord in an hour and a half.

THE GREAT WORLD OUTSIDE.

EPITOME OF MOST INTERESTING MATTERS.

GREAT LABOR AGITATION—SPRING STORMS—DEATHS OF PROMINENT PEOPLE—ACCIDENTS, FIRES, SUICIDES, ETC.

Dispatches from India says hundreds of houses have been destroyed by fire at Surat. The loss is placed at $1,000,000.

Police Officer Woodville, of Chicago, Ill., was shot Tuesday morning by a burglar, whom he was chasing. He will die.

Good order prevails at Panama. The troubles which were feared on account of the stoppage of work, have not occurred.

The freight houses of the Boston & Lowell division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, situated between Lowell, Minot and Nashua streets, Boston, Mass., were burned on Tuesday evening, only a portion of the walls remaining. The loss will be $500,000.

The steamship Chattahoochee, of Savannah, Ga., arrived in New York on Wednesday, three days overdue and pretty well stove up. She encountered one of the heaviest gales ever experienced on the Atlantic coast, and came near being wrecked.

It has been discovered that, owing to the faulty construction of a New Jersey law recently passed in regard to city governments, Trenton will be without a mayor for three weeks, and that the newly authorized fire and police commissioner cannot be appointed.

Another attempt to wreck the west-bound limited vestbule express on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, which passed through Canton, Ohio, about midnight on Wednesday, was made near Louisville, at the same place that the attempt to wreck the same train was made the night before.

The town of Fairburg, Ill., has been quarantined on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever. There are more than twenty cases of the disease in the little town, and six deaths have occurred. The families, in which the disease prevails, are not permitted to leave the premises, and provisions are furnished them by a committee appointed by the town board.

A large meeting of farmers was held at Anderson, Ind., on Tuesday, and pledges were made, to pay no more than 15 cents per pound for trust binding twine, and not in any manner to patronize any merchant offering such twine for sale at a greater price. The farmers declare they will allow their hogs to eat the wheat in the fields before submitting to the twine trust.

At the closing session of the Mormon Conference held in Salt Lake City, on Tuesday, George O. Cannon read the statistics of the church, which are, 12 apostles, 70 patriarchs, 3,719 high priests, 11,705 elders, 2,069 priests, 2,292 teachers, 11,610 deacons, 81,899 families, 115,915 officers and members and 49,302 under eight years of age—a total Mormon population of 158,911.

The committee appointed in Sydney, New South Wales, to investigate the discovery of Pasteur for the extermination of rabbits, have made a report that upon experiment, they found that the rabbits which had been inoculated with the virus of chicken cholera, or which ate food which had been infected with virus died, but that the disease was not communicated by one rabbit to another.

Lord Lonsdale, a British nobleman, who made quite a stir in social circles in New York about a year ago in connection with the divorce suit of Violet Cameron, an actress, and then went on a wild goose chase of Arctic exploration by himself, has just been heard from. He lies at Kodiac, Alaska, with a broken arm, arriving there starving and exhausted, and says he is disgusted with exploring.

A few months ago burglars broke into the residence of John Reilly, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., chloroformed the family and stole nearly $1,000. On Monday, Father O'Hearn, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, handed Reilly $700, which he said had been given him that evening by a prominent man, who had made a confession to him, and had told the story of the robbery. The story is a secret of the confessional.

Rev. Sam Small conducted one of the most exciting temperance meetings of the prohibition campaign at Pittsburg, Pa., on Wednesday night. He was denouncing the liquor dealers vigorously, as "law-breakers," when Jacob Keller, a wealthy liquor dealer, objected. "He is one of them," cried a man in the audience. "You're a liar," cried Keller. The latter became demonstrative, and was ejected from the church amid great excitement. Resolutions were adopted requesting the courts to refuse Keller a renewal of license. One old lady became so much excited that she rushed up to Kellar as he was leaving the church, and struck him in the face with her fist.

An eastbound train on the Santa Fe and California was just leaving Lorenzo station, which is fifty miles from Chicago, on Wednesday when an accident occurred. Attached to the rear of the train was the private car of J. E. Hart, mayor of Brookline, Mass., and a director of the California Central road. The party in the car consisted of Mr. Hart and his son, Henry Robert Hart; his niece, Miss Winslow; a porter, known only as Harry, and a cook. Just as the train was pulling out of the station an extra fast stock train, following, ran into the rear of the passenger train at a good speed, demolishing the private car and damaging the freight engine so that a large quantities of steam escaped, scalding those who had escaped from the effects of the crash. The killed were: Miss Winslow, Henry Hart, the porter and the cook. J. F. Hart and his wife were badly scalded.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Violent earthquakes are reported to have occurred in Epirius.

It is rumored that an attempt was made to assassinate the Czar of Russia.

Germany objects to the presence of Mr. Bates as American commissioner in the Samoan affair.

The jute mills of Buchanan & Lyell, Brooklyn, N. Y., were destroyed by fire early Thursday morning. Loss, $400,000.

On the appearance of Boulanger at a soiree on Thursday night, in Brussels, the French embassy immediately took their departure.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland was elected a life honorary member of the Manhattan Club, at a meeting of the board of governors.

The Catholic archbishop, of Philadelphia publishes a statement in answer to inquiries about his views on the prohibition amendment. He is against legislation as a remedy, and says an appeal to individual conscience is the true remedy.

Sebastian Merdam, a German farmer, of St. Cloud, Minn., was engaged in plowing Thursday. Four of his children playing in the field and following the furrows, found the roots of wild parsnips and all ate of them, and became violently sick. Three of them died in terrible agony.

On Thursday, President Lowery, of the Minneapolis and St. Paul Street Car Co., issued an order reducing the wages of all employes. The company claim it is losing money, and that it must retrench in order to float bonds with which to build new cable lines. The men are sullen and uncommunicative, and a general strike is looked for.

The tugs Saugatuck and Cuyler, having on board United States Marshal Waters, of Grand Rapids, Sheriff McKenzie, of "Soo," and Sheriff Metevier and thirty deputies from Detroit, Mich., all heavily armed, left to capture the barges having Moiles Bros., mill aboard, and a desperate conflict between the opposing factions is feared. The barges are now lying behind Trout Island, in American waters. They are badly cut by ice and the captains are afraid to venture out into the lake with them. This is the mill which the owners were endeavoring to carry to Canada to avoid debts in Michigan.

AGAINST CIDER.

An interesting liquor case has just been decided at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. The defendants were tried on the ordinary liquor selling indictment. The witnesses had, as shown by the evidence, bought cider in the defendant's restaurant; the question was, whether or not cider is classed with intoxicating liquors. Judge Travers ruled that while cider is at first a non-intoxicant, it became intoxicating in the course of time.

THE IRISH MOVEMENT.

The municipal council of the Irish national league on Tuesday in New York, discussed the attitude recently assumed by Patrick Egan, recently appointed minister to Chili, and Alexander Sullivan, in asserting the existence of treachery among some Irishmen to the Irish national cause. Resolutions were adopted, requesting Charles Stewart Parnell to appoint a committee of ten, "whose standing and character shall be a guarantee of their impartiality and good faith," to make a thorough investigation of the charges.

HARRISON ARRESTED.

Russell Harrison, son of President Harrison, was arrested in New York on Thursday, on the charge of having published in his paper, the Montana Live Stock Exchange, an article taken from a Buffalo paper, accusing ex-Governor John Schuyler Crosby, of Montana, with having stolen jewels from a Washington lady.

PICTURES OF WASHINGTON.

MANY CHANGES BEING MADE AMONG OFFICIALS.

NOTES.

Mrs. Russell Harrison is reported to be very sick at the White House. Her husband attributes her illness to "the sewer gas and overflowing draughts with which the White House abounds."

Postmaster-General Wanamaker has established an inviolable rule, that no postoffice shall be kept in a saloon, or any room from which a saloon may be entered.

Rear Admiral Thomas H. Patterson, (retired), died at his residence in Washington on Wednesday, from exhaustion consequent upon long illness. He was 69 years of age.

Attorney General Miller has appointed Wm. E. Haisen, of Kentucky, as special examiner in the Department of Justice, vice Mr. Fisher, resigned. Mr. Haisen is a well-known resident of Covington.

By direction of the President, the Secretary of War has ordered that the new military post near Denver, Colorado, shall be known as Fort Logan, to honor the memory of the late Gen. John A. Logan.

The Secretary of the Navy on Tuesday convened a courtmartial to meet at Washington navy yard on Monday, for the trial of Lieut. Commander Book, of the Pinta, who left his ship in Alaskan waters without permission.

John K. Miller, of Tennessee, was on Thursday appointed on the watch force of the Interior Department. During the War, Miller was colonel of the 18th Tennessee cavalry. His command overtook Gen. John Morgan, the great raider, and in the engagement which followed, Morgan was killed.

The Department of State stated on Wednesday, the three treaty powers concerned in Samoan affairs—England, Germany and the United States—have reached an understanding by the terms of which they will each keep but one war vessel at Samoa pending the termination, of the Berlin conference.

Secretary of the Navy Tracy has ordered the board of inspection and survey, of which Admiral Jouett is president, to be officially present at the Centennial celebration in New York, and has instructed the commandant of the New York navy yard to send all of the vessels in commission to an anchorage in North river.

Jerome B. Burke, chief of the gazette division in the patent office, has been notified by the commissioner of patents that if tendered, his resignation would be accepted. Mr. Burke, however, declines to resign, and declares his intention to allow the commissioner to dismiss him if he so desires. Mr. Burke is a G. A. R. man, and was at one time commander of the department of the Potomac.

Dr. L. M. Dunton, president of Claflin University, is visiting the machine shops and foundries in Charleston. He explained that he was on the lookout for some machinery and intimated that he had succeeded in finding what he wanted. "We intend," said he, "to go into a new business at Claflin, or, at least, to add a new feature to our curriculum. What we are trying to do is to increase the scope of the college in the direction of the mechanic arts—in fact, to convert it largely into an industrial school or college; and with that object we propose to erect a large building on the college campus. It occurred to me that the state farm which we operate has just the kind of clay that is best adapted for brick-making, and as we have a pretty large roll of students, I don't see any reason why we should not make our own bricks out of our own soil, and for our own building."

A DEADLY PIPE.

Robert Schideler and wife, of Manson, Iowa, were driving to town on Tuesday when a spark from Schideler's pipe ignited the clothing of his wife, and as the wind was blowing a stiff gale, she was enveloped in flames in an instant. Terror stricken, she jumped from the buggy on one side and her husband on the other. He did all in his power to quench the flames, but to no avail. The grass took fire around them and Mrs. Schideler was completely enveloped in a fiery shroud, and died before her husband's eyes.

The New York Press informs its readers that the Theosophical Society of Philadelphia has dispatched two delegates to Hindostan to search for the grave of Buddha. If these delegates should attempt to enter the jungles of Nepaul in the midst of the rainy season, they will probably find a grave of [illegible] own before the end of May.

FILLING THE OFFICES.

Close of the Special Session of the United States Senate.

Two Nominations Rejected and Eight Not Acted Upon.

The Senate's Work Summarized.

Of the 350 nominations sent to the Senate during the special session by President Harrison the following were rejected:

Murat Halstead to be Minister to Germany.

Isadore S. Loventhal to be Postmaster at Modesto, Cal.

The following remained unacted upon (and therefore died) at the end of the session:

William H. Whiteman to be Associate Justice of the Territory of New Mexico.

Edwin I. Kursheedt to be Marshal for the Eastern District of Lousiana.

Postmasters—Kittrell O. Halders at Minot, Dak.; Carl C. Crippen at Eustis, Fla.; Burt C. Drake at Gainesville, Fla.; Robert F. Bebout at Rushville, Ind.; George E. Nicholson at Ness City, Kan.; Samuel C. Moore at Findlay, Ohio.

President Harrison's nominations were contained in 284 messages. During the special session of the Senate at the beginning of President Cleveland's term he sent to the Capitol 418 messages. Eighteen of his nominations failed to receive confirmation, but there were no rejections. At the last session of Congress during Hayes's Administration the Senate failed to act on 196 of his nominations, and rejected three—an unequaled record.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

SCOTT'S "Marmion" has been dramatized.

GERMAN opera is to be produced in Boston.

MRS. CRABTREE (Lotta's mother) is worth $800,000.

BERNHARDT is making a tour of Algeria, north Africa.

EMMA ABBOTT, the opera singer, was born in Peoria, Ill.

THE Buffalo Bill Wild West will open in Paris May 15.

IT is said that there are 1200 actors out of employment in this country.

DEL PUENTE, the tenor, is to be with the Patti Opera Company this fall.

JOSEF HOFMANN, the boy pianist, will return to America next November.

MME. ALBANI will head an Italian opera company in this country next season.

ADELAIDE MOORE, the English tragedienne, is to return to this country next season.

PAULINE LUCCA is concertizing in Austria prior to her proposed departure for this country.

ERNEST GYE promises us a season of Italian opera with an American prima donna and chorus.

VICTORIA VOKES, the handsomest of the Vokes Sisters, will tour the United States next season.

CLARA MORRIS, the emotional actress, was taken ill in St. Louis recently by an abcess on each hip.

A FLOATING Russian theatre and hotel is successfully touring the shore towns of the Volga River.

ANOTHER American singer, Miss Jeanne Daniel, has made a success on the concert platform of Berlin.

MARGARET MATHER, the actress, has made arrangements for a twelve weeks' tour of the West this summer.

THE "Passion Play" will be given at Oberammergau in the autumn of 1890. The text and music have been revised.

JOHN DUFF, lessee of the New York Standard Theatre and an old-time theatrical manager, died recently of paralysis.

MISS MARY ANDERSON has sailed for England. She was much improved in health and will probably resume her American tour in October.

FANNY DAVENPORT, the actress, who was at one time very obese, has reduced her weight from 215 pounds to 198 by the system of Banting.

IN Japanese theatres females are not allowed to act with men, consequently the Ophelias, Juliets and Perditas are played by men with shrill falsetto voices.

MAUREL, the baritone, is to receive $100,000 for forty performances in Buenos Aryes, while Patti is to be paid $180,000 for singing thirty times in South America.

HARRIET MUIR, an ex-English actress and a fine-looking young woman, was lately arrested in London for attempting to enlist as a private soldier in the British army.

SIGNOR MASINI, the famous tenor, at his recent benefit in St. Petersburg, Russia, received so many presents that twenty-four servants were needed to carry them from the opera house to his hotel.

CATELIN, a once popular French tenor and a pensioner of the Societe des Artistes, and noted of late for his squalid poverty, was lately discovered dead in his miserable garret in Paris. Over $7000 was found by the police hidden in his wretched mattress.

CORNELIUS MATHEWS, who was sometimes known as "the Father of American Drama," and whose literary work during the early years of his life made his name familiar in American households, died recently in New York city, in the seventy-second year of his age.

HANS VON BULOW is in New York again for the first time since 1876. The Wagnerian atmosphere astonished him. The very names of "Die Gotterdammerung" and "Rheingold" were unknown there in 1876. The great pianist says he will play only music that will outlast the century. His specialty is Beethoven.

George Lynch, aged 103 years, got lost in Harlem, N. Y., recently. The police took him to a station-house and advertised him, and in a short time his son Patrick, seventy-five years old, [illegible]

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

KING JOHN of Abyssinia is dead.

THE Pope is a very fine chess player.

SECRETARY WINDOM is worth $3,000,000.

SENATOR STANFORD is worth $40,000,000.

P. T. BARNUM began poor and has now $5,000,000.

EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEF is to visit Berlin about the middle of August.

THE Empress of Japan has abandoned her intention of visiting this country.

THE Prince of Wales has accepted an invitation to dine with Mrs. Bonanza Mackay.

MURAT HALSTEAD, editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, is a sufferer from erysipelas.

MRS. AMELIA RIVES-CHANLER, the authoress, is just twenty-six years old, having been born in 1863.

BISMARCK looks pale and haggard and has grown ten years older in appearance in the last twelve months.

THE Emperor of Austria has given orders that his dead son's name shall never again be spoken in his hearing.

THE late John Bright had on the walls of his study a portrait of Gladstone, one of Lincoln and one of Washington.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S widow is now living in Randolph County, N. C., with her father, who is ninety-one years of age.

KING ALEXANDER, of Servia, is a tall, well-built boy, but awkward and shy. He takes much interest in natural sciences.

ADMIRAL KIMBERLY, who is in command of our Pacific squadron, is fifty-nine years of age, six feet in height, well proportioned, and quick in all his movements.

THE family of Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson is composed of five persons—himself, Mrs. Clarkson and three sons. The eldest son is eighteen years of age and the youngest six.

THE will of the late John Scott, of Pittsburg, President of the Allegheny Valley Railway, leaves nothing to his wife, while his three sons get only $1 each. The estate is valued at $300,000.

MISS CLARA HUNTINGTON, the daughter of the railway magnate, has $4,000,000 of her own, and will inherit four or five times as much. She is about twenty-three years old and goes but little into society.

WARD MCALLISTER the famed leader of the Four Hundred Aristocrats of Gotham, is close on to sixty years of age. He is a tall, well-built man, with a brown mustache and goatee, slightly streaked with gray.

ONE of the closest students of the Indian problem and one of the best informed persons in the country in matters relating to the Indians is Miss Kate Drexel, of Philadelphia. The Indian in her hobby, and she is said to give $100,000 a year out of her own income to the Indian Department at Washington.

CHANG FAN MOAR, the interpreter attached to the Chinese Legation at Washington, is described as a gigantic blonde Chinaman, with a profile as regular as a Greek statue. He comes from the north of China, where, owing to the severity of the sumptuary laws, the race is kept intact as to its unusual size and peculiar attributes.

MRS. ELLA CLYMER, the new President of Sorosis, is said to be the handsomest member of that highly intellectual organization of women in New York. She has a sweet, Madonna-like face, big dark eyes, and a soft, low voice. Mrs. Clymer is a widow, who was left a large fortune by her husband. She possesses exquisite taste in dress, and is, in fact, an ideal President.

STANLEY AND EMIN.

A Report That They are Marching Together to the East Coast.

Advices received at Brussels, Belgium, from Stanley Falls state that Arabs who have arrived there report that Henry M. Stanley and Emin Pasha were heard from in February. They were then marching toward Zanzibar, with several thousand men, women and children. They also had 6000 tusks of ivory. The Arabs who brought news of Stanley and Emin arrived at Stanley Falls in February. They claimed to have seen Stanley several months before that time.

This report, says the New York *Post*, seems to be a confirmation of the rumor, published recently, that Stanley was on his way to the East Coast, and it would also indicate that he had safely rejoined Emin according to the plan mentioned in the letter just published, and that the latter had determined finally to return to civilization with all the men, women and children attached to his command. This would apparently fulfil the main object of Stanley's expedition, although there is a political side to it yet to be explained.

THREE RAILWAY TRAGEDIES.

Twelve Persons Killed and Many Injured in the West.

A collision occurred on the Northern Pacific, near Helena, Montana, by which three passengers were killed and three wounded. The east bound passenger train leaving Helena ran into a double header freight train standing on the side track, wrecking three engines and piling them in a promiscuous mass on the track.

Of the killed only one was identified, Charles Wood, a fireman, whose home is in [illegible]. The injured were [illegible], L. North, mail agent, and Joseph [illegible]. The station agent is blamed for not turning the switch, knowing that the passenger train was due.

Two yard engines in the [illegible] yards of the Omaha Road collided at [illegible], Minn., and two men were instantly killed, two others fatally injured and [illegible] badly injured.

[illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

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Alex. Wilson had the highly respectable white republican protective tariff league yelling "police" before the meeting was fairly organized.

Jno. G. Barbour, of this county, was one of the "faithful" at the Republican meeting at Birmingham last week. He was made vice-president and general manager for Chilton county of some part of the machinery.

A planter of Elberton, Ga., reported a few days ago that not less than 10,000 wild geese were feeding in his oat fields and that one of his little boys had found one of their nests with 200 eggs in it. This is almost a match for the Birmingham Age-Herald's first of April yarn.

After reading the leading editorial in the Age-Herald of last Friday any one would think that paper was aiding Lew. Parsons in organizing his White Republican Protective Tariff League in Alabama. The Birmingham papers are making much ado over Parsons pow-wow. While this paper favors protection to home industries, it wants none of the Republican kind, which means merely protection of the pockets of Republican office-holders and ballot buyers. A Republican party in Alabama without the negro contingent has humbug written all over its face. These highly respectable white republican protective tariff leaguers are after "pap" from the public crib.

The people of Tuskaloosa and of Northport, the Tuskaloosa papers and the Northport Breeze are all working earnestly for the Alabama Midland extension from Montgomery to Tuskaloosa. The Midland is the road for Tuskaloosa to work for to the exclusion of all other projects of like character. When she gets the Midland it would not be necessary to paw the air and "raise the dust" every season in efforts to induce other roads to come there. With Tuskaloosa's wonderful natural advantages one more road would build such a city there that other roads would be anxious to seek her limits.

Since writing the foregoing we find the following telegram in the daily press:

Tuskaloosa, April 15.—The committee of ten who were appointed to raise the $90,000 required by the Alabama Midland railroad to extend their road here reported to a meeting of citizens at the court house to-day that they had raised $98,000. Our citizens are jubilant.

The road if built will pass through our county, and it is thought that it will cross the E. T. V. & G. road at Maplesville or Stanton.

In the Age-Herald of Friday morning it was stated in a Dispatch from Washington that a "prominent Southern leader" had met a sharp rebuff from the President. It now turns out that this "prominent leader" so-called, was none other than our own Chairman Moseley.

It appears that Mr. Moseley called at the White House with some of his followers to again urge on the President the propriety of appointing him pie dispenser in general for Alabama.

When he had his say Mr. Harrison looked at him, and in that icy-cold manner, which is his most marked characteristic, said; "Mr. Moseley, you have been here very frequently and I know all about you. You need not put yourself to any inconvenince to call again upon the business which brought you here to-day. I would be in a very sorry condition, indeed, if I had to resort to you as the medium through which to dispense official positions in Alabama. Good morning."

This unexpected response from the President is said to have affected the alleged leader from Alabama very much like that chunk of old red sand stone alluded to by Bret Harte, affected the man with whom it came in collision. Mr. Moseley didn't exactly "curl upon the floor," but he smiled a very sickly smile indeed, and his interest in "the subsequent proceedings" is, no doubt very much blunted.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Cooper's Sayings.

Editor View.—Wishing your readers to know that we are not unmindful of all their interests and supposing they would like to know that we are doing well, I am prompted to say that we are in general good health, with peace and harmony abounding.

The farming interest is being pushed with unusual energy, observing the signal which is economy.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Wells are visiting relatives in Texas. We are wishing them a pleasant trip.

Politics are as dead down here as Dykes, and matrimony which is more pleasant has taken its place.

Mr. Jno. Bullard, formerly of Coosa, and Miss Mary McKinney were married yesterday evening at the residence of the bride's father, your scribe officiating. May they have a long and pleasant journey through life.

Success to the View and prosperity to its readers.

H. J.

Jemison Locals.

We are glad to see Col. V. S. Murphey out on the streets of our village again after several months of sickness, and hope he will soon be restored to health.

Our handsome young friend, Mr. S. J. Luckett, has returned to Jemison, we hope to make it his home.

Mrs. S. J. Catts, of Tompkinsville, Fla., has been visiting relatives in Jemison.

Mrs. C. H. Smith, of Birmingham, has been visiting her old home.

Miss Dedie Maull, of Strasburg, and Miss Lula Wall, of Huntsville, gladdened our village by their sunny presence last Sunday.

Among the old persons of Chilton county deserving of mention is Mrs. Penny Motley, of Jemison. She was born in North Carolina in 1797, and is therefore in her 92 year. At the age of 8 years she moved to Ga., lived there till grown and married; then moved to Autauga Co., this state where she has raised a large family. She has been living with her daughter Mrs. J. P. Allen at Jemison for the past ten years.

She is feeble, but her health is good for one of her age; her appetite is fine; her mind is perfectly clear and her recollecton good Her eye-sight is failing.

X. Y. Z.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

"There was a large percentage of sunshine during the past seven days and the temperature was about normal. On one or two nights the themometer fell to a degree near freezing and there was a light frost in low lands in north and middle Alabama.

"Rain fell on the 9th in the northern portions of the state, but in middle and southern Alabama observers report no precipitation during the seven days.

"The crop outlook continues favorable, and the land in the upper portions of the state is in good condition for cultivation. The observer at Union Springs (Rev. J. L. Moultree.) however reports that the ground is hard, cloddy and is too dry to permit the germ of the cotton seed to reach the surface. There has been no rain in that part of the state since the first of the month. The prospects for a fine yield of fruit are encouraging. The observer at New Market (Dr. Geo. D. Norris) says the wheat is the best known for several years, and should the weather continue favorable, large crops of grain, hay and fruits will be made.

Since this report was sent good rains have fallen through this section.—View.

An Act

To authorize Judges of Probate to pay over to minors certain funds and take their receipts for the same.

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That in all cases where the Judges of Probate are under the law custodians of funds belonging to minors, such judges may, in all such cases where the minor is of the age of eighteen years and of sound mind, pay such funds to such minors when the amount thereof does not exceed one hundred dollars, and the receipt of the minor shall be a full acquittance and discharge of the liabilities of the Judge, notwithstanding the minority of such parties to whom the funds are going.

Approved, February 20th, 1889.

Notice to Delinquents.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CHILTON COUNTY.

TO

Mrs. Rebecca Busby,
Calera Land Co.
Mrs. Nancy Sims,
John S. Storrs,
James Henly, estate of
J. L. Vines,
J. T. Heflin, administrator of the estate of Edward Gant,
Roswald & Stoll,
C. C. Mitchell,
Susan Melton,
Mrs. S. Elsworth,
T. L. Jackson,
W. H. Merritt,
M F Fuller,
Greil & Kohn,
G W Harrison,
Unknown Owners.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers and real estate upon which taxes are due. Each of you are reported as delinquents and the following lands are reported assessed to each of you as follows:

BEAT TWO.

Mrs. Rebecca Busby, n ½ of n w q of n w q and n ½ of n e q of n w q, sec 6, t 23 r 14. State tax 15 cents, county tax 12 cents, cost and charges 50 cents. Total 77 cts. Printer's fee $1.94

Calera Land Company, S ½ of n w q s ½ and n e q s 15 t 24 r 14, s w q and e ½ and e ½ of n w q s 17 t 24 r 14, w ½ of s w q and n ½ n w ¼ of s w q s 19 t 24 r 14 e ½ of n w q n e q and s ½ of s 21 t 24 r 14 n e q, n ½ of s e q, s e q of s e q and w ½ of s 28 t 24 r 14, n e q, n ½ of s w q, s e q of s w q, s e q and n w q of s 25 t 24 r 14 all of s 27 t 24 r 14, the s w q the w ½ of n w q, the n e q and the e ½ of the s e q s 29 t 24 r 14, the n ½ of the n w q, the s w q of the s w q, the n e q of the s e q, the e ½ of n e q, the s w q of n e q s 31 t 24 r 14, n e q of s w ½ e ½ of s e q, n w q of n e q and s e q of n e q of s 35 t 24 r 14, e ½ of n w q, n w q of n w q, s thirty-five t twenty-four r fourteen, s e q of s e q s 13 t 24 r 13, all of s 35 t 24 r 13, n ½ of n e q s 27 t 24 r 12, n w q of s 15 t 24 r 13 n e q, s w q, e ½ of s e q and s w q of s e q s 25 t 24 r 13. State tax $62.50, county tax $50, cost and charges 50 cts. Total $113.00. Printer's fee $11.40.

Mrs. Nancy Sims, The e ½ of n w q the n w q of the n e q, the w ½ of the s e q and the s half of the s w q s 14 t t 23 r 12. State tax $2.50, county tax $2, cost and charges 50 cts. Total $5. Pr's fee $2.30.

John S. Storrs, The s ½ of the n w q and the s w of the n e q s 16 t 23 r 13. State tax $1, county tax 80 cts, cost and charges 1.00 Printers fee $2.80

G. L. Graham, The n w q of the s e q s 17 t twenty-four r thirteen. State tax 50 cents, county tax 40 cents, cost and charges one dollar. Pr's fee 1.50.

BEAT THREE.

Estate of James Henley, The n ½ of the n e q and the s w q of the n e q s 11 t 21, r 13. State tax $1, county tax 80 cents, cost and charges, 50 cents, total $2.30. Printer's fee $1.90.

J. L. Vines, The s w q of the s w q s 8 t 22 r 14. State tax 50 cents, county tax 40 cents, cost and charges 50 cents, total $1.40. Printer's fee $1.65.

Unknown owner, The n w ½ of the s e q sec 2 t 21 r 13. State tax $2.50, county tax $2, cost and charges $1, total $5.50. Printer's fee $1.65.

BEAT FOUR.

J. T. Hefflin, Administrator of the estate of Edward Gant, deceased, The w ½ of s 6 t 21 r 14, the s ½ of sec 32 t 22 r 14, the n w q of the n w q and the s ½ of the s e q s 10 t 22 r 14, the w ½ and the w ½ of the e ½, the s e q of the s e q of s 4 t 22 r 14, the s ½ of the s w q s 2 t 22 r 14, the w ½ of the s w q s 14 t 22 r 14, the s e q of the s w q and the s w q of the s e q s 21 t 22 r 14, the n e q of s 34 t 22 r 14, the n w q of the n e q and the s e q of the n w q of s 35 t 22 r 14. State tax $12.30, county tax $9.84, cost and charges $1.00, total $23.14. Printer's fee $6.10.

Roswald & Stoll, Part of the e ½ of s w q s 7 t 21 r 15, the w ½ of the n w q s 14 t 20 r 16, and the e ½ of the n e q s 4 t 20 r 16. State tax $3, county tax $2.40, cost and charges $1.00, total $6.40. Pr's fee $2.65.

C. C. Mitchell, The s e q of the s e q s 35 t 23, r 15. State tax 25 cents, county tax 20 c, c & c $1, total $1.45. Pr's $1.65

BEAT FIVE.

Susan Melton, The n e q of the n e q s 32 t 21 r 16. Also one house and lot in Verbena. State tax 58 cents, county tax 46, cost and charges 50, total $1.54. Printer's fee $1.80

Mrs. S. Elsworth, The w ½ of the n e q s 10 t 21 range 15. State tax 40 cents, county tax 32 cents, cost and charges 50 cents. Total $1.22. Printer's fee $1.67.

T. L. Jackson, One house and lot in Verbena. State tax 13 cents, county tax 10 cents, cost and charges 50 cents, total 73 cents. Printer's fee $1.30

W. H. Merritt, The n e q of the n e q s thirty-two t twenty-one r sixteen. State tax twenty-five cents, county tax twenty cents, cost and charges $1.00. Total $1.45. Printer's fee $1.70.

BEAT EIGHT.

M. F. Fuller, One house and lot in Clanton Ford. State tax 50 cents, county tax 40 cents, cost and charges 50 cts. Total 1.40, Printer's fee 1.45.

Greil & Kohn, The s w q of the n w q s 34 t twenty r 11. State tax 50 cents, county tax 40 cents, cost and charges 1.00. Total 1.90. Printer's fee $1.67.

G. W. Harrison, The w ½ of s w q and s e q of s w q s 18 t twenty r 11. State tax 60 cts., county tax 48 cents, cost and charges 1.00. Total two dollars and eight cents. Printer's fee 1.85.

Unknown Owner, The n e q and the n ½ of the s e q, and the e ½ of the n w q s one t twenty range eleven. Tax for 1887, state one dollar and sixty cts., county one dollar and twenty-eight cts., tax for 1888, state one dollar and sixty cents, county one dollar and twenty-eight cents, cost and charges two dollars. Total 7.76. Printer's fee 2.80.

This is to notify each of you to appear before me on Monday, the 13th day of May, 1889, and then and there show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands should not be made for each of the above amounts specified, and charges thereon, due for State and county taxes and costs.

H. J. CALLEN,
April 4th, 1889. Judge of Probate.

O, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

THOMAS FOSHEE,
(SUCCESSOR TO E. W. FOSHEE,)
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,
feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

Southern Pacific Tea Company.
Importers and Jobbers of
Fine Coffees, Teas and Spices.
Fresh Roasted Coffee Daily. Also Coffee Roasted to order. Manufacturers of CAMPBELL'S BAKING POWDER.
Second Avenue, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Streets.
Birmingham, Alabama.

An Act

To authorize the filing and recording of certain deeds of conveyance therein named in the offices of the Probate Courts of the State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That any deed or conveyance of any kind, estate or any interest therein, heretofore made and executed as required by law at the date of its execution, and which has not been filed and recorded within the time prescribed by law, may be at any time within two years after the passage of this act filed and recorded as required by law for other deeds of conveyance, and when so filed and recorded said deeds have the same force and effect in all things as they would legally have had if they had been filed and recorded within the time required by law at the time of the execution of such deeds, except as to bona fide creditors and purchasers without notice of the making and execution of such deed.

Approved February 21, 1889.

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton, Ala.

The Great Newspaper of the South.

The Age-Herald, in addition to covering the field most thoroughly with their bright and newsy daily, is getting out the Great Weekly of the South. It is a mammoth 12-page paper at only $1 a year, with a ticket for every subscriber to the largest gift distribution of over $8,000 in valuable and useful articles ever offered by a newspaper. It is a paper for the farm and fireside. Its Agricultural Department is full of practical information for the farmer, while its Household Department renders it a treasure to every housewife in the land. A special feature is also made of a department for Our Little Folks.

We will furnish the Weekly Age-Herald and our paper one year for $2 and give each subscriber a ticket to the gift distribution.

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH
Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.
jul10 y

Chancery Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

M. K. WELCH vs. S. E. WELCH. In Chancery at Clanton, Ala.

By virtue of a decree rendered by the Chancery Court sitting for Chilton county, I, as Register of said Court, will sell at public outcry, on Monday, the 6th day of May, 1889, at the court-house door in Clanton, between the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate to-wit: The n w ¼ of the n e ¼ of sec 2, township 21, range 14 east.

Terms of sale—one half cash, the remainder payable on the 30th day of November, 1889, to be secured by note with two solvent sureties.

W. E. STEWART, Register.
Clanton, Ala., March 25, 1889.

DR. TAYLOR'S
SURE
CHILL CURE
WARRANTED
PURELY VEGETABLE.
A SURE & SAFE CURE FOR
CHILLS and FEVER
BILIOUS and INTERMITTENT FEVER
ALL MALARIAL DISORDERS,
AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE
STOMACH & BOWELS.
AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ALL
Liver & Kidney Complaints
Price 50 cts. a Bottle. Trial Bottles 25 cts.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Prepared Only by
RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO.,
302 S. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Call for a Copy of Book "OUR FAMILY TROUBLES," to be had at all stores, or sent for two cent stamp.
tapr26

NOTICE NO. 8643.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., March 5, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 13th, 1889, viz: Thomas J. Deason, Homestead 15214 for the s w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 32, township 21 n, range 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William T. Hayes, William W. Sansom, and Thomas J. Kliuner, of Maplesville, Ala., and Lee Hayes, of Clanton, Ala.

mar 7* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8678.

U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 21, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on May 4, 1889, viz: Lollie Fuller, widow of Jacob Cooper, Homestead entry 15145 for the n w ¼ of section 15 township 20 north range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Cato Price, Albert Price, Madison Tyas, James Cooper, all of Verbena, Ala.

Mar28 J. G. Harris, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8686.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., March 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court Clanton, Ala., on May 4th, 1889, viz: Thomas J. Smith, homestead 13105 for the n w ¼ of s e ¼ and n e ¼ of s w ¼ sec 10 township 22 north range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Clecker, George Jones, Sr., George Jones, Jr., W. M. Gore, all of Clanton, Ala.

mar28* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 5624.

U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 1, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 27th, 1889, viz: William P. Headley, Homestead entry No. 10862 for the s e ¼ of sec 24, township 21 north of range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Madison Popwell, Ezekiel Cooper, Lee Hays, Aram C. Mims, all of Kincheon, Ala.

mar21* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

$100,000 TO LEND AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.—We are prepared to loan money cheap on improved lands in Chilton county. We can secure loans on land, the title to which is vested in married women, without trouble or delay. Bring your land deeds. Address
E. V. JONES, or
A. D. BENTLEY,
Rockford, Ala.
January 28, 1889—(3m)

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

BAINS & PORTER.
(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY
1923 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
Fine Stock of Chas Carley's Oils at Company's Prices.
P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

SAM. H. HARRIS,
—DEALER IN—
WALL PAPER,
Paints, Oils, Glass, Mouldings
AND PICTURE FRAMES.
Send for prices and samples of Wall Paper and Paints.
312 North 20th Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Competent Workmen sent to any part of the State.
[ma17-y]

BLOOM,
The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.
—HAS OPENED—
THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,
With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.
No. 7, North Court Street.

H. M. MANCHA,
—DEALER IN—
Wall Paper, Window
SHADES, MOULDINGS,
—AND—
PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER
204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY.
Will send samples on application.

JOHN L. COBBS & CO.,
Specialties in Medium Price
DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS.
The newest shades of all the most fashionable fabrics, put up with the latest and most stylish trimmings, at very low prices.
BLACK GOODS.
In our best grades we handle almost exclusively the celebrated Priestly Dress Fabrics, which positively stand at the head of the list of all imported black goods. Antoine Guiner's BLACK SILKS.
Just in, a nice lot of Ladies' Jerseys, Walking Jackets and Colored Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs. A new lot of Ladies' and Misses Hosiery. Harris Bros. KID GLOVES. R. & G. CORSETS.
oct18-6 JOHN L. COBBS & CO., Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.
THOS. H. HOLT,
PRACTICAL WORKMAN,
—AND DEALER IN—
American and Italian Marble.
—Manufacturer of all kinds of—
CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK
Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,
Birmingham, - - Alabama
nov29-tf

JOHN P. LEEPER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
—AND—
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d Street
Birmingham, Ala.
12 20 6

OTTO STOELKER,
THE JEWELER.
REMOVED TO [illegible] DEXTER AVENUE.
New Goods. Large Stock
Finest Display [illegible] Diamonds in Alabama. Rich Jewelry. Fine Gold and Silver Watches. Wedding and Holiday Goods in Grand Variety.
OTTO STOELKER,
nov15 THE JEWELER, [illegible] DEXTER AVENUE, [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., APR. 18, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.

—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:45 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:00 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:17 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:20 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:52 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Miss Dalee Thornton, is on visit to Birmingham.

Mr. R. Ehrman is on a business trip to Cincinnati.

Mr. Jonathan Bice, of Strasburg, was in town Monday.

Mr. W. A. Collier is attending supreme court in Montgomery.

Rev. J. P. Sanders was in town Tuesday on important business.

Mr. O. A. Duke has gone on a business trip to the Northern part of the state.

Miss Myrtle Alvis, of Brierfield, is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. Ehrman in our city.

Messrs E. V. Jones & A. D. Bentley will be in Clanton April 25th, and 26th.

Justice A. C. Mims, of Kincheon, visited town Monday on legal business.

Mrs. Martin, of Union Springs, is visiting Mrs. M. C. McRee in Clanton.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Evans, of Randolph, visited relatives here the past week.

A fine rain fell in this section Sunday and Sunday night. It was much needed.

A traveling commedian gave a peformance at the Academy Wednesday night.

Mr. F. R. McCary, a leading citizen of Cooper's neighborhood was in Clanton Saturday.

Mr. Lee Holt has been in Columbiana for a few days attending court as a witness.

Mr. H. M. Ferguson, a good farmer from near Cooper's Station gave us a pleasant call last week.

All who want money, remember the dates and meet Messrs. Jones & Bentley, with your land deeds.

Mrs. W. A. Collier visited her daughter, Miss Inez, at the Judson Institute, Marion, the past week.

Mr. Foss and family, of Massachusetts, have become residents of our town and occupy the Adams place.

The Methodists hope to have their church seated in less than a month. They would be glad if some body would come forward and help them.

If any one is visiting your household send their names to the VIEW. A courtesy due strangers is to make their presence known to the community, that they may receive such attention as will give them a favorable impression of our town.

A Pleasing Sense

of health and strength renewed, and of ease and comfort, follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50 cent and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. july 19

Spring Goods.

New dress goods now on sale at low prices for cash. Shoes for spring trade now in. Groceries all the year, the present is no exception. Everything guaranteed as represented. Fair dealing & fair prices is my plan to hold trade, and my sales will prove that the people are treated well. Give me a call.

Respectfully
W. L. SAMPEY.

Work has commenced on the Episcopal church building, and it will soon add to the importance of our town

It is about time for our champion marble players to select their "taws" and start the game. We will back the Clanton marble players against the State.

Mr. John W. Bray, of Birmingham, visited our city last week. He seemed much pleased with what he saw of our section, and spoke of investing here at an early day.

Claude McRee brings the VIEW an egg laid by one of his hens which is shaped like a small gourd. It is the most eggs-traordinary thing we have ever noticed from eggdom.

We hear of the burning of the residence of Mr. J. W. Maddox near Strasburg on Wednesday night last. Mr. Maddox lost every thing in the way of household furniture by the burning.

The saw mill of Mr. O. A. Duke with the planing mill, commissary and 500,000 feet of lumber were all destroyed by fire on last Thursday. No insurance and the total loss is thought to be near $20,000. Mr. Duke is already rebuilding.

For Sale at a Bargain.

The neat cottage residence of J. C. Lawrence is offered for sale at the low price of $500, all cash, or $600, one-third cash, balance in one and two years. A splendid opportunity to purchase a nice house cheap. Parties desiring to purchase can apply at this office.

The Wrought Iron Range Co. which has established Division head-quarters at Verbena with Mr. W. W. Ballew in charge, has an advertisment in the VIEW which will attract attention. Mr. Ballew is an affable, agreeable and accommodating gentleman, and will be pleased to fill orders for ranges from any quarter.

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Montgomery, on the 16th inst., by Rev. T. DeWitte Burkhead, Mr. W. E. Fry, of Verbena, and Miss Mamie E. Bivings, of Montgomery. The ceremony took place in the early morning and immediately after the young couple left on a visit to relatives of the groom at Linnville, Tenn. The bride is pleasantly remembered by friends in Clanton who wish for her and hers much prosperity and happiness through life.

Card of Thanks.

ED. CHILTON VIEW: Dear Sir—Through your valued paper, I desire to return my sincere thanks to friends and employees for timely aid, in my late disaster. Also to hosts of friends elsewhere for expressions of kindness and sympathy. The ashes I consign to the breezes. The memories of brotherly thoughtfulness will remain with me to stimulate me to renewed efforts. Yours truly,

O. A. DUKE.

Clanton, Ala., April, 1889.

ED. VIEW:—In the program for the Teachers' Institute there is a mistake about my having received instructions from State Superintendent of Education not to pay teachers who do not attend the Institute. The State Superintendent never gave me such instructions; but I will not pay teachers who do not attend the Institute, and believe the State Superintendent will sustain me. Please make this correction and oblige, Yours truly,

R. E. R. HICKS.

Montevallo, Ala., April, '89.

The Committee at Work.

The committee is at work to advertise our county and its resources. It is composed of men who are not likely to do any humbug work. It is no very easy task set them and they do not expect to satisfy all with the work done. Each member of the committee is now at work on the subject assigned him, and the work will speak for itself when finished. There is need of co-operation on the part of the moneyed interests of the county, which we feel sure the committee will not fail to obtain.

Dr. William Gwin, late of Virginia, at one time a correspondent for a Tennessee paper, made the following striking illustration: "I have been in battles; I have heard the rattle of musketry; I have heard the roar of cannons; I have heard the expiring groans of the dying; I have heard every melancholy sound; but the most melancholy sound that ever greeted my ear, was the rattle of the scoop on the bottom of the flour barrel; accompanied by a still small voice, saying 'husband, the flour and meal are both out.'"

Programme for the Teachers Institute.

MR. EDITOR: The following is the program for the Teachers Institute, to be held in Clanton on the 26th and 27th of April:

PROGRAMME.

Program of County Institute to be held in Clanton April 26th and 27th.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m.—Welcome Address by W. A. Collier, Esq.

10:30 a. m.—Organization.

11 a. m.—School Discipline paper by A. H. Hunter. Discussion opened by J. W. Moore.

12 m.—Recess.

2 p. m.—A Teachers Field, paper by Miss S. A. Pitts. Discussion by W. W. Hinton.

3 p. m.—Uniform Text Books in the County, paper, by W. C. Robinson. Discussion opened by J. M. Corderie.

4 p. m.—Parents relation to Teachers, paper, by I. S. Logan. Discussion opened by B. H. Jones.

7:30 p. m.—Educational Entertainments, maybe by Hon. Solomon Palmer and others.

SATURDAY.

9 a. m.—High Grade school, paper by J. A. Harwood. Discussion opened by G. L. Speer.

10 a. m.—Primary Teaching, paper, by Miss Kate Sherrill. Discussion opened by J. L. Ruffin Jr.

11 a. m.—School law, by E. D. Acker.

12 m.—Recess.

2 p. m.—Self Culture of Teachers, paper by Miss Gamma Midleton. Discussion open by A. J. Scott.

3 p. m.—School Entertainments paper, by Mrs. V. Z. Palmer. Discussion opened by W. H. Strock.

4. p. m.—Closing speeches

The law requires the teachers to attend the Institutes.

Unless teachers comply with the law, they will not be paid. I believe I will be sustained in the non-payment of any teacher, who willfully refuses to attend the Institutes held in the county. The object of the Institutes is to make teachers more efficient in the school-room. No Teacher is required to take part except those named in the programme. Write at once to Prof. A. J. Scott at Clanton so that he can procure a room for you while attending the Institute. Let all the teachers come and be sure to be on time. Every body is invited.

Very Respectfully,
R. E. R. HICKS.
County Supt. of Education.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good, it will cost you nothing. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

A Home Comfort!

We the undersigned citizens of Prattville, Ala., have each purchased a new Improved Home Comfort Cooking Range from the traveling salesman of the Wrought Iron Range Company, and find them to be far superior in every respect to anything we have ever seen or tried in the way of a cooking apparatus and would advise any friend or neighbor to secure one at their earliest convenience, as we consider them the cheapest stove that can be used, and know by experience that they are the best?

CHAS. S. G. DOSTER,
Attorney at Law.
JOHN BURNS,
Foreman Cotton Factory.
W. G. BECKWORTH,
Foreman Gin Shops.
J. C. BURNS,
Traveling Salesman Pratt Cotton Gin.
W. F. MIMS, Merchant.
M. D. FISHER,
Foreman Pratt's Foundry.
G. C. SPIGNER,
Undertaker and Liveryman.
J. W. KILLAUGH,
Workman in Gin Shops.

Carried Home.

Mr. A. J. Brooks, one of the leading merchants of Verbena, who had been in this city to undergo an operation for the purpose of removing some diseased bone from one of his legs, was able to be removed yesterday and left for his home on the South and North train last night.

Mr. Brooks was moved on a cot and was made as comfortable as possible in the baggage car. Mr. Brooks' trouble was the result of a wound received by him during the war. The operation for his relief was most successfully performed by Doctors Gaston and Michel.—*Dispatch.*

An Act

To fix the rate of taxation in this State.

Section I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That on all property liable to taxation in this State there shall be assessed and collected a tax of four and one half (4½) mills for the fiscal ending September 30th, 1890, and for each year thereafter, four mills.

Approved February 20th, 1889.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucus surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from regular physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

☞ Sold by druggists, price 75 cents per bottle.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Bring your job printing to this office.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

For Sale!

Rice and Sweet Potato seed by L. A. Thornton.

Clanton, Ala., March 18, 1889.

It Has Never Failed.

Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) has cured hundred of cases of Scrofula, Eczema and other contagious blood diseases, after other treatment had been tried and failed. You do yourself and family great injustice unless you give this excellent remedy a trial. Send to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for illustrated "Book of Wonders" filled with letters from persons cured by B. B. B.

MRS. M. J. ROSSMAN, Greensboro, Ga., writes: "I have a lady friend who has been entirely cured of **SCROFULA** of an ugly scrofulous breaking out of the skin, and the use of two bottles of B. B. B. effected an entire cure. I know of several cases of blood diseases cured speedily by the use of B. B. B.

E. G. TINSLEY writes: My mother and sister used B. B. B. for scrofula and ulcerated sore throat **SORE THROAT** and received more benefit from its use than all other remedies they ever used.

A. H. NICHOLS, 119 Gray St., Atlanta, Ga., writes: "My wife for several years has been suffering with what physicians term Eczema, affecting her whole body, limbs and scalp. It appeared that her whole skin would shed off in scales about once a week, leaving the surface red and tender, and sometimes cracked open. Her general health failed, and for a while it was thought she would die, as several doctors and numerous patent medicines failed to give any relief. **ECZEMA** My brother-in-law, Mr. J. B. Cummings, was selling the B.B.B and insisted that I should try it on my wife. I did so, and to our utter astonishment she commenced improving at once, and three bottles, costing only $3, effected an entire cure. It is wonderfully quick in action."

D. M. MCRAE, Waynesboro, Miss., writes: "My **BOILS** sister was aflicted with boils which sadly impaired her health, and she lost flesh and strength each day. One bottle of B. B. B. acted like magic and produced a complete cure."

[sep27 ow 1y]

Insure Your Property against Fire.

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery, has a record for reliability unsurpassed.

Insure through the Local Agency at Clanton, and save expense.

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST,

VERBENA, ALA.

Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.

[feb 14 3]

☞ All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

A. E. BIVINGS,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS, AND Medicines, FAMILY Groceries, ETC.

Clanton, Alabama.

I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS.

Copper and Sheet Iron Workers

Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.

Saw Mill Work a Specialty.

☞ AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE, ☜

Birmingham, Ala.

mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.

(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.)

—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.

oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS

Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery OF ALL KINDS.

MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.

☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜

nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.

Lyman & Stone.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Blank Books, - Letter Presses,

PRINTERS' STOCK.

Fine Stationery a Specialty.

2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,

1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

dec5 ay

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Bogacki & McDonald,

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door Glass, Paints and Oils, Artists' Materials, Pictures and Frames, Window Shades.

119 COMMERCE STREET, Wholesale Block.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

nov1-6

Clanton High School

Will be opened on the first Monday in September and will continue nine scholastic months. The session will be divided into two terms. The first ending Friday before the first Monday in February, and the second will begin on the following Monday and will end with May. We will thoroughly prepare young men and ladies for college or give them a certificate of graduation. We expect to be assisted by an accomplished lady. Patronage is earnestly desired. Very Respectfully,

aug16 A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

READ THIS!

I have removed my stock of

Confectioneries
—AND—
Fancy Groceries

into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.

Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,

10 COURT SQUARE,

Montgomery.

Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.

Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.

All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.

☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜

Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.

[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER.

—OF—

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)

Photographs of All Kinds Work Done in the BEST STYLE.

Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

HERBINE

After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES-take notice-not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.

Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."

Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."

Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than Pills.

Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle.

It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by

The Herbine Co.,
(Successors to Wm. Condell.) St. Louis, Mo.

mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine.

If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

CONSUMPTION

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.

The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.

Easy and pleasant to use.

Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

nov28-y

ALLEGER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

FROM $85, to $58.

This Elegant Parlor Organ style 10 containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells, Stool and Book free. For only $58.00. With right and left coupler. "Warranted for 6 years."

It is only necessary to send references as to your responsibility from any banker, postmaster, merchant or express agent and the Organ will be shipped promptly on ten days' test trial.

Circular free to all.

[illegible]

H. W. ALLEGER,

[illegible]

JAPAN'S PRESS.

NOVEL FEATURES OF ORIENTAL NEWSPAPERS.

Columns of Japanese Papers Run From Right to Left—"Straw Editors"—A Japanese Composing Room.

It is only eighteen years since the first newspaper was published in Japan, says Frank G. Carpenter. Still, 61,000,000 copies of newspapers were sold in 1884, and the increase of 1879 was double that of 1876. At present Japan has 575 daily and weekly newspapers, and its dailies number ninety-seven. It publishes thirty-five law magazines and 111 scientific periodicals. It has thirty-five medical journals and an equal number of religious newspapers. Its people read eight different story papers, and 102 papers cater to the agricultural, commercial and industrial classes. It has its *Punch* or *Puck*, and this is filled with cartoons and witticisms taking off the public men of the Mikado Empire just as *Puck* and *Judge* do those of our Republic. All of these papers are published in Japanese. They are read by the natives of the country, and the work upon them is done entirely by native labor. They are the outgrowth of the new civilization, and they are the great educators of the people.

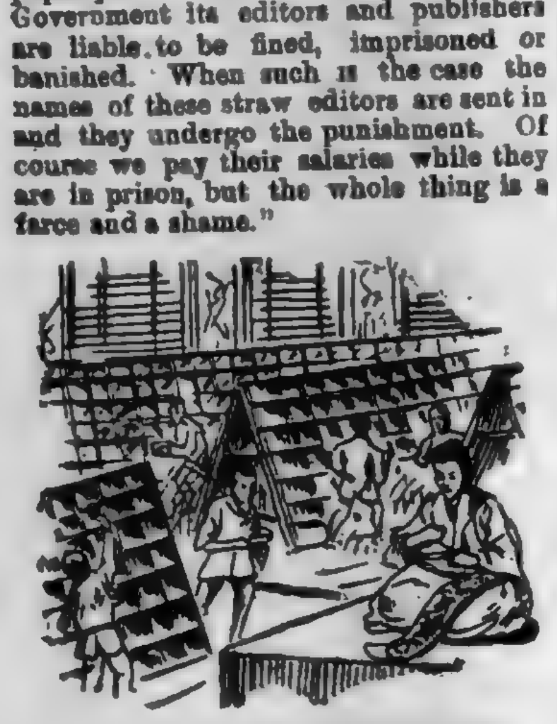
A Japanese newspaper looks strange to foreign eyes. If one could take about 1,000,000 tea box letters and put them in six-inch rows up and down four or eight pages about the size of this newspaper he might get some idea of the general appearance of the paper. If he could know that each of these letters represented a whole word and that half a dozen of them made a sentence, he might add to his conception. His picture however, would be far from a true one. The Japanese papers are the direct opposites of ours. The columns run from right to left across the page instead of up and down it, and the lines are perpendicular instead of horizontal. You begin at the top of a line to read instead of at the side, and when you have read about six inches of these ideographic characters you come to the column line and go back to the top and read down again. The columns are twice as wide as ours, and they do not seem to have the flaming headlines that prevail in American newspapers. The periods, instead of being dots, are circles as big around as a pea, and there are no such things as capitals. The Japanese newspaper office uses five thousand different characters, and these are a mixture of the Japanese and the Chinese.

A JAPANESE NEWSBOY.

The first part of a Japanese journal is made up of official notifications and official reports. Then come the contents of the paper, and directly after this the editorials. "This part," said one of the leading editors as he pointed to me the hieroglyphics composing it, "is the brains of the paper, and the press is a great maker of public opinion and a strong factor in all governmental matters in Japan."

"But where are the editors' names?" said I.

"The names of the real editors of a Japanese newspaper," was the reply, "are never published in the paper. Our nominal editors are men of straw, whom we employ for this purpose. They get from $20 to $30 a month as salaries, and they act as proofreaders or local reporters. We have, as you know, a rigid censorship of the press, and whenever a paper publishes anything offensive to the Government its editors and publishers are liable to be fined, imprisoned or banished. When such is the case the names of these straw editors are sent in and they undergo the punishment. Of course we pay their salaries while they are in prison, but the whole thing is a farce and a shame."



A SCENE IN THE COMPOSING ROOM.

The editors' names do not hence appear on the editorial page, and they are in the last column and last line of the newspaper. They stand at the end after the advertisements. Following the editorials come the telegrams and local news. These are mixed together and there are a number of columns of them. Then comes the foreign news and then correspondence and letters of travel.

It takes about 150 men to run the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* office and the editorial rooms contain many low tables. The editor-in-chief, in Japanese dress, introduced me to a score and more of brown-skinned gentlemen in Japanese gowns, who stopped writing up and down sheets of rice paper with camel's hair brushes as I entered. Tea was brought in in little cups holding as much as you could put in the smallest egg-cup. A cigarette was offered me and a box of charcoal put beside me to light it. We chatted for some time through the editor, who spoke English, on the changes in newspaper work going on over the world. I found my remarks published in the newspaper the next morning, and I wish I could give your readers here a quotation from them. It all looks the same to me, however, and I would be as liable to clip a section of a love story as of my interview had I not my guide to help me. As we talked the reporters worked busily away in the next room, and I saw the exchange editor in a blue dressing-gown clipping and marking with his red ink and brush the articles intended for the chief editor's eye. On the same floor and adjacent to the editorial room I heard the tramp of many feet, and I was told the noise came from the composing-room and that it was made by the dozen boys who were gathering type for the compositors. I looked in. The type was arranged in long cases standing on the floor propped against each other at an angle of forty-five degrees in the shape of a tent. These cases were six feet high and from fifty to sixty feet long, and they were packed with type in compartments like those of an American press-room. The printers do not select the type as with us. The words of an article are gathered before they begin to put it together for the paper. The type or words, for each type represents a word, are brought in little boxes like cigar-boxes, arranged in the order in which it is to go to the paper and the compositor sets it up in his composing-stick. It thus takes much leg work to get up a Japanese newspaper, and these boys have to run from one end of the room to the other many times to get the different ones of the five thousand characters which go to make up the Japanese vocabulary of letters.

A JAPANESE ILLUSTRATION.

Compositors are paid from $10 to $30 a month, and it will be interesting here to give the salaries of the men employed on a Japanese newspaper. The editor-in-chief receives $150 a month, and the other men connected with the editorial room range from that down to $30 a month. Reporters receive from $15 to $20 a month, and foreign correspondents get about $50 a month.

The leading papers of Japan use illustrations only when the occasion demands it. They publish pictures of noted men as they become prominent, and when the late nominating conventions were held the American legation here was besieged with reporters who wanted photographs of Thurman and Cleveland and of Harrison and Morton. They found out that Mr. Dunn, one of the Secretaries of the Legation, was a cousin of Senator Thurman, and they wanted as full a report about him as would be required from a gossipy American correspondent. The red bandana handkerchief puzzled them, and their versions of Senator Thurman's snuff-taking were as varied as their character. I doubt not that new characters were invented to express their ideas, for there is no snuff in Japan, and the handkerchiefs the natives use are of paper. I have been interviewed by a number of the reporters, and my talks have furnished several columns of printed hieroglyphics and a section of a Japanese paper would make a very interesting American newspaper illustration.

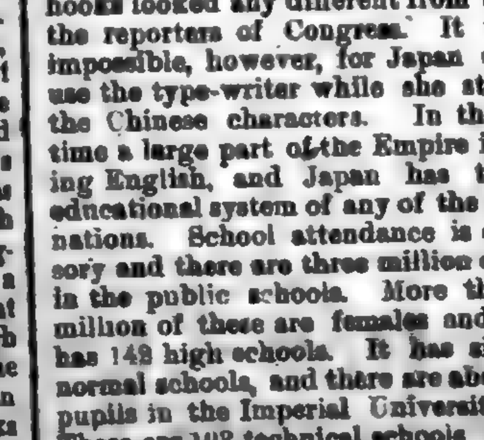
The cheaper papers of Japan run largely to wood-cuts and they publish great pictures of the most harrowing scenes. In one you may see a murder portrayed in which an almond-eyed girl is killed by an almond-eyed villain. In another is a love scene and in a third a scene of Japanese sorrow, and death is told in pen and ink that seems to weep. In all of these the Japanese dress and features are carried out and the illustration is on the whole about as good as that you find in American newspapers.

Japanese newspapers are cheap. The best dailies cost thirty cents a month or a cent and a half a copy. The papers do not make much money, still they have great influence. I was told by one of the men connected with the Government that the newspaper could make or overthrow a public man or minister in Japan, and public opinion seems to have as much weight here as it has in America. I find the newspaper men of Japan to be very bright men, and in fact there is no class of subjects which they do not discuss. Their editorial articles comprise finance, commerce, Christianity, and the thousand and one new subjects which are now interesting old Japan.

The papers are taken by all classes of people from the Mikado to the coolie, and the number of subscribers increases every day. Tokio has a press club which meets once a month and which frequently entertains foreign visitors.

There are three English papers published in Japan. These are all issued at Yokohama and their prices form quite a contrast with those of the Japanese newspapers. They cost twenty cents a copy, or from $18 to $25 a year, and the news in them is almost entirely Japanese and of other foreign countries rather than American.

There is a movement going on in Japan for the throwing away of Chinese characters and the adoption of the same alphabet that we use. There are two societies in Tokio in favor of some reform in this direction, and one of them wants to adopt the Japanese alphabet proper, which consists of forty-seven letters. There will probably be a change to one system or the other, and I have heard it predicted that English will eventually be the language of Japan.



A JAPANESE STENOGRAPHER.

I saw a shorthand writer in one of the offices here take down Japanese conversation, and I could not see that his pot hooks looked any different from those of the reporters of Congress. It will be impossible, however, for Japan ever to use the type-writer while she sticks to the Chinese characters. In the mean time a large part of the Empire is learning English, and Japan has the best educational system of any of the oriental nations. School attendance is compulsory and there are three million children in the public schools. More than one million of these are females and Japan has 149 high schools. It has sixty-five normal schools, and there are about 1800 pupils in the Imperial University here. There are 103 technical schools containing 8000 students, and 1853 schools are maintained by private funds. The future of Japan it is impossible to predict, save that with this system of education it can not but continue to advance.

WEST POINT cadets always attract attention and favorable comment from the public. A number of them, when in Washington, were thus described: "They were covered with buttons and so tightly laced and walked so straight that a ramrod looks puffy and humpbacked beside them."

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Stripes appear again in spring fabrics.

Queen Victoria's will was made in 1876.

Plaited overskirts are a feature of spring gowns.

Women waiters are increasing in the Paris restaurants.

Gray is favored by both young and middle-aged ladies.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison is said not to fond of Wagner's music.

Dresses of black Chantilly lace will be worn again this summer.

Patti says plenty of sleep is the secret of preserving one's beauty.

Mrs. Gladstone has just celebrated her seventy-seventh birthday.

Loud and striking colors are giving way to pale and delicate hues.

Queen Victoria's household expenses amount to over $400,000 a year.

Cornell University has 1176 students, 182 of whom are young women.

Countess Martinez sells stamps at a postoffice window in Philadelphia.

Easter gowns and bonnets appear in a very gorgeous series of bright reds.

Changeable or shot silks are again sent out to us from the looms of France.

Kamabai, the Hindoo woman reformer, is lecturing in Japan to large audiences.

A Buffalo (N. Y.) woman has been made a Deaconess of the Episcopal Church.

The bustle has diminished until there is reason to expect that it will disappear entirely.

The high coronet of wide braids of hair comes up from among other styles of coiffure.

The newest or most stylish trimmings for bonnets are large rosettes of very narrow ribbon.

Pretty head mantles, or fascinators, are made of strong white or black or colored net.

Among the daintiest of India silks are those having gray grounds with darker gray figures.

New black serges have glossy mohair borders, showing blocks, stripes or floral designs.

Smith College has received a gift of $5000 toward a gymnasium. The donor was a woman.

Striped washing silks in soft dull colors will be used for blouses and entire gowns as well.

The walking hat is still with us, but will not be worn to anything like the extent now seen.

Pale primrose and the bright, golden "daisy heart" will be the fashionable shades of yellow.

Sashes fringed with all the colors of the gown now come with the new box empire dress patterns.

Rough straw will be much used for bonnets, especially the new braid that has a line of tinsel inwove.

A necklace of pendent turquoise stars is warranted to awaken the covetousness of any well regulated woman.

Pinked-out and frayed-out ruches around the bottom of the skirts are coming into high favor again.

A lady barber, who is said to have had fourteen years' experience at the trade, has opend a shop in Fresno, Cal.

A competition in the *Tonic Solfa Reporter* has resulted in the discovery of 709 women composers of music.

Pretty cloth gowns combine either two colors or else supplement the cloth with a skirt and accessories of rich silk.

An article in *Scribner* tells "Why Women Get Short of Breath." An impertinent person asks: "Do they?"

The big sleeve has come to stay, and even threatens eclipse to the coat sleeve we had grown to believe an immortel.

Gold is much used in Parisian millinery, but so toned and shaded as not to seem in the least obtrusive or glaring.

The quaintest brooch of the season is a diamond kitten playing with a big pearl that does duty for a ball of cotton.

Fancy pins for holding on trimmings have very delicate heads of bird or bee or blossom, and are used in lavish array.

Crepe lisse wrought in flowers with silk floss is the stuff used for some of the daintiest bonnets Paris has yet sent out.

"The slinkey girl" is the term used to describe the girls who have discarded the bustle and go in for long, clinging drapery.

Mrs. Belva Ann Lockwood has been appointed representative of the Universal Peace Society of America at the Paris Exposition.

It is said that during the last few months 213 clubs of women have been organized for the purpose of studying political economy.

Queen Maria Pia, of Portugal, has a set of gold buttons upon one of her new gowns that cost just twice as much as the garment they adorn.

Small dinner parties and teas on Sunday are very popular in Washington. The custom was introduced by the South American diplomats.

The largest owner of real estate in Pittsburg is Mrs. D. P. Schenley. She has a fortune of $8,000,000, and spends most of her time abroad.

A fashionable New York select school drills its pupils in the art of getting in and out of carriages, as well as how to eat asparagus, oranges and grapes.

A Maine girl, fifteen years old, is said to make twenty-five coats a week, take a music lesson, practice two hours a day and saw all the wood for two fires.

The finest single sapphire in this country is owned by Mrs. William Astor, of New York, and her necklace of emeralds and diamonds is among the costliest jewels in America.

Boas are as fashionable as ever, but the preference is given to those which are made flat around the neck like a collar and gradually assume a round shape as they taper to the ends.

In the last year Lady Eva Quinn has killed five tigers in India with her own rifle. Lady Quinn is an Irishwoman, the daughter of the late Earl of Mayo, and is said to be very pretty.

Governor Biggs, of Delaware, has appointed Mrs. Ella F. Brown, of New York city, a commissioner of deeds. She now holds that office from thirty-four of the forty-six States and Territories.

Mrs. William Astor, at a reception in New York, had her house profusely decorated with Magna Charta roses, which cost $3 each, and Japanese apple blossoms, for which the florist taxed her $10 a spray.

The rich widows of Washington are Mrs. Craig Wadsworth, Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Mrs. Alexander Ray, Mrs. Meyers and Mrs. John Evans. Each of these ladies is worth more than a million.

It is said that there is, in an old Boston family, a carved oaken chest, which by will of its first owner descends only to the bride of the race who will fill it with house linen hemmed and embroidered wholly by her own fingers.

LONGEVITY.

Scientific men see no reason why the span of human life may not be extended to a round hundred years from the present limit of seventy to eighty years.

The age to which persons lived varies in Old Testament chronology.

From Adam's time to that of Methuselah and Noah, men are recorded as attaining to well nigh the age of 1,000 years. The Psalmist David, however, says: "The days of our age are threescore years and ten; and though men be so strong that they come to fourscore years, yet is their strength then but labor and sorrow; so soon passeth it away, and we are gone."

This wide margin of longevity, together with proper observance of mental, moral and physical laws, leads investigators to believe it is possible that human life might be made to increase in length of days to a full century, at least.

Moderation and regularity in eating, drinking and sleeping are conducive to longevity, and those who observe proper habits and use pure and efficacious remedies when sick, may accomplish immense labor with no apparent injury to themselves and without foreshortening their lives.

Hon. H. H. Warner, President of the Rochester, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce, and manufacturer of the celebrated Warner's Safe Cure, has devoted much time and research to this subject of longevity, and has arrived at the satisfactory conclusion that life may be prolonged and man's virile powers increased and preserved at the same time by rational and natural means. Thousands of persons are living to-day—enjoying the blessing of perfect health and vigor—who will testify to the almost magical efficacy of Warner's Safe Cure in restoring them to physical potency and to the normal type of constitution, after they had almost given up hope of life.

After middle age, many begin to lose their wonted vigor of body, and thereupon give way to inertness and useless repining. Yet all such have within reach that which both renews youth and contributes to the prolongation of life. Warner's marvelous Safe Cures are in every drug store, and are now regarded as standard specifics throughout the civilized world.

The strong desire to attain old age—meantime retaining the virile powers of body and mind—is necessarily connected with the respect paid to aged persons, for people would scarcely desire to be old, were the aged neglected or regarded with mere sufferance. That is a high civilization in which age is made a source of distinction. Of all marks of respect, that to age is most willingly paid, because every one who does homage to age may himself, eventually become an object of such homage.

Succored by Australian Cannibals.

The first expedition that crossed the Australian continent was under the leadership of my old friend Burke, says a correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, with whom the name of Wills, his second in command, is inseparably connected. It went out under the guidance of the Royal Society of Victoria, and at the cost of the Victorian government. Burke formed his last depot at Cooper's Creek and left it in charge of his third officer, a German. He and Wills, with two others, Reid and King, then started for the coast of Carpentaria. They met with no trouble from the natives until they approached their destination, where the northern tribes became dangerous. But they gained their object and returned. Reid died on the way. The horses were killed and eaten, and when the three men reached Cooper's Creek they found that the German had deserted his post. They were too weak to go further. They lived for two weeks on provisions that had been left under a tree, and then lay down to die. At this juncture a tribe of natives came along. They had never seen a white man before, but recognizing the needs of Burke and his companions they provided them with food, fish that they caught near by, seeds, roots and herbs, upon which alone their own subsistence depended. They staid with Burke as long as the supply lasted, and left only when their own safety rendered it necessary. We may call such people savages if we will, but if as much nobility of character were displayed in every-day life among so-called civilized races I opine that the world would run much easier for many of us.

BARKEEPER: "Look here, you, I say, stop working that lunch counter." Tramp (reproachfully): "I ain't working; its a pleasure."

No Chemicals.

IN THESE DAYS when food adulteration is so common, it is a comfort to find an article for the table that is thoroughly reliable. Walter Baker & Co.'s breakfast cocoa is eminent in this limited class. No chemicals are used in its manufacture and it is absolutely pure. It forms moreover a delicious and healthful drink, as refreshing and more nutritious than tea or coffee, and free from the injurious effects that those beverages sometimes produce. And it is very cheap withal. The house of Walter Baker & Co. has maintained for more than 100 years a great and honored repute by the excellence and purity of its manufactures.

A Hundred Tons of Money.

It hardly seems possible that the money paid in one month for a ten-cent article, could, if pennies were used in payment, weigh one hundred tons. Yet one of our bright school boys has figured that this is true of Diamond Dyes. To judge from the stocks of our dealers in dye stuffs, Diamond Dyes own the field of package dyes, and are a complete success. Of course they have imitators. "Nothing is a success until imitated." But no one wants to risk a counterfeit when the genuine can be obtained at the same price. Three new colors have lately been added to the list of Diamond Dyes: Fast Stocking Black, Turkey Red for Cotton and Brown for Cotton. The manufacturers, Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., will send colored samples of these new dyes, with book of directions, to any address, free of charge. These additions seem to have made the line so complete that any shade can be matched with some color of Diamond Dyes. The beautiful sample book of shaded colors, lately sent to all dealers in dyes, will delight the eye of any lady. "It's easy to dye with Diamond Dyes," is so absolutely true that home dyeing is no longer a difficult and disagreeable task. Almanacs, with their hints as to proper times for different work, tells us that now is the time for Spring dyeing. This, together with the thought of that hundred tons of money, leads us to ask what school boy can figure how many thousands of ladies are now saying that this is the time to use Diamond Dyes.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

No Time Like the Present.

Taken when constipation is first noticed, one or two Hamburg Figs will put the bowels in healthy condition, and will prevent the development of serious trouble. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

ALL disorders peculiar to woman are corrected and much suffering avoided by use of Bradfield's Female Regulator. By druggists.

Your Blood

Needs a good cleansing this spring in order to overcome the impurities which have accumulated during the winter, or which may be hereditary, and cause you much suffering. We confidently recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as the very best spring medicine. By its use the blood is purified, enriched and vitalized, that tired feeling is entirely overcome and the whole body given strength and vigor. The appetite is restored and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and liver invigorated.

[illegible]

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Inherited Blood Poison.

How many people there are whose distress from sores, aches, pains and eruptive tendencies are due to inherited blood poison. Bad blood passes from parent to child, and it therefore is the duty of husband and wife to keep their blood pure. This is easily accomplished by a timely use of B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm). Send to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, for book of most convincing proof.

James Hill, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "My two sons were afflicted with blood poison, which doctors said was hereditary. They both broke out in sores and eruptions which B. B. B. promptly controlled and finally cured completely."

Mrs. S. M. Williams, Sandy, Texas, writes: "My three poor afflicted children, who inherited blood poison, have improved rapidly after a use of B. B. B. It is a Godsend."

J. R. Wilson, Glen Alpine Station, N. C., Feb. 13, 1888, writes: "Bone and blood poison forced me to have my leg amputated, and on the stump there came a large ulcer, which grew worse every day until doctors gave me up to die. I only weighed 120 pounds when I began to take B. B. B., and 12 bottles increased my weight to 180 pounds and made me sound and well. I never knew what good health was before."

Should Change.

George—"Eh? You got engaged last night? Gus, my old friend, tell me how you did it."

Gus—"Really, I hardly know myself. Couldn't help it. Just like falling down stairs. I was on the edge of a proposal, she gave me a push, and there I was—engaged."

"Well, I haven't had any such experience. Every time I try to start, my knees knock together, and my teeth chatter, and my tongue cleaves to the roof of my mouth. I've tried a dozen times to pop the question to Miss De Pink and slumped every time."

"And did she let you slump?"

"Yes."

"You are courting the wrong girl."

A great many people feel themselves gradually failing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they suffer from a combination of indescribable aches and pains, which each month seem to grow worse. The only sure remedy known that will counteract this feeling and restore perfect health is Brown's Iron Bitters. By rapid assimilation it purifies the blood, drives out disease, gives health and strength to every portion reached by the circulatory system, renews wasted tissues and restores robust health and strength.

John Quincy Adams made only four removals during his term in the Presidency.

Consumption, Wasting Diseases,

And General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh, the other giving nerve power, and acting as a tonic to the digestive and entire system. But in SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable and is easily digested by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil.

Frank Jones, the Portsmouth, N. H., brewer, has sold his brewery for $6,300,000.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y,
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Paine's Celery Compound

Purifies the Blood,
Strengthens the Nerves,
Stimulates the Liver,
Regulates the Kidneys and Bowels,
Gives Life and Vigor to every organ.

There's nothing like it.

"Last spring, being very much run down and debilitated, I procured some of Paine's Celery Compound. The use of two bottles made me feel like a new man. As a general tonic and spring medicine, I do not know its equal."
W. L. GREENLEAF,
Brigadier General V. N. G., Burlington, Vt.

Use It Now!

"Having used your Paine's Celery Compound this spring, I can safely recommend it as the most powerful and at the same time most gentle regulator. It is a splendid nerve tonic, and since taking it I have felt like a new man."
R. E. KNOBE, Watertown, Dakota.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. At Druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co. Props. Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES Color Feathers and Ribbons. Easy! Elegant! Economical!

LACTATED FOOD Babies cry [illegible] & sleep well nights. Weak [illegible]

1,000 CASES TINWARE.

$15.00 Per Case, Freight Prepaid. RETAILS FOR $25.00.

CONTENTS AND RETAIL PRICES:

6 Coffee Pots, 1 quart	.10	$0.60
12 Coffee Pots, 2 quart	.15	1.80
6 Coffee Pots, 3 quart	.20	1.20
6 Stamped Wash Basins, 10 in	.05	.30
6 Stamped Wash Basins, 11½ in	.10	.60
6 Stamped Wash Basins, 12 in	.15	.90
48 Cups, 1 pint	.05	2.40
12 Cups, 1 quart	.10	1.20
12 Covered Buckets, 1½ pint	.05	.60
24 Covered Buckets, 2 quart	.10	2.40
6 Covered Buckets, 3 quart	.15	.90
6 Covered Buckets, 4 quart	.20	1.20
6 Milk Buckets, 4 quart	.10	.60
6 Milk Buckets, 8 quart	.25	1.50
12 Stamped Dippers, ½ pint	.05	.60
12 Cocoa Shape Dippers, long handle	.10	1.20
18 Stamped Plates, 9 in	.05	.90
12 Stamped Milk Pans, 9½ in	.05	.60
12 Stamped Milk Pans, 11 in	.10	1.20
6 Stamped Milk Pans, 13 in	.15	.90
6 Stamped Milk Pans, 15 in	.20	1.20
2 Dish Pans, 8 quart	.10	.20
6 Dish Pans, 10 quart	.20	1.20
3 Dish Pans, 12 quart	.25	.75

Total Retail Selling Price........ $25.00

Shipped promptly to any point in your State, and FREIGHT PREPAID, on receipt of $15.00.

L. F. BROWN, Charleston, S. C.,
Importer and Jobber of
Earthenware, Tinware, Glassware.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.
[illegible]
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

Road Carts! EVERYTHING ON WHEELS. 10 per cent. cheaper than anybody. **Buggies!**
[illegible]

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. [illegible]

9000.00

CUPID'S HARNESS.

Most women naturally look forward to matrimony as their proper sphere in life, but they should constantly bear in mind that a fair, rosy face, bright eyes, and a healthy, well-developed form, are the best passports to a happy marriage. All those wasting disorders, weaknesses, and functional irregularities peculiar to their sex, destroy beauty and attractiveness and make life miserable. An unfailing specific for these maladies is to be found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years. $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

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Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

THE ORIGINAL
LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless.

Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. 25 cents, by druggists.

Fatality of the Fidelity Bank Failure.

It would seem as though a kind of grim fate hung over everybody connected in any way with the unfortunate Fidelity bank of Cincinnati, either with its failure a couple of years ago or the subsequent proceedinys affecting it. It was something like what has been called "Guiteau's curse," that is supposed by some to impend over the personages participating in the trial of the President's assassin, though in the case of the Fidelity bank no one appears to have strewn any curses around promiscuously. In the first place, Benjamin E. Hopkins, the president of the bank, who was sentenced to seven years imprisonment and recently pardoned, died a few days after his release. E. L. Harper, the vice-president, was given a ten years' sentence and went insane. Amzi Baldwin, the cashier, committed suicide during the trial. Edward Hicks, a clerk in the bank, died shortly after the trial. C. A. Hinch, another clerk, broke his leg during the trial. James Siefert, the bank janitor, who carried the books of the institution to and from the court house each day during the trial, ran directly in front of a moving locomotive one day and was badly hurt. Joseph Harrison, the office boy of the bank, was accidentally shot in the eye during the trial. The mother of J. K. Yowell, a clerk, died during the trial. C. R. Eves the secret service officer who did considerable work in the conviction of the bank officers, has died since the trial. Edwin Watson, a lawyer sent out by the Attorney-General to take part in the proceedings, dropped dead in his hotel in Cincinnati during the trial. The father of United States District Attorney Burnett died the night after the trial, as did also the wife of F. N. Hays, the bank expert. The wife of E. W. Kittridge, counsel for the bank receivers, died during the trial, and the wife of Judge Sage, who presided, was taken so seriously ill during the proceedings that the trial had to be postponed ten days. Josie Holmes, who figured conspicuously in the bank affairs, was let off without sentence, and is now learning to be a type-writer.—*Washington Star.*

SENT FREE!
Every reader of this paper, who expects to buy
A WATCH,
send for new Illustrated Catalogue for 1889, which we send Free.
J. P. STEVENS & BRO., Jewelers,
47 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.

SOUTHERN DYE HOUSE
All kinds of Silk, Cotton or Woolen Goods handsomely dyed or cleaned.
Suits a Specialty.
EXPRESS PAID ONE WAY.
24 Walton St., ATLANTA, GA.

OHIO IMPROVED Chesters
WARRANTED CHOLERA PROOF. EXPRESS PREPAID. WINS 1ST PRIZES IN U. S. & FOREIGN COUNTRIES. 2 WEIGHED 2806 LBS. SEND FOR DESCRIPTION & PRICE OF THESE FAMOUS HOGS, ALSO FOWLS.
L. B. SILVER CO. CLEVELAND, O.
(This company sold [illegible] head for breeding purposes in [illegible]. Send for facts and mention this paper.)

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34; round 14 Pills.

SECRETS Free Masonry, Signs, Grips, and Morgan's free by mail on receipt $1. PEOPLES PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

S. S. S.
THE WORLD OUGHT TO KNOW IT.
The world ought to know what S. S. S. h
done for me in the cure of a malignant Cance
which was so bad as to be considered incu
ble by the physicians in Chicago, where
went to be treated. One of my neighbors
me a copy of an adver- tisement in regard
Swift's Specific, and I began taking it. I
relief from the first few doses; the poison
gradually forced out of my system, and I
soon cured sound and well. It is now
months since I quit tak- ing S. S. S. and I h
had no sign of return of the dreadful disease.
MRS. ANN BOTHWELL.
Au Sable, Mich., Dec. 29, '88.
Send for books on Blood Diseases and C
mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co.
Drawer 3, Atlanta,

ELY'S CREAM BALM IS WORTH $1000 TO ANY MAN, Woman or Child Suffering from CATARRH. Not a Liquid or Snuff.
CATARRH
HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agree
Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 6
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

Diamond Vera-Cura
FOR DYSPEPSIA.
AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUCH AS
Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, G
diness, Constipation, Fullness after eating, F
Rising in the Mouth and disagreeable taste af
eating. Nervousness and Low Spirits.
At Druggists and Dealers or sent by mail on
receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample
on receipt of 2-cent stamp.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore,

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATO
Cures all Diseases Peculiar to Women!
BOOK TO "WOMAN" MAILED FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DO YOU SEE THIS
I WANT to hear only from sensible men and wo
that are tired of bogus, dropsical, [illegible]
tisements, offering much for nothing. [illegible]
to do easy, honest work for liberal pay. [illegible]
Address FRANKLIN PUTNAM, 483 Canal St.,

CONSUMPTIO
[illegible]

DETECTIVE
Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instr
in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particula
Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincin

ORATORS say Piso's Cure for C sumption is THE BE for keeping the v clear. 25 cents.

Agents wanted. $1 an hour. 50 new articles. C and samples free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport,

PALM'S BUS. COLLEGE, Philadelphia. Scholarship and positions, $50. Write for c

FARMS I want to buy a Farm in this lo W. C. GAULDING, Att'y, 337 Main St.

G
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
I prescribe and fu dorse Big G as the specific for the cert of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM,
Amsterdam,
We have sold Bi many years, and given the best of faction.
D. R. DYCHE &
Chica
$1.00. Sold by Dr

A. N. U .... Fifteen

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.
W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.
Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.
CAUTION If any dealer says he has the W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES without name and price stamped on bottom, [illegible] sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MA

A WET HEN
[illegible]

Rates of Advertising.

One Dollar per square, of one inch space or less, for the first, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion.

Inches.	3 m.	6 m.	12 m.
1 Inch	$ 5 00	$ 7 00	$ 11 75
2 Inches	7 00	11 25	18 00
3 Inches	10 00	15 00	22 50
4 Inches	12 50	20 00	27 50
¼ Column	15 00	27 00	40 00
½ Column	27 00	40 00	60 00
1 Column	40 00	60 00	100 00

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1889. NUMBER 26.

Special Advertising.

Business Notices Ten Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

2018 1st AVENUE. **CAHEEN'S** **2020 1st AVENUE.**

Comparisons are Odious,

But not so with us. We particularly invite and truly crave for comparison. We are leaders of fashion and the pillar of **LOW PRICES.** Our untold facilities enable us to sell goods cheaper than other houses can buy them. Our long business experience enables us to buy goods that the people want, and our cash capital enables us to have them at all times.

SOUTHERN BRANCHES,

LOPPED HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

NEW ENTERPRISES—MOVEMENTS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES—AFFRAYS, MISHAPS, ETC.—INDUSTRIAL ITEMS—NOTES.

ALABAMA.

There is rejoicing at Birmingham among the white Republican Protective Tariff League, over the announcement that R. L. Houston had been appointed postmaster. Houston is about twenty-five years old, and is a prominent young business man.

GEORGIA.

Henry W. Grady was chosen president of the Board of Directors of the Confederate Home at Atlanta.

Glenn McCord, of Atlanta, who was a witness in the case against Eddleman for murder, and through whose testimony the prisoner was freed, was convicted on Thursday of perjury.

Capt. Wilder, of the steamship City of San Antonio, arrived at Brunswick, and reports seeing a three-masted schooner dismasted and waterlogged about forty miles northeast of Frying Pan Shoals.

The first fruits of the work of detectives recently appointed by the Atlanta authorities, is the arrest of several colored boys and the recovery of over 50 fine overcoats. Soloshin, a pawnbroker, who is charged with being a receiver, is under arrest as well. Some of the new detectives are said to be colored men.

In Houston superior court, Henrietta and Kate Allen, colored, were tried jointly for an attempt to murder by poisoning. The former was convicted and sentenced for five years. The jury made a mistrial in the case of the latter. The poisoning was by putting arsenic in coffee, at the residence of S. F. Dasher, and two persons, Mr. Dasher, brother and an employe on the place, came near losing their lives.

The colored population of Augusta is stirred up about Rev. J. W. Dungee, of the Union Baptist church who brought to Augusta Mrs. H. E. Allen, colored, of Oberlin, O., a music teacher, to organize a music class among the colored people of Augusta. In his home he received her, and there she remained until about three weeks ago, when she preferred charges before the deacons against Rev. Dungee. Rev. J. W. Dungee came to Augusta about two years ago, and has proved himself a zealous worker for his church and congregation. He is ambitious for the advancement of his race, but is said to display at times in religious matters a spirit of intolerance.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The funeral of Mrs. Teodore B. Lyman, wife of the Protestant Episcopal bishop were held at Raleigh on Monday. Her body was taken to Baltimore, Md., for burial.

Very heavy rains fell Monday, and came in time to prevent more damage by the forest fires around Raleigh, which had proved the most disastrous on record. It is estimated that an area of one hundred miles has been burned over. The losses of private property are large, while some of the finest turpentine lands are ruined for years. The rain proved of great value to the crops, and was needed in all parts of the state.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The long and bitter contest between the medical school and the medical college for the control of the Charleston hospital was settled by the City Council on Tuesday. The Council, by a vote of 18 to 9, decided to renew the contract with the medical college until March, 1892.

TENNESSEE.

The Southern Stove Manufacturers Association held a meeting in Chattanooga on Wednesday. Prices were raised on the line of cheap cooking stoves. On all other lines remain about the same.

The Chattanooga City Council supplemented Baron Erlanger's and the Queen & Crescent Route gift of $9,000 for a public hospital at Chattanooga by an appropriation of $10,000 for the same purpose.

VIRGINIA.

Judge C. E. Stuart, of the corporation court of Alexandria, died Wednesday after a protracted illness. He was speaker of the House of Delegates two terms.

Intelligence from many counties confirm the reports of great injury done to the oat, bean and potato crops by the recent heavy storms and continued heavy [illegible].

WEST VIRGINIA.

One of the most horrible accidents that ever occurred in Brocton county happened Wednesday. Perry Wiere, a well-known citizen, was felling a tree, when it broke across a stump, demolishing his house and killing his wife and three children.

THE PROMISED LAND.

Capt. Haynes, commanding the United States cavalry at Arkansas City, Kansas, on Thursday, received instructions from the War Department to permit entries to the Cherokee strip; the South bridge across the Arkansas river, the most direct route in the strip, being just three miles from the border. The road is narrow, with a hedge on one side and a wire fence on the other. The rain has made the mud hub deep. Before dark this three miles of road between the bridge and the strip was blocked with wagons and was impassable either way. Many families slept on the wagons. There was hesitancy about the start. "Why should we wait any longer?" called out a Kansas City man, who was present as a spectator. "A few minutes makes no difference. Follow me," and drove across the line upon the reservation. A tremendous shout went up from the boomers, and they went forward and over the line. The shout was taken up all along the line, and the entire cavalcade moved forward. A. Williams, from Chautauqua county, Kansas, with his wife and five children, was the first settler to follow the carriage of the Kansas City man. Soon one thousand white covered wagons were in motion. The caravan had traveled one mile into the Cherokee strip when a sergeant from Capt. Hanes galloped across the plain. His approach was a signal for consternation among the settlers, and fear that to start a few moments ahead of time would cause the millitary to turn the boomers back. Turning to the man who had assumed authority for the early start, the settlers demanded that he intercede. He explained to the sergeant that he bore orders from Capt. Hayes to give the boomers the word to proceed. A shout greeted the order and the long file of wagons along the Ponca trail again moved. From an elevation five solid miles of wagons could be seen, and as the caravan wound over the undulating prairie, it presented a sight probably never to be seen again. Every face beamed with expectant pleasure, and there was not the slightest disorder. Perched on a cracker box in the first of the ten wagons from Kingman, Kas., Dan Sikes flung an American flag to the breeze. As far as it could be seen, it was hailed with patriotic shouts. For three hours the wagon crossed the strip line and moved slowly toward the promised land. On the outside of almost every wagon, strapped to the side, were plows, household goods and farming implements. Extra horses and bunches of cattle followed the wagons, often driven by women and children. One farmer had built a house from the bed of his wagon. It was shingled and a stove pipe leading from the modern cook stove made a complete apartment. It is reported that one hundred of the tough element started at midnight for the border to sell whiskey and cigars to those who had any money left. Plunder will be their next move. United States Commissioner Bensell and Capt. Hayes allowed two men to construct bridges at Salt creek and Chillicoco creek, and for their compensation they charge the boomers twenty-five cents to cross. The first serious affray among the boomers occurred about ten miles north of Kiowa. Two boomers claimed a certain quarter section, and a man named George Kramer undertook to put the other, Charlie Heidke, off the land. Both men drew revolvers, and Kramer was shot and instantly killed. Heidke was shot through the groin and may die. Oklahoma Harry Hill and ten of the oldest boomers in Kansas left for the territory from Wichita, and Hill has not since been heard from. The last heard of him was from Purcel. He left that village Sunday evening, saying that he would ride over to Oklahoma city. Monday noon his dog was found shot through the head. A reward of $500 has been offered for his discovery, and this will be greatly increased. President Harrison might, in case of serious disturbance, declare martial law over the territory; but this could not be done in advance of a breach of peace, and the machinery of the government would, it is feared, be too slow in meeting the great emergency that may arise. The only army regulation on the subject provides for interference by the troops in an emergency only in case of interruption to the carriage of mail, or assaults upon United States property, but under a somewhat strained construction it may form a reason assigned for the use of troops to prevent or restrain rioting or bloodshed in the territory.

West[illegible] Pu, formerly of the Chinese Embassy at Washington and now in [illegible]

PICTURES OF WASHINGTON.

MANY CHANGES BEING MADE AMONG OFFICIALS.

NOTES.

Ex-Governor Robinson, of Massachusetts, has declined to serve as one of the commissioners to negotiate with the Cherokee Indians for the cession of their lands in the Indian territory to the United States.

Mrs. Febiger, wife of Rear Admiral Febiger, was injured Sunday evening by being thrown from her carriage on F street, died Wednesday without having regained consciousness since she was hurt.

From 100 to 150 fourth-class postmasters are now being appointed daily. Of these about one-third are to fill existing vacancies. Another third are appointed in the places of postmasters removed for cause and the other third succeed postmasters who have served about four years.

The National Academy of Sciences held a meeting Wednesday morning, and the following officers were elected: President, O. C. Marsh, of New Haven, Conn., re-elected president for the term of six years, and Prof. F. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, vice-president for a similar term.

The charge d'affaires ad interim of Corea, in a note to the Department of State, says that the newspaper accounts of the famine in Corea have been greatly exaggerated. It appears that, owing to the scarcity of rice in the southern districts, the import duties were removed from all food products, and cargoes of rice were purchased in Japan for distribution among the sufferers by the express direction of his majesty the king.

James Tanner, the new commissioner of pensions, has made a decision which will place 20,000 new colored pensioners on the rolls. It was brought about by a petition from a negro mother. She and her son had been slaves owned by the same master. The son escaped, enlisted in the Federal army and was killed. After the War the mother claimed a pension because her son had been killed in the War. The sum expended in the payment of these pensions will in the long run be utilized in building up the South.

The President made the following appointments: Robert P. Porter, of New York, to be superintendent of census; William H. Calkins, of Washington Territory, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Washington; John B. Donnelly, of Louisiana, to be marshal of the United States for the Eastern district of Louisiana. Robert P. Porter, the new superintendent of the census, is an Englishman by birth, but has lived in this country for many years, and is a naturalized citizen.

The colored people of the District celebrated Emancipation Day in orthodox fashion, on Tuesday by a parade in the afternoon and public meetings in the evening. The parade was an unusually creditable affair. The paraders were well dressed and orderly, kept in good line and altogether showed a decided improvement over the exhibitions of the colored marchers in previous Emancipation parades. The chief marshal was a clergyman, Rev. Robert Johnson, and his managment was fine. The paraders, as the passed the White House, were reviewed by the President and all the members of his cabinet except Secretaries Blaine and Tracy.

The President made the following appointments Tuesday: William P. Hepburn, of Iowa, to be Solicitor of the Treasury. The commissions of three postmasters, nominated by Mr. Cleveland and confirmed by the Senate, were signed by President Harrison, and forwarded to them. One was that of Leroy L. Brinkley, Edenton, N. C. The following postoffice inspectors on mail depredations have been removed: James E. Alexander, Atlanta, Ga.; James H. Griffin, Atlanta, Ga., and Romus F. Stuart, Chicago. Francis M. Goar, of Mississippi, and George W. Deatherage, of St. Louis, Mo., postoffice inspectors on mail depredations, have resigned.

IMITATING "JACK."

Capt. R. C. Jones, of the schooner Arthur, at Mobile Ala., on Monday from Bay Island, and reports that at Rastan, last month, Rev. Hosey Hobson, his wife and her companion, a young girl, all natives of Jamaica, were murdered by Joseph Buren. The family were preparing to leave there for Belize, and Buren was helping. Discovering that Mrs. Hobson had money, Buren at night entered the house and cut the throats of all three persons. The mutilation of the bodies of both the women, [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC.

A package containing $15,000 in gold, mysteriously disappeared from the office of the Northern Pacific Express company in Brainard, Minn., on Thursday.

Vice Admiral Tchikkatcheff, of the Russian navy, has submitted to the czar a report on the condition of the navy. In it he urges the immediate construction of a number of cruisers.

At West Farms, a farming hamlet, lying midway between Westfield and Montgomery, and five miles from Westfield Centre, Mass., Joseph King a wealthy and well-known citizen, 78 years of age, was shot and killed by Edgar King, his eldest son, and the house fired and burned.

A gentleman who has been stopping at the Hotel Richelieu in Chicago, Ill., and was registered as Sidney Walters, committed suicide Thursday, in his room by taking morphine. He was an Englishman, and a newspaper man of considerable prominence in London. He has been engaged in newspaper work in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago.

A car was started on the West Seventh street line in St. Paul, Minn., guarded by four patrol wagons filled with policemen, and ten mounted officers. The procession started off amidst hoots and derisive cheers from a large crowd which had assembled. Forty-one cowboys from ranches near Garden City, Kansas, left Kansas City for Minneapolis, to take the places of the striking street car men of that city.

A mail car on the Lake Shore road, which left Chicago, Ill., on Thursday night, was robbed before it had gotten out of the city limits. The thief secured a pouch containing about 100 pieces of registered mail for Cleveland, Ohio, and was rifling the contents in an empty box car when detected by a watchman. As the watchman looked into the car the man jumped out through a door on the opposite side and escaped. He had opened about a dozen registered letters and succeeded in getting away with their contents.

A disastrous wreck occurred at Corapolis, Pa., on the Pittsburg & Lake Frie Railway, Thursday. As the express was speeding along at a thirty-five miles an hour rate the locomotive jumped the track while passing a switch, dragging the baggage, mail, smoker and three coaches after it, the whole train except the sleeper, being thrown over the bank, turning twice in the descent. Mail Agent Blackmore and a number of passengers sustained slight injuries, but no one was seriously hurt. The baggage car caught fire almost as soon as the train left the rails, but the flames were quickly extinguished by water from a ditch.

THEY ARE DAISIES.

The most noted of the women boomers, Oklahoma way, is Nellie Bruce, the daughter of an old boomer. She caught the Oklahoma fever from her father and left a Kansas district school, in which she was teaching, to join him. He had built a neat little frame building in Crutch county, near Oklahoma City, to receive her; but the day before her arrival the Indian scouts discovered and burned it. The old man met her with tears in his eyes and related his misfortune. With true western grit the girl immediately set to work to build a dugout, well concealed in the woods. Bruce was driven out of Oklahoma, but she was not found and remained for months in her home, surrounded by her chickens. Pretty and dashing, she was the idol of the boomers, and death would be the portion of the man who treated her with disrespect. Before Lieut. Carson's last raid Nellie fled, and, returning to Kansas, gathered around her quite a party of schoolmates—mostly schoolmarms. She intends to lead them into Oklahoma. She has a claim near her own picked out for each, and they will thus form quite a community. Another interesting woman, Nannitta Daisy, arrived on the ground Tuesday. Her home is in Louisville, Ky., where she was employed upon daily papers as special correspondent. She was an applicant for state librarian in Kentucky, but was beaten by only one vote. Chagrined at this defeat, she tried Washington, and became well-known there for her wit and eccentricity. Securing the recommendation of the Kentucky delegation and several senators, she was given charge of a government school in the territory. There she became interested in Oklahoma and wrote descriptive letters of the country for the eastern press. On one of the finest claims in the North Canadian valley waves a flag bearing the following: "This is Nannitta Daisy's claim; look out!" "Will you risk living there by yourself?" was asked her. "Will I?" she replied, and she laid on the table before her a brace of handsome ivory-handled revolvers and two gold [illegible]

THE GREAT WORLD OUTSIDE.

EPITOME OF MOST INTERESTING MATTERS.

GREAT LABOR AGITATION—SPRING STORMS—DEATHS OF PROMINENT PEOPLE—ACCIDENTS, FIRES, SUICIDES, ETC.

Charles Stewart Parnell has instituted a suit against the London *Times* for libel, claiming $500,000 damages.

Word reaches San Francisco Cal., on Wednesday, that the cholera is epidemic in the Phillipine Islands and that out of 1,500 cases, 1,000 have proved fatal.

The New England Piano Co., at Boston and New York, with a factory at Roxbury, Mass., has failed and assigned to Godfrey Morse, lawyer. Liabilities $200,000.

The Buffalo Door, Sash and Blind Co's., factory in New York, with all the machinery and stock it contained in its five stories, was burned on Wednesday. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

A veteran soldiers' colony left Wichita, Kansas, on Tuesday, for Oklahoma. Seven hundred covered wagons were in line, all showing inscriptions in keeping with the occasion and the journey. Over 2,000 boomers were in the wagons.

Three bales of cotton were sold to the highest bidders on the cotton exchange in New York for the benefit of the National Confederate Soldiers' Home at Austin, Tex. The cotton came from Galveston. It averaged 13½ cents a pound.

Dr. Samuel W. Gross, one of the most eminent practitioners, of Philadelphia, Pa., died on Tuesday, aged fifty-two years. The deceased was a son of the late Prof. Samuel D. Gross, and succeeded his father in the chair of surgery in Jefferson college.

A portion of the works of the Schaghticoke Powder Co., near Troy, N. Y., was blown up Wednesday night by an explosion of 300 pounds of material in the mixing vat. Charles Rose was killed and Marvin Bennoway received injuries which will be fatal.

The London *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says: "Sugar again rose on Wednesday. The Prague and Austrian trade journals declare that the rise is due to scarcity and the prospect of an international convention abolishing bounties, but it is believed that the chief cause is the existence of an international sugar trust on the American model."

A blast fired Wednesday at the Masonic Temple excavation, in the heart of Duluth, Minn., revealed a vein of copper bearing rock of exceeding richness. The vein was at first thought to extend only a short distance and to contain only a few pounds of rock that would assay 65 per cent. of copper, but was found later that it is much more extensive, and it is considered a rich and valuable find.

At Butler, Pa., James Fields was fatally shot by his wife. Mrs. Fields was reading a book and her husband ordered her to come to bed. She refused to do so, when he got up and struck her. She went to the bureau drawer and took out a revolver, telling him if he hit her again she would shoot him. He then struck her in the face, when she fired the revolver, inflicting a fatal wound.

A general strike is imminent in the Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, coal regions. The authorities at Adrian mines have offered their employes 35 cents instead of 40 cents, the present rate. The miners have declined the reduction, and if an attempt is made to force it upon them, as is extremely probable, all of the other companies will make similar reductions, and the result will be a general strike, involving several thousands of miners.

The Beet Sugar Co., was incorporated Wednesday at San Francisco, Cal., with a capital of $5,000,000, with Louis Schloss, A. L. Cutts, F. Ehrmann, Claus Spreckels and John D. Spreckels as directors, the last two holding half of the stock. The object is to erect large sugar refineries at various points on the coast in addition to one already established at Watsonville, California, in expectation of refining 50,000 or 60,000 tons of sugar a year.

A BRUTAL POLICEMAN.

Prof. Harrison has been committed to Londonderry (Ireland) jail for trial at the court of sessions on the charge of assisting besieged tenants at Gweedore. While Prof. Harrison was being conveyed to jail he was heartily cheered by the populace. The sergeant who was in charge of the policemen who arrested Prof. Harrison, ordered his men to "beat the devil out of them," and Fathers [illegible], Boyle, [illegible], O'Brien and [illegible], and a reporter of the London [illegible]

SUMMARY MEASURES.

Mayor Grant's secretary received a certified copy of Judge Wallace's order dissolving the injunction procured by the Western Union Telegraph Co., against the mayor and board of electrical control in New York City. The order was sent on Tuesday, to the department of public works. One of the inspectors was on hand with a corps of axmen, expecting the war signal. Before eleven o'clock the poles at Fourteenth street and Union Square were being cut down. Hundreds of people quickly gathered to witness the novel sight of men cutting down telegraph poles. Two gangs, one on each side of the street, attacked the poles. Another company of strong-armed woodchoppers made an attack on the poles on Sixth Avenue. They commenced on both sides of the avenue at Twenty-Third street, and leveled to the ground all poles on the avenue as far as Fifty-eighth street. The mayor sent to the commissioner of public works a letter notifying him of the poles and wires that were to come down. Broadway was fairly well lit up with gas, but it was pale. The only relief to the absolute gloom of Madison and Union squares, were the lights in the surrounding streets. Not a flicker lit the darkness within the parks. It was a strange scene and the talk of the town. It was an object of interest, which drew many spectators to the spot to see the transformation.

GOT FOOLED.

A bold and nearly successful attempt was made at noon Tuesday to rob the State bank in Minneapolis, Minn. Two men went into the bank when only two employes were present. One covered the employes with a revolver, while the other vaulted over the railing and thrust about $8,000 on the teller's table into a valise. At this moment, a depositor entered, and this forced the uncovering of the assistant cashier, who rushed to the safe to get his revolver. The robber threw the valise to his accomplice, who dashed into the president's room by mistake. He then jumped through a window and fled. Meanwhile, the other man had also escaped. There was a wild rush, in which three or four policemen joined, and finally the two robbers were caught and lodged in jail.

WANTS PEACE.

Prince Bismarck, of Germany, has issued an order in which he defines the responsibilities of commanders of warships with respect to the request of consuls abroad. The chancellor directs the commanders to examine for themselves legal and political grounds for such a request, unless the consul produces special authority from the German foreign office. As a reason for his action, Prince Bismarck refers to the recent events in Samoa, where, he says, the unauthorized request resulted in great loss of life and injury to German interests, and the danger was thereby incurred of Germany becoming embroiled with a friendly nation, with no conclusive reason existing for the intervention of armed forces.

LOCAL OPTION.

The Davis local option bill passed the Delaware House on Tuesday by a party vote of 14 to 6. It divides the state into four districts—the city of Wilmington being one; Kent, Sussex and Rural Newcastle counties respectively the other three. A local option election may be ordered on the petition of one-tenth of the voters, the result of such an election being unchangeable in the regular way for three years. The bill cannot pass the Senate.

As a grand Trunk freight train was crossing the Canadian Pacific track at Brampton, Ontario, a freight train on the latter road dashed into it, cutting its way through and never stopping. Not a wheel of the Canadian Pacific train left the track. The engineer and fireman jumped and escaped uninjured. The brakeman ran forward, setting the brakes, and, on reaching the engine, brought the train to a stand. The train had then run two and a half miles past the scene of the accident. No one was hurt, but considerable damage to property was done.

GLADSTONE'S MAN AHEAD.

An election was held in Rochester, England on Tuesday, to fill the parliamentary seat made vacant by the resignation of Col. Hughes-Hallett. The balloting resulted in favor of Mr. Huggessen, the Gladstonian candidate, who polled 1,655 votes against 1,580 votes for Mr. Davies, the liberal unionist candidate.

There is only one prisoner in the jail of Hughes County, Dakota, and he would be promptly released if it were not necessary to keep the insurance good, by having somebody in the jail. [illegible]

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The Duchess of Cambridge is dead.

The Prince of Wales wears green kids.

The Queen of Greece is a clever artist.

Ex-King Milan wears a steel undershirt.

The Princess of Wales is forty-four years old.

John G. Whittier, the poet, is eighty-four.

The Queen Dowager of Bavaria is dying of dropsy.

The Empress of Austria suffers from insomnia.

The Duke of Westminster is worth $[illegible]000,000.

Cardinal Manning's health is daily improving.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller is worth $5,000,000.

Armour, the Chicago butcher, is worth $25,000,000.

Evangelist Moody is conducting a revival in Chicago.

Senator Berry, of Missouri, began life as a plowboy.

General Russell A. Alger, of Detroit, is worth $5,000,000.

The freedom of Edinburgh has been tendered to Mr. Parnell.

Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, is rated as high as $20,000,000.

Lieutenant-Governor Chase, of Indiana, is conducting revival meetings in Covington, Ky.

Neal Dow, the Prohibitionist, has been appointed a Commissioner for Maine to the Paris Exposition.

It is said that Mrs. Frank Leslie, of New York city, receives an offer of marriage nearly every day in the year.

Allen Thorndike Rice, Minister to Russia, was kidnapped at the tender age of eight years and carried off to Europe.

United States Senator Stanford and Mrs. Stanford, and Justice and Mrs. Field will presently set out for Alaska.

The Right Honorable William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, is about to be raised to the British peerage.

Ex-President Cleveland caught a ninety-four pound tarpon in Laconhatchee Creek, in the Indian River region of Florida.

Ex-Attorney-General Garland has hung out his shingle, and will spend the rest of his days in Washington practicing law.

Colonel Washburn, the new Minister to Switzerland, is not only said to be the handsomest man in Massachusetts, but he is something of a poet as well.

The widow of General Grant will accompany her son, Colonel F. D. Grant, to Austria, when he goes there as United States Minister.

General William S. Harney, the famous Indian fighter, is living at Jacksonville, Fla., and possesses good health, although eighty-nine years old.

Misses Hattie Blaine, Florence Windom, Miss Miller and Miss Proctor will be the cabinet families' contribution to the Washington debutantes next winter.

One of the most successful lawyers at Atlanta, Ga., is Charles H. J. Taylor, a colored man, who began life as a bootblack. He formerly practised law in Boston.

Corporal Tanner, the new Commissioner of Pensions, entered the Union army when only seventeen years old. He lost both of his legs at the second battle of Bull Run.

Senator Berry, of Arkansas, was a soldier in the Confederate army at the tender age of sixteen. He lost a leg at Shiloh, and after the war became a school teacher in Carroll County, Ark.

Governor Biggs, of Delaware, owns a dozen peach farms, is heavily interested in several railroads, and is the possessor of wealth in other forms. He does not show this in his dress, however, for he wears a swallow-tail coat, low-cut vest, and wide trousers, all of the style of forty years ago, while a high white hat covers his head.

APRIL CROPS REPORTS.

The Condition of Winter Grain and Farm Animals.

The crop report of the Department of Agriculture for April relates to the condition of winter grain and of farm animals as they go out of winter quarters. There was little winter protection, except for a short time in mid-winter, in the latitude of heavy winter snows; consequently the more northern breadths are somewhat brown in color, and patches in wet soils are winter killed. Yet the temperature has been so mild, with so few sudden extremes, that the present condition is very good. The plants are generally well rooted, and have been growing, over a large part of the area, through the winter. The general average condition is 94, nearly the same as the April condition of the crop of 1886, which fell at harvest to 87.8; that of 1888, 82, and that of the previous year, 88.1. The April condition of the large crop of 1884 was 96.4, going up to 98 at harvest.

The rye crop is also in good condition. The general average is [illegible].

The mild winter has been favorable to farm animals, which are generally in high condition.

WAR SHIPS AT SAMOA.

The Three Powers Concerned Agree to Reduce Their Naval Forces.

It is authoritatively stated at the Department of State, Washington, that the treaty powers concerned in Samoan affairs—England, Germany and the United States—have reached an understanding, by the terms of which they will each keep but one war vessel at Samoa pending the termination of the Berlin conference. [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

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Mr. N. A. Graham, we are glad to know, is again in charge of the Tuskaloosa Gazette.

The Hawes trial has been taken up in Birmingham, the motion for change of venue being overruled.

A Dallas, Texas, undertaker, has located and established himself in Oklahoma, and is ready for the rush in his line of business.

Strikes and incipient blood and thunder reported from Minneapolis, Minn., on last Sunday. The working classes were united in the trouble.

An escaped murderer from Covington county, who was formerly Sheriff of that county, was captured in Tennessee last week and brought back to Covington to serve out his sentence—imprisonment for life.

The Montgomery Dispatch in its editorial columns surpasses Bill Nye as an agitator of the risibilities. Baron Erlanger or Birmingham may not appreciate the humor of the Dispatch so heartily.

Some of the "faithful" say that every endeavor will be made to have President Harrison place "two sogers, dressed in blue clothes with brass buttons" at every voting precinct in the South during elections.—*Exchange.*

The VIEW is pleased to note the general unanimity with which the press of the State endorse the candidacy of Maj. J. G. Harris for State Superintendent of Education. He is worthy and well qualified for the position.

Dr. W. C. Cross, ex-senator from Bibb and Tuskaloosa counties will bring suit against the Medical Association of the State of Alabama for $50,000 damages, in order to vindicate himself of the charge of "unprofessional conduct" brought against him at the annual session in Mobile a short while ago.

The Age-Herald has been twitting the Advertiser on being in league with the Republican party. A number of compliments on Lew. Parsons have been seen in the editorial columns of the Age-Herald but not in the Advertiser, and the A.-H. evidently seeks to blind the public eye to the fact that it is itself on the road to Lew. Parson's radicalism, which is of a very bad character.

Just let a poor, oppressed individual attach his signature to a mortgage or crop lien; then he is on the high road to a famished home, with a through ticket via the rugged route of twenty per cent. junction, where sure connection is made with through trains to his final destination. This route can be effectually avoided by raising "hog and hominy" at home.

Real estate at Maplesville, we learn, is being held at fancy prices owing to the prospective railroad from Montgomery to Tuskaloosa. We can't buy anything in that line ourselves and out of good will to Maplesville we say that we would like to see prices remain low until some growth has accrued. High prices will frighten many good people away. Maplesville may have to unite in a strong pull in order to get the road to come to that place and not cross at some other point offering greater inducements, and larger freight shipments. We would be glad to see Maplesville grow, and suggest that the first thing to do is to make sure of the road.

AN ACT

To enable planters, farmers and crop growers to convey by mortgage unplanted crops.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That it shall be lawful for planters, farmers and crop growers to mortgage their crop or crops before the same shall be planted, and that such mortgage shall convey the legal title to the same extent as if such crop or crops, were at the time of the execution of such mortgage already planted; provided, that no such mortgage shall be valid so as to convey the legal title, if executed prior to the first day of January of the year in which the crop is grown.

Approved February 23, 1889.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Concord Locals.

Cotton planting is the go.

Miss Edna Wilson, with her sister, Miss Jenny, visited their home at Randolph last week.

Mr. Robert Killingsworth's little child, who was kicked by a mule some time ago, is improving.

We learn that Mr. Henry Latham, of Talladega, will soon move to his place in this neighborhood.

Miss Jenny Wilson, of Randolph, has a very good school in the Killingsworth neighborhod.

Maplesville Dots.

Some of our brave youths are not easily deterred when their minds are fully made up to do a gallant act. One started to church with a young lady friend. They fell in a mud-hole, somewhat to the injury of their best clothes, pulled out, got another buggy and made the trip; a heavy rain fell in a few hours, and the creek rose so they did not get home until next day.

Mr. Robert Martin has been enjoying some buggy rides of late. He was not alone.

We are glad to say Mr. T. U. Crumpton's friends are enjoying his visits again.

Some of our children had a most enjoyable picnic last Saturday. They caught more fun than fish.

Mrs. N. W. Foshee, Mrs. Gullahorn, Mrs. G. Smitherman and Miss Alpha Smitherman, have all been to Selma trading.

Mrs. G. Smitherman has gone to see Mr. Jackson, of Randolph, who is dangerously ill.

Friends of Mrs. McCary and Miss Ella Dudley are happy to see them on their return from Birmingham.

Mr. Herbert Woolley has been home sick the past week.

More mysterious strangers have been riding around here who will not tell their business. Conjectures are that they are looking out railroad localities.

Stanton Notes.

The school exercises of the Stanton Institute came off on Friday evening of the 12th inst., in the presence of an immense audience. There could not be found standing room for a great many. The pupils acquitted themselves with much credit. Showing they had been handled by skillful teachers. The speeches and recitations were interspersed by songs and music from Mrs. Little's music classes making the entertainment doubly interesting. Too much credit cannot be given to Miss Mamie Harwood and Mrs. Little for this enjoyable occasion. We only wish that we could have more of them.

Mr. C. W. Plant has been authorized to let out the contract to build the Methodist church at this place. We hope in the near future to see it completed and dedicated to God, when we Methodists can worship God under our own "vine and figtree." The Stanton Society of this place gave a very pleasent and interesting entertainment Sunday evening. Showing that they are well posted in the Missionary work. Their president, Mrs. M. A. Hare deserves much credit for training and putting to work in the Master's vinyard these young people who instead of spending their Sabbaths in questionable pleasures meet at the house of God, labor and pray for the salvation of the heathen.

There is also another Missionary Society here organized recently by Mrs. Bunkly, of Montgomery, with the following officers: President, Mrs. W. W. Little; Vice Presidents, Mrs. C. W. Plant and Mrs. R. S. Marshall; Recording Secty, Mrs. Joseph Taylor, Treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Stewart; Corresponding Sect'y, Miss Ida Stewart; Missionary Advocate, Miss Sarah Stewart; Literary committee, Mrs. M. E. Glover, Mrs. Maggie Stewart and Miss Annie McArthur. You see we are not negecting the heathen.

Mrs. J. W. Prichard has returned home from a visit to her aged mother in Dallas.

Mrs. Virgie G. Weaver, of Selma, is visiting Mrs. J. A. Harwood.

Miss Mary McGee, who has been teaching in Arkansas, has returned to her father's, Mr. O. P. McGee, to recruit her health. We hope she may soon be well again, when she can renew her labor of love.

We shall try to be at the Teachers Institute to be held in your city on the 26th and 27th inst.

Curiosities of Law.—Meek-looking Gent—What's the matter, my good man?" Irate Stranger—"I'm going to have that woman arrested She inveigled a dollar out of me on false pretences. Can you arrest a woman for that?" "Yes, sirce!" "my! my! Law is a curious thing. Why, a regular fury of a woman inveigled me into marrying her by false pretences—pretended she was an angel; and the law not only won't let me arrest her, but makes me support her."—*N. Y. Weekly.*

Notice to Delinquents.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CHILTON COUNTY,

TO

Mrs. Rebecca Busby,
Calera Land Co.
Mrs. Nancy Sims,
John S. Storrs,
James Henly, estate of
J. L. Vines,
J. T. Hefflin, administrator of the estate of Edward Gant,
Roswald & Stoll,
C. C. Mitchell,
Susan Melton,
Mrs. S. Elsworth,
T. L. Jackson,
W. H. Merritt,
M F Fuller,
Grell & Kohn,
G W Harrison,
Unknown Owners.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers and real estate upon which taxes are due. Each of you are reported as delinquents and the following lands are reported assessed to each of you as follows:

BEAT TWO.

Mrs. Rebecca Busby, n ½ of n w q of n w q and n ½ of n e q of n w q, sec 6, t 23 r 14. State tax 15 cents, county tax 12 cents, cost and charges 50 cents. Total 77 cts. Printer's fee $1.94

Calera Land Company, S ½ of n w q s ½ and n e q s 15 t 24 r 14, s w q and e ½ and e ½ of n w q s 17 t 24 r 14, w ½ of s w q and n ½ n w ½ of s w q s 19 t 24 r 14 e ½ of n w q n e q and s ½ of s 21 t 24 r 14 n e q, n ½ of s e q, s e q of s e q and w ½ of s 28 t 24 r 14, n e q, n ½ of s w q, s e q of s w q, s e q and n w q of s 25 t 24 r 14 all of s 27 t 24 r 14, the s w q the w ½ of n w q, the n e q and the e ½ of the s e q s 29 t 24 r 14, the n ½ of the n w q, the s w q of the s w q, the n e q of the s e q, the e ½ of n e q, the s w q of n e q s 31 t 24 r 14, n e q of s w ½ e ½ of s e q, n w q of n e q and s e q of n e q of s 35 t 24 r 14, e ½ of n w q, n w q of n w q, s thirty-five t twenty-four r fourteen, s e q of s e q s 13 t 24 r 13, all of s 35 t 24 r 13, n ½ of n e q s 27 t 24 r 12, n w q of s 15 t 24 r 13 n e q, s w q, e ½ of s e q and s w q of s e q s 25 t 24 r 13. State tax $62.50, county tax $50, cost and charges 50 cts. Total $113.00. Printer's fee $11.40.

Mrs. Nancy Sims, The e ½ of n w q the n w q of the n e q, the w ½ of the s e q and the s half of the s w q s 14 t t 23 r 12. State tax $2.50, county tax $2, cost and charges 50 cts. Total $5. Pr's fee $2.30.

John S. Storrs, The s ½ of the n w q and the s w of the n e q s 16 t 23 r 13. State tax $1, county tax 80 cts, cost and charges 1.00 Printers fee $2.80

BEAT THREE.

Estate of James Henley, The n ½ of the n e q and the s w q of the n e q s 11 t 21, r 13. State tax $1, county tax 80 cents, cost and charges, 50 cents, total $2.30. Printer's fee $1.90.

J. L. Vines, The s w q of the s w q s 8 t 22 r 14. State tax 50 cents, county tax 40 cents, cost and charges 50 cents, total $1.40. Printer's fee $1.65.

Unknown owner, The n w ½ of the s e q sec 2 t 21 r 13. State tax $2.50, county tax $2, cost and charges $1, total $5.50. Printer's fee $1.65.

BEAT FOUR.

J. T. Hefflin, Administrator of the estate of Edward Gant, deceased, The w ½ of s 6 t 21 r 14, the s ½ of sec 32 t 22 r 14, the n w q of the n w q and the s ½ of the s e q s 10 t 22 r 14, the w ½ and the w ½ of the e ½, the s e q of the s e q of s 4 t 22 r 14, the s ½ of the s w q s 2 t 22 r 14, the w ½ of the s w q s 14 t 22 r 14, the s e q of the s w q and the s w q of the s e q s 21 t 22 r 14, the n e q of s 34 t 22 r 14, the n w q of the n e q and the s e q of the n w q of s 35 t 22 r 14. State tax $12.30, county tax $9.84, cost and charges $1.00, total $23.14. Printer's fee $6.10.

Roswald & Stoll, Part of the e ½ of s w q s 7 t 21 r 15, the w ½ of the n w q s 14 t 20 r 16, and the e ½ of the n e q s 4 t 20 r 16. State tax $3, county tax $2.40, cost and charges $1.00, total $6.40. Pr's fee $2.65.

C. C. Mitchell, The s e q of the s e q s 35 t 23, r 15. State tax 25 cents, county tax 20 c, c & c $1, total $1.45. Pr's $1.65

BEAT FIVE.

Susan Melton, The n e q of the n e q s 32 t 21 r 16, Also one house and lot in Verbena. State tax 58 cents, county tax 46, cost and charges 50, total $1.54. Printer's fee $1.80

Mrs. S. Elsworth, The w ½ of the n e q s 10 t 21 range 15. State tax 40 cents, county tax 32 cents, cost and charges 50 cents. Total $1.22. Printer's fee $1.67.

T. L. Jackson, One house and lot in Verbena. State tax 13 cents, county tax 10 cents, cost and charges 50 cents, total 73 cents. Printer's fee $1.30

W. H. Merritt, The n e q of the n e q s thirty-two t twenty-one r sixteen. State tax twenty-five cents, county tax twenty cents, cost and charges $1.00. Total $1.45. Printer's fee $1.70.

BEAT EIGHT.

M. F. Fuller, One house and lot in Clanton Ford. State tax 50 cents, county tax 40 cents, cost and charges 50 cts. Total 1.40. Printer's fee 1.45.

Grell & Kohn, The s w q of the n w q s 34 t twenty r 11. State tax 50 cents, county tax 40 cents, cost and charges 1.00. Total 1.90. Printer's fee $1.67.

G. W. Harrison, The w ½ of s w q and s e q of s w q s 18 t twenty r 11. State tax 60 cts., county tax 48 cents, cost and charges 1.00. Total two dollars and eight cents. Printer's fee 1.85.

Unknown Owner, The n e q and the n ½ of the s e q, and the e ½ of the n w q s one t twenty range eleven. Tax for 1887, state one dollar and sixty cts., county one dollar and twenty-eight cts., tax for 1888, state one dollar and sixty cents, county one dollar and twenty-eight cents, cost and charges two dollars. Total 7.76. Printer's fee 2.80.

This is to notify each of you to appear before me on Monday, the 13th day of May, 1889, and then and there show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands should not be made for each of the above amounts specified, and charges thereon, due for State and county taxes and costs.

H. J. CALLEN,
April 4th, 1889. Judge of Probate.

O, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

Messrs E. V. Jones & A. D. Bentley will be in Clanton April 25th, and 26th.

Southern Pacific Tea Company.

Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Coffees, Teas and Spices.

Fresh Roasted Coffee Daily. Also Coffee Roasted to order. Manufacturers of CAMPBELL'S BAKING POWDER.

Second Avenue, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Streets,

Birmingham, Alabama.

INDURATED FIBRE WARE.

ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!

HAS NO HOOPS!

NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!

NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!

HAS APPEARANCE OF POLISHED MAHOGANY.

PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS; SPITTOONS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.

LARGE VARIETY OF GOODS.

CORDLEY & HAYES, New York, Sole Agents.

Factories: Portland, Me., Peterboro, N. H., Watertown, Mass., Oswego, N. Y., Lockport, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, Winona, Minn.

FOR SALE BY ALL HOUSE-FURNISHING, HARDWARE, GROCERY AND CROCKERY DEALERS. FULL PRICE-LIST AND CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

Apr25-6

AN ACT

To declare void and of no force the sales of land for taxes made by the tax collectors in this State previous to the first day of January, 1881, where such lands were bid in for the State, and have not been redeemed by the owner, or other persons entitled under the laws of the State to redeem such lands, or that have not been sold or transferred by the State under any law governing the sale or transfor of lands sold for taxes, and to remise, release and quit claim all the title of the State therein to the owner thereof.

Sec 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That all sales of land made by the tax collectors in this State previous to 1881, for unpaid taxes, where such lands were bid in for the State, and have not been redeemed by the owner or other persons entitled under any laws of this State to redeem such lands, or where such lands have not been by the State sold or transferred under laws governing such sales or transfers to other persons, are hereby declared void and of no force and effect, and the State hereby remises, releases and quit claims unto the owner of such lands all of its rights, title, interest in and to such lands.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Auditor shall correct the records of land sales in the Auditor's office in accordance with the provisions of this act, and shall certify such corrections to the Probate Judge of the several counties.

Approved Feb. 18, 1889.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

—AND TO—

Cleanse the System Effectually,

—SO THAT—

PURE BLOOD,

REFRESHING SLEEP,

HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

jul19 y

Chancery Sale.

State of Alabama, Chilton County, Adam Schuessler, Admin'r, &c., vs. James A. Dudley, et al. In Chancery at Clanton, Ala.

By virtue of the confirmation in the Supreme Court of a decree rendered by the Chancellor in vacation, on the 23d day of January, 1888, for the 7th District, Northeastern Chancery Division of Alabama, in the above entitled cause, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., on Monday, the 27th day of May, 1889, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described real estate situated in Clanton, Chilton county, Ala., to-wit: Lots one, three, seven, nine, ten, eleven, thirteen, fifteen and sixteen in Block Five, Lying on the east side of the South and North Alabama Railroad.

W. E. STEWART, Register.

April 24th, 1889.

Chancery Sale

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

M. K. WELCH vs. S. E. WELCH. In Chancery at Clanton, Ala.

By virtue of a decree rendered by the Chancery Court sitting for Chilton county, I, as Register of said Court, will sell at public outcry, on Monday, the 6th day of May, 1889, at the courthouse door in Clanton, between the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate to-wit: The n w ½ of the n e ½ of sec 2, township 21, range 14 east.

Terms of sale—one half cash, the remainder payable on the [illegible] day of November, 18[illegible], to be secured by note with two solvent sureties.

W. E. STEWART, Register.

Clanton, Ala., March [illegible], 1889.

DR. TAYLOR'S

SURE

CHILL CURE

WARRANTED

PURELY VEGETABLE.

A SURE & SAFE CURE FOR

CHILLS AND FEVER

BILIOUS and INTERMITTENT FEVER

ALL MALARIAL DISORDERS,

AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE

STOMACH & BOWELS.

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ALL

Liver & Kidney Complaints

Price 50 cts. a Bottle. Trial Bottles 25 cts.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Prepared Only by

RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO.,

302 S. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Call for a Copy of Book "OUR FAMILY TROUBLES," to be had at all stores, or sent for two cent stamp.

tapr26

NOTICE NO. 8678.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 21, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on May 4, 1889, viz: Lollie Fuller, widow of Jacob Cooper, Homestead entry 15145 for the n w ¼ of section 15 township 20 north range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Cato Price, Albert Price, Madison Tyas, James Cooper, all of Verbena, Ala.

Mar28 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8686.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
March 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court Clanton, Ala., on May 4th, 1889, viz: Thomas J. Smith, homestead 13105 for the n w ¼ of s e ¼ and n e ¼ of s w ¼ sec 10 township 22 north range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Clecker, George Jones, Sr., George Jones, Jr., W. M. Gore, all of Clanton, Ala.

mar28* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 5624.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 1, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 27th, 1889, viz: William P. Headley, Homestead entry No. 10862 for the s e ¼ of sec 24, township 21 north of range 18 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Madison Popwell, Ezekiel Cooper, Lee Hays, Aram C. Mims, all of Kincheon, Ala.

mar21* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

$100,000 TO LEND AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.—We are prepared to loan money cheap on improved lands in Chilton county. We can secure loans on land, the title to which is vested in married women, without trouble or delay. BRING YOUR LAND DEEDS. Address

E. V. JONES, OR
A. D. BENTLEY,
Rockford, Ala.

January 28, 1889—(3m)

The Great Newspaper of the South.

The AGE-HERALD, in addition to covering the field most thoroughly with their bright and newsy daily, is getting out the Great Weekly of the South. It is a mammoth 12-page paper at only $1 a year, with a ticket for every subscriber to the largest gift distribution of over $6,000 in valuable and useful articles ever offered by a newspaper. It is a paper for the farm and fireside. Its Agricultural Department is full of practical information for the farmer, while its Household Department renders it a treasure to every housewife in the land. A special feature is also made of a department for Our Little Folks.

We will furnish the WEEKLY AGE-HERALD and our paper one year for $2 and give each subscriber a ticket to the gift distribution.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

BAINS & PORTER,
(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIA
1026 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS
Birmingham, Ala.
Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices.
P. O. BOX 570. June

THOMAS FOSHEE
(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE.)
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
Maplesville, Alabama.
I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage here extended our house. Respectfully,
feb 28-y THOMAS FOSH

SAM. H. HARRIS
—DEALER IN—
WALL PAPER
Paints, Oils, Glass, Mouldi
AND PICTURE FRAMES
Send for prices and samples of Wall Paper and Paints.
312 North 20th Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Competent Workmen sent to any part of the State.
[ma17-y]

BLOOM,
The Tailor, of Montgomery, A
—HAS OPENED—
THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS
With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and done.
No. 7, North Court Street

H. M. MANCHA,
—DEALER IN—
Wall Paper, Windo
SHADES, MOULDINGS
—AND—
PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER
204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY.
Will send samples on application.

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS
THOS. H. HOLT,
PRACTICAL WORKMA
—AND DEALER IN—
American and Italian Marb
—Manufacturer of all kinds of—
CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE W
Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,
Birmingham, - - Alaba
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JOHN P. LEEPER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS
—AND—
BUILDERS' HARDWAR
Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d St
Birmingham, Ala.
12 29-3

OTTO STOELKER,
THE JEWELER.
REMOVED TO NO. 33 DEXTER AVENUE
New Goods! Large St
Finest Display of Fine Diamonds in Alabama. [illegible]
Silver Watches. Wedding and Holiday Goods in Great [illegible]
OTTO STOELKER,
THE JEWELER [illegible]

PORTER
RAINS & PEEBLES.)
DRUGGISTS.
Will Receive Prom
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June

FOSHEE
N. W. FOSHEE.)
ER IN—
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THOMAS FOSHE

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Retail Dealer in
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OELKER,
WELER
DEXTER AVENUE
Large S
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DEXTER AVENUE, MONT

GO TO BLANK BROS, LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., APR. 25, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:45 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:00 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:17 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:20 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:52 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Spring Time.

[For the VIEW.]

I love the merry spring time,
When all is bright and gay;
When through the woodlands merry birds
Are singing all the day.

I love the merry spring time
When buds are bursting forth;
From the icy chains that bound them,
Through all the winter's dearth.

I love the merry spring time,
When flowers are blooming fair,
When wafted from the dewy vale,
Sweet perfume filled the air,

For God hath clothed in beauty
The spring times happy hours,
And gives to cheer earth's children,
Its sunshine and its flowers.

GEORGIA A. JONES.

The Allen building is going up rapidly.

MRS. E. Chilton is visiting relatives in Montgomery.

Miss Lilla Gulledge, of Verbena, is spending some time with friends in Clanton.

All who want money, remember the dates and meet Messrs. Jones & Bentley, with your land deeds.

The Methodist Sunday School will picnic at Corderie's Mill. Time to be fixed upon next Sunday.

Senator John T. Morgan has placed us under renewed obligations by sending us interesting congressional documents.

Messrs. Bentley and Jones will be in Clanton to-day and tomorrow with money to loan on farming lands.

Rev. Mr. Sanders preached two feeling sermons Sunday morning and evening. And had two large congregations each time.

Rev. J. M. McCord will preach at the Clanton Baptist Church on Sunday next. He and the pastor having exchanged pulpits for that day.

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or billious. For sale in 50 cent. and one dollar bottles by all leading druggists. jul20

Mrs. Sampey, mother of Mr. W. L. Sampey and Mrs. M. C. McRee, of this place, returned to her home in Miss., last Monday after spending several days with her children.

The scribe made a pleasant trip to Jemison and Strasburg on Friday. The VIEW has good friends in both places, who are always ready to show their appreciation in a substantial way.

Mr. R. Ehrman and his little daughter Helen returned home from Cincinnati on Monday. They were accompanied by Miss de Salterne an accomplished German preceptress who will fill the position of governess in Mr. Ehrman's family.

Spring Goods.

New dress goods now on sale at low prices for cash. Shoes for spring trade now in. Groceries go all the year, the present is no exception. Everything guaranteed as represented. Fair dealing at fair prices is my plan for holding trade, and my sales will prove that the people are treated well. Give me a call.

Respectfully
W. L. SAMPEY.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Holt are both quite unwell.

Dr. A. M. Rambo, of Verbena, gives our town frequent professional visits.

Concert.

Miss Annie Mahone and her music pupils entertained an audience at the Academy on the 13th inst. Miss Annie is an accomplished and pains-taking teacher and her pupils reflect credit upon her as well as on themselves.

New Saw Mill.

Mr. C. J. Stewart is at work building a new saw mill at Lomax. He hopes to have a postoffice reestablished at that place when his mill begins operation and the citizens of that locality are much interested in the success of his efforts.

Burglars' Raid.

On Monday night burglars succeeded in effecting an entrance to the stores of R. Ehrman, Dr. A. E. Bivings, and W. L. Sampey. Efforts were made to break into the safes in each store, but without success. At Sampey's the safe door knob was pulled entirely out, breaking off inside the safe. A few dollars in change from the cash draw and some canned goods was all that the thieves managed to carry away from this store. At Ehrman's the safe was not seriously damaged, and the clerks reported that the only things missing were a small amount of clothing and two watches. Dr. Bivings safe was not damaged and he reports the loss of one ham.

The burglars it seems were not practiced hands but there is no clue as to their identity. They effected an entrance through the doors in each case.

Brutal Assault.

A white tramp assaulted and beat Mrs. Tom Sellers who lives near Lomax, very badly, on last Saturday morning. He was after money and inflicted the beating in hopes of compelling the lady to turn over to him what funds she had in the house. In this he failed. Sheriff Hayes says he did not hear of the affair untill Monday morning and the tramp had then made his escape good.

Mr. C. J. Stewart, of Lomax, who lives half a mile from the Ellis house, reported at the VIEW office Monday afternoon that the lady was then able to sit up and move about the house, though she had been beaten unconscious by her assailant. Mr. Stewart further said that it is thought the assault was made for another and more devilish purpose than robbery.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

The rainfall for the week just closed was apparently above the average; this was beneficial to the soil on account of the deficit the first part of the month, particularly in south and portions of middle Alabama. The highest reported precipitation for the week was 3.40 inches. There was a severe hailstorm near New Market on the 13th that did some damage.

The temperature was near an average, but there were two quite cool days just following the rainfall, the cloudy weather however prevented frost and the tender vegetation was not injured.

There was a sufficiency of sunshine for plant growth and farming operations.

The crop prospects continue good, and the chances for an excellent yield of fruit were never better. The good season of the past week has advanced vegetation very rapidly. The cotton has not been all planted yet, but some of the seeds that were placed in the soil a week or more since are coming up and are doing well.

P. H. MELL,
Director.

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton, Ala.

For Sale at a Bargain.

The neat cottage residence of J. C. Lawrence is offered for sale at the low price of $500, all cash, or $600, one-third cash, balance in one and two years. A splendid opportunity to purchase a nice house cheap. Parties desiring to purchase can apply at this office.

For Sale!

Rice and Sweet Potato seed by L. A. Thornton.
Clanton, Ala., March 18, 1889.

Excerpts from the Kicker.

The last issue of the Arizona Kicker contains the following cheerful paragraphs:

Not a success—Last Saturday night, soon after 11 o'clock, some gentleman whose identity is unknown to us fired a charge of buck shot through the side window of our editorial room directly at the spot where our cat is usually placed. Had the cot been there we should have been inquested on and buried ere this. But the cot wasn't there. We are not purty, but we are no hayseed. We haven't slept twice in the same spot for the last twelve weeks. We have learned the ways of this community at considerable cost and trouble, and we don't propose to plant ourselves as a midnight target. We feel sorry for the gent who wasted his energies and amunition. He doubtless went away from the window feeling that he was entitled to credit for doing a smart thing. Come again old chap."

Returned—Major Jim Smith created quite a sensation by descending from the stage as it reached town last Friday evening. We had no sooner notified him that his subscription to the Kicker had expired than he handed us two big silver dollars for a renewal. The major has put in the past year in State prison, having been sent there by mistake as his friends are convinced. He served his term like a man, and has returned to the bosom of his family and society. He has cards out for a 'high coffee' day after to-morrow, and the elite will be there in legions.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN, & MARVIN, Druggists, Toledo.
E. H. VAN HOESEN, Cashier Toledo National Bank, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

The Old Soldiers.

St. Louis, April 16.—A special from Wichita, Kan., to the Post Dispatch, says the Old Soldiers Colony left this a. m. for Oklahoma Seven hundred covered wagons were in line, all showing inscriptions in keeping with the occasion and journey. Over 2,000 boomers were in wagons. They will endeavor to locate together in the country around Lisbon where the land office for the Western division of the teritory will be located.

A Home Comfort!

We the undersigned citizens of Prattville, Ala., have each purchased a new Improved Home Comfort Cooking Range from the traveling salesman of the Wrought Iron Range Company, and find them to be far superior in every respect to anything we have ever seen or tried in the way of a cooking apparatus and would advise any friend or neighbor to secure one at their earliest convenience, as we consider them the cheapest stove that can be used, and know by experience that they are the best?

CHAS. S. G. DOSTER,
Attorney at Law.
JOHN BURNS,
Foreman Cotton Factory.
W. G. BECKWORTH,
Foreman Gin Shops.
J. C. BURNS,
Traveling Salesman Pratt Cotton Gin.
W. F. MIMS, Merchant.
M. D. FISHER,
Foreman Pratt's Foundry.
G. C. SPIGNER,
Undertaker and Liveryman,
J. W. KILLAUGH,
Workman in Gin Shops.

The Philadelphia Times prints the following: "One of the original fourteen members of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, who captured Jeff. Davis on May 24th, 1865, in Elwell county, Ga., yesterday applied to Clerk Bird for a marriage license. It was Casper Knoble. He is a strapping swiss, who was born in the Canton of Bern in 1835. He is a widower and intends to marry widow Annie Steal. Mr. Knoble proudly displayed the memorial medal presented to him and his thirteen comrades for the great capture which they made. In speaking of the events he said that only one of the captors was dead. He told how Col. Pritchard had detailed them to hunt for the President of the Confederate States who was trying to escape to a seaport town with his family. After two days hot search they overtook Mr. Davis. He was in an ambulance with his wife and children. There were also two wagon loads of retainers with him. Mr. Knoble says that Davis was not arrayed in petticoats, as portrayed at the time, but in full grey suit of a confederate general. He was greatly surprised but took his capture every philosophically. Mr. Knoble made a prize of Mr. Davis' shirt collar, which he expects to wear at his approaching wedding. Mr. Knoble also said that the government appropriated $1500 to each of the captors, but that he received only $200. He says he would like very much to know who get the balance.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good, it will cost you nothing. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Bring your job printing to this office.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

It Has Never Failed.

Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) has cured hundred of cases of Scrofula, Eczema and other contagious blood diseases, after other treatment had been tried and failed. You do yourself and family great injustice unless you give this excellent remedy a trial. Send to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for illustrated "Book of Wonders" filled with letters from persons cured by B. B.B.

MR. M. J. ROSSMAN, Greensboro, Ga., writes: "I have a lady friend who has been entirely cured SCROFULA of an ugly scrofulous breaking out of the skin, and the use of two bottles of B. B. B. effected an entire cure. I know of several cases of blood diseases cured speedily by the use of B. B. B.

E. G. TINSLEY writes: My mother and sister used B. B. B. for scrofula and ulcerated sore throat SORE THROAT and received more benefit from its use than all other remedies they ever used.

A. H. NICHOLS, 110 Gray St., Atlanta, Ga., writes: "My wife for several years has been suffering with what physicians term Eczema, affecting her whole body, limbs and scalp. It appeared that her whole skin would shed off in scales about once a week, leaving the surface red and tender, and sometimes cracked open. Her general health failed, and for a while it was thought she would die, as several doctors and numerous patent medicines failed to give ECZEMA any relief. My brother-in-law, Mr. J. B. Cummings, was selling the B.B.B and insisted that I should try it on my wife. I did so, and to our utter astonishment she commenced improving at once, and three bottles, costing only $3, effected an entire cure. It is wonderfully quick in action."

D. M. MCRAE, Waynesboro, Miss., writes: "My BOILS sister was aflicted with boils which sadly impaired her health, and she lost flesh and strength each day. One bottle of B B. B. acted like magic and produced a complete cure." (9
[sep27 ow 1y]

Insure
Your Property
against Fire.
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery, has a record for reliability unsurpassed.
Insure through the Local Agency at Clanton, and save expense.

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST.
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.
[feb 14 5]

All kinds of blank deeds and ... notes for sale at this office.

A. E. BIVINGS,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, AND Medicines, FAMILY Groceries, ETC.
Clanton, Alabama.
I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS
Copper and Sheet Iron Workers
Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.
Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE,
Birmingham, Ala.
mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—
I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.
Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.
oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN
nov 8-y.

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.
Lyman & Stone.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Blank Books, - Letter Presses,
PRINTERS' STOCK.
Fine Stationery a Specialty.
2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
dec5 ay

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

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Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door Glass, Paints and Oils, Artists' Materials, Pictures and Frames, Window Shades.
118 COMMERCE STREET, Wholesale ...
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Clanton High School

Will be opened on the first Monday in September and will continue nine scholastic months. The session will be divided into two terms. The first ending Friday before the first Monday in February, and the second will begin on the following Monday and will end with May. We will thoroughly prepare young men and ladies for college or give them a certificate of graduation. We expect to be assisted by an accomplished lady. Patronage is earnestly desired.
Very Respectfully,
aug16 A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

READ THIS!
I have removed my stock of
Confectioneries
—AND—
Fancy Groceries
into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.
Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
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Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on Watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
Correspondence solicited.
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER,
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

HERBINE
After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.
Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.
Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."
Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."
Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than ...
Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Billious Fever with one bottle.
It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all, but will cure any Liver, Billious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by
The Herbine Co.
(Successors to Wm. Condell,) St. Louis, Mo.
mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best
Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION
PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.
The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.
CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.
Easy and pleasant to use.
Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.
nov29-y

ALLEGER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

JAPAN'S PRESS.

NOVEL FEATURES OF ORIENTAL NEWSPAPERS.

Columns of Japanese Papers Run From Right to Left—"Straw Editors"—A Japanese Composing Room.

It is only eighteen years since the first newspaper was published in Japan, says Frank G. Carpenter. Still, 61,000,000 copies of newspapers were sold in 1884, and the increase of 1879 was double that of 1876. At present Japan has 575 daily and weekly newspapers, and its dailies number ninety-seven. It publishes thirty-five law magazines and 111 scientific periodicals. It has thirty-five medical journals and an equal number of religious newspapers. Its people read eight different story papers, and 102 papers cater to the agricultural, commercial and industrial classes. It has its *Punch* or *Puck*, and this is filled with cartoons and witticisms taking off the public men of the Mikado Empire just as *Puck* and *Judge* do those of our Republic. All of these papers are published in Japanese. They are read by the natives of the country, and the work upon them is done entirely by native labor. They are the outgrowth of the new civilization, and they are the great educators of the people.

A Japanese newspaper looks strange to foreign eyes. If one could take about 1,000,000 tea box letters and put them in six-inch rows up and down four or eight pages about the size of this newspaper he might get some idea of the general appearance of the paper. If he could know that each of these letters represented a whole word and that half a dozen of them made a sentence, he might add to his conception. His picture however, would be far from a true one. The Japanese papers are the direct opposites of ours. The columns run from right to left across the page instead of up and down it, and the lines are perpendicular instead of horizontal. You begin at the top of a line to read instead of at the side, and when you have read about six inches of these ideographic characters you come to the column line and go back to the top and read down again. The columns are twice as wide as ours, and they do not seem to have the flaming headlines that prevail in American newspapers. The periods, instead of being dots, are circles as big around as a pea, and there are no such things as capitals. The Japanese newspaper office uses five thousand different characters, and these are a mixture of the Japanese and the Chinese.

A JAPANESE NEWSBOY.

The first part of a Japanese journal is made up of official notifications and official reports. Then come the contents of the paper, and directly after this the editorials. "This part," said one of the leading editors as he pointed to me the hieroglyphics composing it, "is the brains of the paper, and the press is a great maker of public opinion and a strong factor in all governmental matters in Japan."

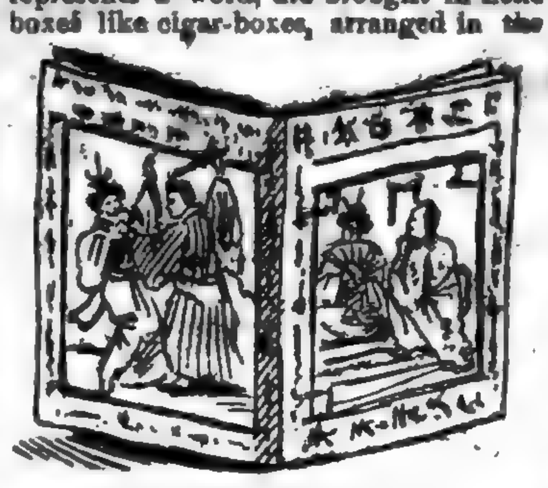
"But where are the editors' names?" said I.

"The names of the real editors of a Japanese newspaper," was the reply, "are never published in the paper. Our nominal editors are men of straw, whom we employ for this purpose. They get from $20 to $30 a month as salaries, and they act as proofreaders or local reporters. We have, as you know, a rigid censorship of the press, and whenever a paper publishes anything offensive to the Government its editors and publishers are liable to be fined, imprisoned or banished. When such is the case the names of these straw editors are sent in and they undergo the punishment. Of course we pay their salaries while they are in prison, but the whole thing is a farce and a shame."

A SCENE IN THE COMPOSING ROOM.

The editors' names do not hence appear on the editorial page, and they are in the last column and last line of the newspaper. They stand at the end after the advertisements. Following the editorials come the telegrams and local news. These are mixed together and there are a number of columns of them. Then comes the foreign news and then correspondence and letters of travel.

It takes about 150 men to run the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* office and the editorial rooms contain many low tables. The editor-in-chief, in Japanese dress, introduced me to a score and more of brown-skinned gentlemen in Japanese gowns, who stopped writing up and down sheets of rice paper with camel's hair brushes as I entered. Tea was brought in in little cups holding as much as you could put in the smallest egg-cup. A cigarette was offered me and a box of charcoal put beside me to light it. We chatted for some time through the editor, who spoke English, on the changes in newspaper work going on over the world. I found my remarks published in the newspaper the next morning, and I wish I could give your readers here a quotation from them. It all looks the same to me, however, and I would be as liable to clip a section of a love story as of my interview had I not my guide to help me. As we talked the reporters worked busily away in the next room, and I saw the exchange editor in a blue dressing-gown clipping and marking with his red ink and brush the articles intended for the chief editor's eye. On the same floor and adjacent to the editorial room I heard the tramp of many feet, and I was told [illegible] came from the composing-room and that it was made by the dozen boys who were gathering type for the compositors. I looked in. The type was arranged in long cases standing on the floor propped against each other at an angle of forty-five degrees in the shape of a tent. These cases were six feet high and from fifty to sixty feet long, and they were packed with type in compartments like those of an American press-room. The printers do not select the type as with us. The words of an article are gathered before they begin to put it together for the paper. The type or words, for each type represents a word, are brought in little boxes like cigar-boxes, arranged in the order in which it is to go to the paper and the compositor sets it up in his composing-stick. It thus takes much leg work to get up a Japanese newspaper, and these boys have to run from one end of the room to the other many times to get the different ones of the five thousand characters which go to make up the Japanese vocabulary of letters.



A JAPANESE ILLUSTRATION.

Compositors are paid from $10 to $30 a month, and it will be interesting here to give the salaries of the men employed on a Japanese newspaper. The editor-in-chief receives $100 a month, and the other men connected with the editorial room range from that down to $30 a month. Reporters receive from $15 to $20 a month, and foreign correspondents get about $50 a month.

The leading papers of Japan use illustrations only when the occasion demands it. They publish pictures of noted men as they become prominent, and when the late nominating conventions were held the American legation here was besieged with reporters who wanted photographs of Thurman and Cleveland and of Harrison and Morton. They found out that Mr. Dunn, one of the secretaries of the Legation, was a cousin of Senator Thurman, and they wanted as full a report about him as would be required from a gossipy American correspondent. The red bandana handkerchief puzzled them, and their versions of Senator Thurman's snuff-taking were as varied as their character. I doubt not that new characters were invented to express their ideas, for there is no snuff in Japan, and the handkerchiefs the natives use are of paper. I have been interviewed by a number of the reporters, and my talks have furnished several columns of printed hieroglyphics and a section of a Japanese paper would make a very interesting American newspaper illustration.

The cheaper papers of Japan run largely to wood-cuts and they publish great pictures of the most harrowing scenes. In one you may see a murder portrayed in which an almond-eyed girl is killed by an almond-eyed villain. In another is a love scene and in a third a scene of Japanese sorrow, and death is told in pen and ink that seems to weep. In all of these the Japanese dress and features are carried out and the illustration is on the whole about as good as that you find in American newspapers.

Japanese newspapers are cheap. The best dailies cost thirty cents a month or a cent and a half a copy. The papers do not make much money, still they have great influence. I was told by one of the men connected with the Government that the newspaper could make or overthrow a public man or minister in Japan, and public opinion seems to have as much weight here as it has in America. I find the newspaper men of Japan to be very bright men, and in fact there is no class of subjects which they do not discuss. Their editorial articles comprise finance, commerce, Christianity, and the thousand and one new subjects which are now interesting old Japan.

The papers are taken by all classes of people from the Mikado to the coolie, and the number of subscribers increases every day. Tokio has a press club which meets once a month and which frequently entertains foreign visitors.

There are three English papers published in Japan. These are all issued at Yokohama and their prices form quite a contrast with those of the Japanese newspapers. They cost twenty cents a copy, or from $18 to $25 a year, and the news in them is almost entirely Japanese and of other foreign countries rather than American.

There is a movement going on in Japan for the throwing away of Chinese characters and the adoption of the same alphabet that we use. There are two societies in Tokio in favor of some reform in this direction, and one of them wants to adopt the Japanese alphabet proper, which consists of forty-seven letters. There will probably be a change to one system or the other, and I have heard it predicted that English will eventually be the language of Japan.

A JAPANESE STENOGRAPHER.

I saw a shorthand writer in one of the offices here take down Japanese conversation, and I could not see that his pot hooks looked any different from those of the reporters of Congress. It will be impossible, however, for Japan ever to use the type-writer while she sticks to the Chinese characters. In the mean time a large part of the Empire is learning English, and Japan has the best educational system of any of the oriental nations. School attendance is compulsory and there are three million children in the public schools. More than one million of these are females and Japan has 142 high schools. It has sixty-five normal schools, and there are about 1800 pupils in the Imperial University here. There are 108 technical schools containing 8000 students, and 1834 schools are maintained by private funds. The future of Japan it is impossible to predict, save that with this system of education it can not but continue to advance.

THE total appropriations made by each of the several Congresses since 1874 are as follows: Forty-third, $840,794,921; Forty-fourth, $694,[illegible],272; Forty-fifth, $708,605,953; Forty-sixth, $727,695,698; Forty-seventh, $777,555,948; Forty-eighth, $85[illegible],409; Forty-ninth, $846,345,514; Fiftieth, $817,[illegible]; Total, $6,632,217,981.

CARL DUNDER.

Some Things He Wonders Over.

Sometimes my neighbor comes to me und says: "Mr. Dunder, I doan' like to make you feel bad, but dot poy of yours goes mit der gallows if you doan' pehave him petter. He hits my dog mit some snowballs yesterday." Vhell, der next day comes und somepody preaks my vindow mit a snow ball, und vhen I goes oudt to shpeak aboudt it he calls me oldt Knickerbocker. I look at him closely, und lo! he vhas dot same neighbor's poy! I can't make oudt how she vhas.

Sometimes my neighbor comes to me und says: "Mr. Dunder, you doan' lif in dis country so long sah I do, und I like to tell you dot it was agin some law if you put ashes around. I shpeak to you pecause I vhas your friendt." "Vhell, dot makes me' ashamed, und I goes off und puys a box. In two days a policeman comes along und says my neighbor keeps more ashes, swill, dead cats und strawbeds in his yard dan he sees pefore in two hoonered years, und he goes py der Recorder Court und pays a fine. I can't make oudt how she vhas.

Sometimes my frendt comes to me und says: "Say, Mr. Dunder, doan' make some fool of yourself. If der poys like you to run for aldermans in our ward, decline mit thanks. Dere vhas no money in it, und der papers abuse you like some tiefs." Vhell, dot settles me, but vhen I goes py der polls to wote, lo! my frendt vhas on der teeket for aldermans und is elected! Somepody tells me he pays more sah $500 to be aldermans. I can't make oudt how she vhas.

Sometimes my frendt come in und says: "Say, old chappie, I haf always said I like to help you to a good thing, und der time vhas now come. I know a man on Rivard street who vhas awful hard oop. You can puy dot house und lot fer one tousand dollar, und he vhas wort eighteen hoonered. If you take her I warrant you make one tousand dollar in a year." Vhell, I pelief dot, und I puys der place. In two weeks I find out dot my frendt makes $100 commission on dot sale, und dot I vhas sheated by tree hoonered. I can't make oudt how she vhas.

Sometimes dot neighbor on my left hand comes to me and says: "Say, Dunder, oldt poy, I doan' hurt your feelings for one million dollar, but I like to shpeak mit you a leedle. You haf some beer wagons drive oop in front of your house, and my wife vhas afraid der public shall pelief it vhas us who vhas taking beer. Be some good fellows und haf der wagons go in der alley." Vhell, dot looks reasonable, und I make 'em do it, but in four days my neighbor comes home so drunk on whiskey dot I haf to help him in his house, und his wife says it vhas nopody's peesness. I can't make her oudt.

Sometimes, sah I go to shurch on Soonday, I find all der saloons open, der poys playing ball, and peoples going off on picnics. When I goes inside der minister looks right at me und says: "It preaks my heart dot so many heathen in Africa vhas on der broad road to destruction. Please come down mit some contributions, to save 'em." I come down, but I can't make her oudt."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Poisoned by Burning Fur.

A singular case of wholesale poisoning that came near proving fatal is reported from the Morning Side School, in Sioux City, Iowa, taught by Miss Hattie Conniff. Shortly after school was called on a recent forenoon a peculiar odor was noticed, and searching for the source, the teacher opened the door to the closet where the scholars kept their wraps. A fur cap, belonging to one of the boys, had fallen into a bucket containing hot ashes, and was sending off clouds of smoke. The teacher seized the bucket and started for the door, but when half way across the room was overcome by the smoke, and dropped into the nearest seat almost unconscious. A boy then took the bucket, but at once succumbed and fell to the floor. Twenty of the pupils who sat where the smoke reached them were deathly sick, and were unable to rise alone. By superhuman efforts the teacher managed to get the door open, and the fresh air revived her so she helped the children out doors, where they lay on the ground in agony. At the end of three hours all had recovered sufficiently to be taken home, but were very weak. It is supposed that poison was contained in the coloring matter of the cap, and that it was set free by the burning.—*Washington Star.*

Some Mexican Superstitions.

It is believed that the murderer who has slain his victim with sword or dagger will escape if the body falls upon its side or back; but if the body falls face downward, then the murderer surely soon will be captured and put to death. This belief is said to be so firmly rooted among the people of northeastern Mexico that when a murdered man falls upon his face his slayer makes no effort to escape, and even sometimes voluntarily surrenders himself to justice.

If a bride, while dressing for her wedding, is pricked by a pin so that the blood flows, great misfortune impends.

If two persons think of the same thing at the same time, a soul is loosed from purgatory.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

AN OLD TIME PATRIARCH.

It is easy to recall to mind his familiar figure as he sits, during Winter evenings, in his favorite corner.

In his easy chair, with pipe in hand and his silver-rimmed "specs" pushed back until they find a soft resting place on his beloved snow-white head, with eyes sparkling and his face beaming with pleasure as he calls back old memories of days long gone by, he is likely to talk something after this fashion:

"It's a long time since I was a boy. Ah, but that was many years ago. Sixty long years have gone and the good Lord knows they were short enough. I was then as spruce and peart as as any chap thereabouts.

"Oh, but we boys were boys! Things have changed a heap since those days. Boys then didn't take much stock in stylish clothes, and they didn't carry canes like they do now. Clothes and canes didn't cut much taper then, but it was good hard sense and work.

"The boy who could do the biggest day's work—could cut the most wood, split the most rails, plow the most corn, was the most envied, for he was sure to have the sweetest and best lookin' gal at the 'singin' school' or 'apple peelin.'

"I tell you those were good old times!

"I didn't think anything of going thirty miles or more to see your grandmother, and we didn't have very good roads either, but generally had to follow some old Indian trail.

"Talkin' about sickness then, there was no sickness like now. If we had a cold, a pain, or anything, there was the best medicine in the world found in any log cabin home you came across. Why, I remember that my old grandmother, God bless her soul, she's been dead these fifty years or more, could make the best home made medicine for miles around. Her 'sarsaparilly' couldn't be beat. Come to think I just read in the paper about somebody who is making this same old log cabin medicine, under the name of 'Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla.'

"It does seem splendid to think that you can buy those good old home cures at the druggist's nowadays.

"Mebbe you think people were not healthy in those days, but I tell you that it was mighty seldom anybody was sick long when they had such good old grand-mother medicine so handy.

"People used to be stronger, healthier and they lived longer, when I was a boy."

Explorer Stanley.

The march of Stanley, the African explorer, from the shores of the Congo river to Lake Albert Nyanza is one of the most wonderful achievements in the history of exploration in any part of the world. No explorer has hitherto attempted so dangerous a journey—one fraught with inconceivable difficulties—and the success of the expedition can only be comparatively described by saying that Stanley has outdone himself. He led his forces 2,000 miles in 160 days through the dense African forest, braved savage enemies, endured agonies of thirst and hunger, was exposed to deadly fevers, and his total losses in his marching force, up to the date of the letter from him, were 190, out of a total of 389 men. One of the great obstacles to his march was the hostility of the Arab slave-dealers, who persuaded many of his men to desert, robbed and murdered the stragglers of his party, and laid waste by fire large tracks of country which he had to traverse. By his matchless generalship, his indomitable pluck, his patience in enduring unutterable perils, Stanley has fairly won the title of the greatest explorer of this country, if not indeed of all in the years since Columbus crossed the terror inspiring western ocean.

A Great Scamp.

Some miscreant who will be a marked man if he is ever discovered, played a contemptible and most scurvy trick on the Chicago *Freie Presse.* At an early hour yesterday morning the party above alluded to broke a window in the office and entered the composing apartments. He did not come to steal anything, because he was well enough posted not to go near a newspaper office to pilfer, particularly after the opulent editors and the reportorial Vanderbilts had gone home. He wanted pi—good, old German pi. His soul yearned for it and he got it. Going to each of the printers' cases, he grabbed handfuls of German and Sanscrit type, and with the abandon of a thorough villain, distributed them where they would do the most harm. Lower-case "m's" came into friendly juxtaposition with small-cap "x's" and "ffi's," and "ffl's" were en rapport with the "$" of our daddies. The whole alphabet was thus treated. This little irregularity was not discovered until several columns of matter had been set, and then the proof-readers began to talk in a language unfitted for use in Sunday-Schools.

THE king of the Belgians has long cherished the idea of paying a visit to the Congo, and thus starting a boom. this information comes from an exalted functionary at the Belgian court, and its accuracy is beyound doubt. His majesty will penetrate as far into the interior of Africa as may be considered safe for a king, and he may be absent from Europe over a year. Before starting, a regency will be appointed.

What will cure the worst case of dyspepsia? What will insure a hearty appetite and increased digestion? What will cure general debility and give a new lease of life? What will dispel nervous depression and low spirits? What will restore exhausted mothers to full strength? What will strengthen nerves and muscles? What will enrich the blood? What will enable you to overcome weakness, wakefulness and lack of energy? What will prevent chills and fever and other effects of malarial poison? Brown's Iron Bitters. It is well to know this.

The jute bagging trust will only ask the farmer $3,000,000 extra for bagging in 1890.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y,
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

You Need It Now

To impart strength and give a feeling of health and vigor throughout the system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems peculiarly adapted to overcome that tired feeling caused by change of season, climate or life, and while it tones and sustains the system it purifies and renovates the blood. We earnestly urge the large army of clerks, book-keepers, teachers, housewives, operatives and others who have been closely confined during the winter and who need a good spring medicine, to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"For years at irregular intervals in all seasons I suffered the indescribable burning and itching of blood poisoning by ivy. It would break out on my legs, in my throat and eyes. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, as a blood purifier, with no thought of it as a special remedy for ivy poisoning, but it has effected a permanent and thorough cure." [illegible], Wentworth, N. H.

Purifies the Blood

"Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood, gave me strength, and overcame the headache and dizziness, so that I am able to work again. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others whose blood is thin or impure, and who feel worn out or run down."—[illegible], Lowell, Mass.

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for years, and recommend it as the best spring medicine or blood purifier. Our boy is nine years old and has enjoyed good health ever since we began giving it to him. We are seldom without it."—[illegible], [illegible], N. H.

At no other season does the human system so much need the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla as now. The impoverished condition of the blood, the weakening effects of the long, cold winter, the lost appetite, and that tired feeling, all make a good spring medicine absolutely necessary. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted for this purpose, and increases in popularity every year. Give it a trial.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla is the cheapest medicine I can buy."—F. B. [illegible], Belleville, Ill.

The Spring Medicine

"Every spring for years I have made it a practice to take from three to five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I know it purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system of all impurities. That languid feeling, sometimes called 'spring fever,' will never visit the system that has been properly cared for by this never-failing remedy."—W. H. Lawrence, Editor Agricultural [illegible], Indianapolis, Ind.

Creates an Appetite

"I wish to enroll my name as one of those who have derived health from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For many years I have taken it, especially in the early spring, when I am troubled with dizziness, biliousness, unpleasant taste in my mouth in the morning. It removes the bad taste, relieves my headache and makes me feel greatly refreshed. The two bottles I have used this spring have been worth many dollars to me. I advise all my friends to take it."—[illegible], Town of Lake, Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

The Women Praise B. B. B.

The suffering of women certainly engages the sympathy of every true philanthropist. Their best friend, however, is B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm). Send to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for proofs.

H. L. Cassidy, Kennesaw, Ga., writes: "Three bottles of B. B. B. cured my wife of scrofula."

Mrs. B. M. Laws, Zalaba, Fla., writes: "I have never used anything to equal B. B. B."

Mrs. C. H. Gay, Rocky Mount, N. C., writes: "Not a day for 15 years was I free from headache. B. B. B. entirely relieved me. I feel like another person."

James W. Lancaster, Hawkinsville, Ga., writes: "My wife was in bad health for eight years. Five doctors and many patent medicines has done her no good. Six bottles of B. B. B. cured her."

Miss S. Tomlinson, Atlanta, Ga., says: "For years I suffered with rheumatism, caused by kidney trouble and indigestion. I also was feeble and nervous. B. B. B. relieved me at once, although several other medicines had failed."

Rev. J. M. Richardson, Clarkton, Ark., writes: "My wife suffered twelve years with rheumatism and female complaint. A lady member of my church had been cured by B. B. B. She persuaded my wife to try it, who now says there is nothing like B. B. B., as it quickly gave her relief."

Increased the Bill.

Customer—"I see you are advertising full sets of teeth for $8." Dentist (cautiously)—"Y-e-s, sir. Do you live at home?" Customer—"No, I board." Dentist (with dignity)—"You certainly cannot expect an $8 set to be of any use in a boarding house, sir. My charge to you will be $25."

WOMEN are now authorized to practice medicine in Canada, a license having been granted to Miss Mitchell, a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston.

Lung Troubles and Wasting

Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement from D. C. FREEMAN, Sydney: "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

Trade is fairly good throughout the country, barring the coal and iron industries.

Children Cry for It.

If a child will take a medicine with pleasure, you may know that it is not in any way offensive to the taste. Children like Hamburg Figs, and it is no longer necessary to disgust them with castor-oil. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

THE Mother's Friend, used before confinement, lessens pain and makes labor comparatively easy. Sold by all druggists.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Cleanse the System

DO IT NOW

With that most reliable medicine—Paine's Celery Compound. It purifies the blood, cures Constipation, and regulates the liver and kidneys, effectually cleansing the system of all waste and dead matter.

Paine's Celery Compound

combines true nerve tonic and strengthening qualities, reviving the energies and spirits.

"I have been troubled for some years with a complication of difficulties. After trying various remedies, and not finding relief, I tried Paine's Celery Compound. Before taking one full bottle the long troublesome symptoms began to subside, and I can truly say now, that I feel like a new man. Digestion has improved, and I have gained ten pounds in weight since I have commenced taking the Compound."
HONESTUS STEARNS, Felchville, Vt.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. At Druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

ANY ONE CAN DYE

DIAMOND DYES

A Dress, or a Coat, Ribbons, Feathers, Yarns, Rags, etc. *Any Color* FOR TEN CENTS

and in many other ways SAVE Money, and make things look like NEW, by using DIAMOND DYES. The work is easy, simple, quick; the colors the BEST and FASTEST known. Ask for DIAMOND DYES and take no other.

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles USE
DIAMOND PAINTS.
Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

Baby Portraits.

A Portfolio of beautiful baby pictures from life, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,
BURLINGTON, VT.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

In 1883 I contracted Blood Poison of bad type, and was treated with mercury, potash and sarsaparilla mixtures, growing worse all the time. I took 7 small bottles S. S. S. which cured me entirely, and no sign of the dreadful disease has returned.
J. C. NANCE,
Jan. 10, '89. Hobbyville, Ind.

My little niece had white swelling to such an extent that she was confined to the bed for a long time. More than 20 pieces of bone came out of her leg, and the doctors said amputation was the only remedy to save her life. I refused the operation and put her on S.S.S. and she is now up and active and in as good health as any child. MISS ANNIE GEESLING.
Feb. 11, '89. Columbus, Ga.

Book on Blood Diseases sent free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT Drs. LINN & LOBB

New York Offices 59 Clinton Place (Eighth St.), or 329 North Fifteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa., for the treatment of Blood Poisons, Skin Eruptions, Nervous Complaints, Bright's Disease, Strictures, Impotency and kindred diseases, no matter of how long standing, or from what cause originating. Ten days' medicines furnished by mail. Send for Book on SPECIAL Diseases. FREE.

JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.

5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for $60. Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where others fail. [illegible] $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. [illegible] for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

BEST ON EARTH for Fancy and Household. Words of Praise and Verses to Agents free. Guaranteed to please. J. W. [illegible], [illegible] Dryades St., New Orleans, La.

[illegible]

Bick's Pills. [illegible]

AN HONEST DOCTOR,

finding his patient suffering from that most common of American maladies—Billious Dyspepsia, or, in other words, from Torpid Liver, associated with indigestion, advised him to go to the drug store and get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery the world-famed remedy for such ailments.

Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing and strengthening them and healing their diseases. As an appetizing restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. It is the only medicine of its class, guaranteed to benefit or cure, in all diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

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$500 OFFERED for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness, difficulty of clearing throat, expectoration of offensive matter; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases result in consumption, and end in the grave.

By its mild, soothing, antiseptic, cleansing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Women Sold.

According to the reports from Hodeida, one of the largest ports of Arabia, on the Red Sea, slaves are still smuggled across from Africa in large numbers, and in spite of the activity of the British, French and Italian cruisers. It is charged that the Turkish officers connive at the trade and receive bribe money amounting to $2 a head on the slave importations. In this part of Arabia, slaves from the Zanzibar coast and the Souden were formerly introduced in large numbers, finding employment chiefly in the harems and at domestic service. The blockade has practically cut off these sources of supply, and most of the slaves now imported are Galla and Abyssinian girls, who can be taken to the coast at the narrow part of the Red Sea and shipped across in a night. Most of these girls are destined for the harems, and the more attractive among them sell at the comparatively cheap rate of $120 to $300 apiece.

THE Episcopal bishop of Glasgow, Scotland, inhibited Canon Wilberforce from talking temperance in the churches of that diocese, because he co-operates with the ministers of the Church of Scotland in his work.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON arms. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of best quality wrought steel, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock, they are unrivaled for finish, durability and accuracy. Do not be deceived by cheap malleable cast-iron imitations which are often sold for the genuine article and are not only unreliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents and are guaranteed perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application.
SMITH & WESSON,
Mention this paper. Springfield, Mass.

Road Carts! EVERYTHING ON WHEELS. 10 per cent. cheaper than anybody. Buggies!

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$160 FARMERS SAW MILL. [illegible] Also Hench's Improved Circular Saw Mill With Universal Log Beam Rectilinear Simultaneous Set Works and Double Eccentric Friction Feed. Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C. Write for circulars.

A BIG OFFER!

We will make you a present of a building lot adjoining one of the most promising cities of the West, and pay the taxes on it for two years, if you will do a slight service for us in your town. Send us your name, and we will write you full particulars. Address THE NORTHWEST CO., 69 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

MOTHERS' FRIEND MAKES **CHILD BIRTH** EAS[illegible] IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT. BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Ely's Cream Balm Price 50 Cents, WILL CURE **CATARRH** Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD in HEAD HAY FEVER ELY'S CREAM BALM

SENT FREE! Every reader of this paper, who expects to [illegible] **A WATCH,** send for new Illustrated Catalogue for 18[illegible] which we send Free. J. P. STEVENS & BRO., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.

SOUTHERN DYE HOUS[illegible] All kinds of Silk, Cotton or Woolen Goods handsomely dyed or cleaned. Suits a Specialty. EXPRESS PAID ONE WAY. 24 Walton St., ATLANTA, GA.

Look Here! Orders for the Shannon Lett[illegible] Files and Cabinets, Docum[illegible] Filing Cabinets, Rapid Roll[illegible] Coppiers, the Schlicht Index[illegible] Metal Roller Shelving; ma[illegible] styles of Office Desks, and th[illegible] latest improved Bank and Offi[illegible] Furniture and Devices solicit[illegible] at the Atlanta Agency, by H. FRANKLYN STARKE, Manage[illegible] 26 Peachtree Street, ATLANTA, GA.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere.

WATCHES Catalogue free. Send once. Cheapest place in America to buy. H. M. NORTON, Cobalt, Fla.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. Sold by Druggists.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y. We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mfd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

A. N. U. [illegible]

The Gold Hunters' Adventures in Australia by Wm. H. Thomes. [illegible] ONE EXCITEMENT, HARDSHIP and CONFLICT, ever written. A splendid volume of 564 Pages, and [illegible] Illustrations, [illegible] PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS! [illegible] LAIRD & LEE [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE PRICE 25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TOWER'S SLICKER[illegible]

Rates of Advertising.
[illegible]

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1889. NUMBER 27.

Special Advertising.
[illegible]

2018 1st AVENUE. CAHEEN'S 2020 1st AVENUE.

Comparisons are Odious,

But not so with us. We particularly invite and truly crave for comparison. We are leaders of fashion and the pillar of LOW PRICES. Our untold facilities enable us to sell goods cheaper than other houses can buy them. Our long business experience enables us to buy goods that the people want, and our cash capital enables us to have them at all times.

OKLAHOMA.

GREAT RUSH OF EMIGRANTS INTO INDIAN TERRITORY.

THE PROMISED LAND SETTLED AT LAST—RACE BY LOCOMOTIVE AND HORSE—THE TOWN OF GUTHRIE STARTED—SEVERAL KILLINGS.

Early breakfast were the rule at the hotels and restaurants in Arkansas City, Kan., on Monday, the day that by proclamation of President Harrison, Oklahoma was opened to settlement, and the streets leading down the slope to the depot were thronged with men, all traveling in one direction, but everyone differently equipped; some carried absolutely nothing in their hands, evidently thinking they could go through better for not being handicapped by weights. Very many had blankets, several had satchels, and some men were so loaded down with implements that if they had any idea of taking part in the mighty foot race they would probably abandon it in the course of a few hours. But a marked characteristic of the crowd was the great number of spades and axes carried. Of guns there were quite a number, but the persistent rumors as to disarming every one entering the territory, no doubt led to several being left behind. Several men were knocked down and more or less hurt. The company's arrangement to prevent a general rush to one train was to so arrange matters, that no one could know which train could pass first, and the secret had been admirably kept. The newspaper correspondents had, by prior arrangements, all met and were all waiting for the promised signal to guide them to their car of the first train. It had become generally known among the members of the surging crowds, that the press car would be attached to the first train, and the moment the door was opened, a wild rush was made to it, and it was hard work for the actual correspondents to get aboard. Capt. George Cooper, the celebrated boomer, had been promised the honor of pulling out the first train with engine No. 367, and the lucky man was assisted by Harry F. Livingston, who runs the engine regularly. His fireman was B. T. Rodgers, and the conductor was B. C. Peck. The locomotive was attached to the press car and then rapidly switched on to one of the side trains in waiting. Then the trip south commenced, amid shouting and cheering. There could not have been less than 5,000 men who had failed to secure seats, although a score of flat cars had been fitted up with plank seats, which were crowded with eager boomers. Two men got on the cowcatcher of the locomotive, but had to be removed. On a latter train, however, a man rode the whole journey of eighty-nine miles on the cow-catcher. After the train had got clear of the yard limits, a young fellow made a rush at the press baggage car, and it was thought he was run down, but he had succeeded in swinging himself upon the truck, on which he rode 28 miles, without getting hurt. There were only two ladies on the train. Among the other passengers were 180 members of the Arkansas City Old Soldiers' Colony. These rode to Seward and then tramped six miles to the land they desired, and where they propose to start a Grand Army post and start something in the way of a town. The conductor collected 1,024 tickets on this train. The road runs nearly due south to the state line. Except that there were large numbers of spectators on the lookout, there was no incident of special interest between the time the mighty shout went up at the depot and the arrival at Chilocco, just inside the Indian Territory.

The northern and central portion of the Cherokee strip is one vast prairie, absolutely level and abounding in evidence of fertility. Nearer, there is more timber and the grass is less rich and plentiful, but all the strip is good for farming. The enormous bunches of cattle presented a grand spectacle, but the number of dead animals seemed very large. At one place there must have been at least 200 carcasses lying close together. At Red Fork station, twenty-five miles from the line, a halt had to be called, as the cattle train was blocking the road ahead. In less than five minutes, the second train caught up, and halted but a score of yards behind. It was now after 11, and all hope of reaching the line by noon was abandoned, though so good time was made subsequently that the boomers became more cheerful again. The train on starting passed the long cattle train unloading at the stock yards. In nearly every car there were dead and dying steers. At least one hundred carcasses had been dragged out. Every aperture in the baggage car had to be closed to exclude as much as possible of the unbearable stench. The train had now got well up with the rear guard of the boomers in the wagons. These were making the very best of their chance, and running their horses at a lively gait. The land continued to get more and more rough and hilly, and scrub oak got more general.

At noon precisely there was a loud whistle from the engine, answered by a shout from the train, and they were in Oklahoma at last. Before the train had crossed the line fifty yards, a man sprang off, regardless of the danger. He fell pretty heavily, but was on his feet in a few seconds, collected his baggage, which he had thrown out ahead, and was turning sods before the train was out of sight. For quite a little distance, perhaps half a mile, no other settlement was noted. Horsemen were seen in the distance, and wagons were also pressing on towards the better land further south. On the summit of the ridge, a little to the east, two horsemen were seen racing and urging their steeds to their utmost. Considering that the land passed through was of a quite poor character, far below the average of Oklahoma, this points to the conclusion that there must have been nearly enough boomers within the territory to take up all the best claims before any law-abiding boomers had crossed into it. When the word to advance was given at the north line, the boomers started forward at various rates of speed. All who desired to locate anywhere near the track in the north end of the territory found themselves forestalled. Some turned back in disgust, and others pushed further on into the interior.

The process of securing the lots, as in general adoption, is simple in the extreme. First of all, a stake is driven in the ground with or without a placard placed, for the name of the claimant. Then the new owner paces off the ground he proposes to occupy for a residence or business house. There is at least a charm of variety about the laying out of Guthrie. Some people contented themselves with twenty-five feet front, while others took forty and fifty, but most of the claimants had a fair idea of where the streets ought to be, and left the necessary space for them. After determining the location of the corners of the lots, some prudent claimants took the additional precaution of digging a trench to denote the street line. Others placed stakes or flags at the corners. Others again turned a sod, or dug a hole, the idea being that any work being done on the lot secured it. Altogether, ten trains got in before 8 p. m., and making due allowance for those that went on to Oklahoma City, there must have been at least 6,000 people in Guthrie three hours after the territory was legally open for settlement. It was wonderful the manner in which disputes among the newcomers were settled in this early part of the proceedings. Sometimes half a dozen men would pounce on a lot simultaneously, or nearly so. Each would commence to stake out, but after a little while a general agreement would be come to, every applicant but one would rush off and secure an undisputed lot. The number of soldiers present is large enough to insure order. Capt. Hayes and his company of cavalry, who escorted the settlers to the border, rendered them most valuable service. He induced the Santa Fe road to permit him to lay planks beside and between the tracks of the railroad bridge and get emigrants over. A soldier with a red flag half a mile from the east end of the bridge, prevented any trains from approaching until the bridge was clear. In spite of the precautions, a woman and two children and a number of cattle were drowned at the bridge.

Thieves were busily engaged at work on the trains and many a poor boomer was fleeced of his all. There were no less than fifty professional thieves under surveillance by detectives—among them "Crooked Legged Baker," who did an active business in the "lightning change act" in Pennsylvania in 1885. The mayor of Arkansas City issued a proclamation permitting stores to be kept open Sunday for the convenience of boomers. They were well patronized. A disturbance took place at Purcell, between rival land speculators and their adherents, in which revolvers and Winchesters were fired freely, but without any serious result. A special from Guthrie says, that three men who took claims were foully murdered by claim jumpers. The name of their assailants and the victims could not be learned. A vigilance committee is scouring the country in search of the miscreants, who, it is said, will be lynched at once, if caught.

VERY LATEST.

Guthrie City continues to grow rapidly. Tuesday night there were over 700 tents pitched, and thousands of people walked about all night, while others took what rest they could on the ground and around the depot. Before Guthrie had been invaded for an hour, the new population found itself confronted with a grave though unforeseen difficulty in the shape of a veritable water famine. The trains were mobbed as they pulled up, and every drop of drinking water consumed. Then there was a rush to the railroad water tank. Then some enterprising individuals filled buckets at the creek and peddled water among the crowd at five cents a glass. This water was clearer than from the tank, but it was very unpleasant. Two of the new banks secured locations, but one of them had to go half a mile behind the land office before he could find a vacant lot. The Guthrie House (hotel) opened business with thirteen tents, and managed to provide very fair accommodations for a limited number. Twenty-eight land lawyers had their shingles out in quick time and did considerable business in the way of advising town lot seekers. While a crowd was waiting at the depot the word was passed around that there was "spiked cider" in town. There was a rush to a tent from which a man was serving out very weak whiskey and water slightly sweetened, and which he described as apple cider. The soldiers did not interfere, except to give the enterprising joint a liberal patronage. As night came on a military guard was placed around the land office. A man who killed S. T. Cornis, of Missouri, on the other side of Cottonwood creek was caught by a posse of thirty men from Guthrie, twelve miles north of the city. He refused to surrender, and he was killed at a volley. Reference to the books shows his name to be C. V. Land. Five hundred men in Arkansas City have pledged themselves to go over to the Cherokee strip and stake claims, and let the consequences be what they may. The fertility of this strip, so useless to the Indians, has been remarked upon heretofore. There seems nothing unreasonable in obtaining it at once, and to do so will avert a great trouble that now seems inevitable. The number of boomers and others who have selected Oklahoma City for a location is not so large as at Guthrie, but a very substantial start has been made toward establishing a really solid city. Over 3,000 persons have made arrangements for the immediate erection of business and residence houses, and are now at work on them. Martin Colbart, a wealthy half-breed Chickasaw Indian, who deals largely in cattle, was killed on the eastern boundary of the newly opened territory by a man named Nolan, from Purcell. Conductor Grady has a claim near Oklahoma City. While his train was running twenty miles an hour, he leaped from his caboose and struck his claim. His brakeman ran the train into the yards at Arkansas City, and the last heard of Grady was, he was still on his claim awaiting the arrival of his train. Brakeman Charlie Danvers jumped from his train, swam the Cottonwood river, and took a claim. A sixty-room hotel will be shipped from Kansas City and ready for business at Guthrie.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Cherokee strip, Indian Territory which is now in the process of being gobbled, comprises nearly 8,000,000 acres, being thus nearly four times as large as Oklahoma, and it far transcends the latter in beauty and fertility. Excitement in Arkansas City, Kan., over the prospective full seizure of the strip is intense. Crowds of fugitives from the famine, thirst, frost and heat of Guthrie are swelling as each train on the railroad comes in. Fierce resentment is breathed against the government for the outrageously unfair manner in which the country was thrown open. The federal machinery, from the President down to the last deputy, is passionately denounced.

Gen. Boulanger and party arrived at Dover, England, on Wednesday. A large number of the friends of the general gathered on the pier and received him with cheers. The passage from Ostend was a rough one, and the general suffered from sea-sickness. The police commissary from Calais watched the party on behalf of the French government. The crowd outside the station numbered 2,000 persons. They groaned and hissed the general, as well as hooted and cheered him. In an interview, Boulanger expressed himself as grateful for English hospitality. He said he would do nothing that might tend to embarrass England's relations with France.

DEFEATED.

One hundred and fifty-eight cities and towns outside of Boston give the following vote on the prohibition constitutional amendment: Yes, 48,354; no, 55,398. The vote of Boston is: Yes, 11,060; no, 31,075. The amendment is defeated by from 35,000 to 40,000 majority. The Mass., amendment was "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as beverages, are prohibited. The General Court shall enact suitable legislation to enforce the provisions of this article."

ALL RIGHT!

A dispatch from Victoria announces, that the sealing schooners going from that port into Behring Sea this season "will be armed, and will not tamely submit as heretofore to piratical American cutters."

SOUTHERN BRIEFS.

ITEMS OF GREAT INTEREST TO INTELLIGENT PEOPLE.

NEW ENTERPRISES—RAILROAD PERILS—HEAVY RAINS—GOOD CROPS ASSURED—WHAT THE TELEGRAPH REPORTS—GENERAL NOTES.

ALABAMA.

A boiler explosion at the Bessemer Rolling Mills, on Tuesday, killed Dave Ballser and a man named Davis.

The Lady Ensley furnace was blown in at Sheffield. The fire was "touched off" at 11.30 a. m., and at 5 p. m. everything was progressing satisfactorily. Much has been expected from this furnace, and the people of Sheffield are much elated at the "blow in." Col. Ensley, the owner, says that he will show Birmingham iron makers a revelation in cheap iron manufacturing from his Lady Ensley furnace, and it is for this reason people in the Sheffield district hail the lighting of the Lady Ensley fires with joy.

GEORGIA.

The *Enquirer-Sun* newspaper of Columbus, is in the hands of the sheriff.

H. D. Stanley, proprietor of the Commercial hotel, at Athens, died very suddenly, Wednesday, of heart disease. He was a veteran soldier.

A rain storm, accompanied by a 52 mile an hour wind, struck Atlanta on Wednesday and did considerable damage. The Iva street Mission church was blown down.

William P. Leach and Harry Howell, two firemen of Atlanta, were crushed to death on Wednesday, by the falling of the walls of Capt. Jackson's building which was burned on Sunday. The men were in charge of a line of hose, playing on the smouldering ruins, when a sudden storm came up and blew down the walls on them.

Nine companies of the 4th U. S. Artillery will take post at Atlanta in a few days, and as many young Southern men are among its officers, the society belles are in a flutter of excitement. Property in the vicinity of the new barracks has jumped up amazingly in value. Post "Hancock" is said to be the finest barracks of any in the country.

The fiend that attempted to burn the Altamaha hotel at Jesup a couple of weeks ago, accomplished his purpose Wednesday morning about 2 o'clock. It appears that the party or parties first used coal oil, in the first instance, and then applied the torch under the building, and, in consequence, was not discovered until too late to arrest the flames.

The finding of a big pit in an unfrequented part of Peter's Park in Atlanta on Tuesday, led to an investigation by the police. The fact was developed, that a hidden box bound with iron bands and containing valuables, had been buried there by burglars several years ago. The thieves served out their imprisonment, came back, dug up the box and escaped with it.

An effort has been made by the alliance men to induce the cotton factories in Columbus to put in machinery for the manufacture of cotton bagging. Most of them express the fear, however, that the farmers will not stand together, and as yet it is not settled that any of them will make the venture. The West Point mills, it is said, have already agreed to manufacture the bagging of cotton.

DELAWARE.

While crossing the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad at Newport, Wednesday, John Wade, aged sixty-two years, his wife, Matilda, aged fifty-nine years, and James M. Linderman, aged thirteen years, were all killed by being struck by an express train.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Fifty thousand dollars was subscribed in Raleigh for the building of a cotton factory.

In Gaston county, at a cotton mill, a row occurred between six young men. Robert Pinckney and Samuel Evans were badly cut in the melee.

The funeral of Mrs. Theodore B. Lyman, wife of the Protestant Episcopal bishop were held at Raleigh on Monday. Her body was taken to Baltimore, Md., for burial.

At Newberne, while children's Easter services were in progress, a pistol shot was heard by the congregation, and a negro boy, named Harris, was seen to fall into the gutter. He was stone dead, the bullet having passed through the brain. It was found that he had been assassinated by another negro lad named Lemuel Hatch.

William K. Vanderbilt, worth $50,000,000, will build near Asheville the most magnificent private residence in the South. Some months ago he began the purchase of property near Asheville, and now owns 4,000 acres, on which he will shortly erect a mansion. The cost of the estate when completed will be over $1,000,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Council of Administration of the Department of Georgia, G. A. R., has authorized the formation of a post of white soldiers of Charleston. There is already a post of colored men in Beaufort which is attached to the Department of Virginia. The post just formed in Charleston, is composed of some of the best men of the city.

F. W. Macusser, a Northern man who settled in Charleston after the War, but who has always voted with the whites in the state elections, says he saw President Harrison in Washington, and that the removals and appointments will commence on the 1st of May. The President, he says, intends to ignore the old party leaders and appoint young Democrats and Republicans to office in the state.

MISSOURI.

The New York and Philadelphia syndicate which stole into St. Louis about three weeks ago and paid $3,500,000 for the Laclede gas works, has captured the other gas company at the nominal cost of $5,500,000, making the total investment in St. Louis of $9,000,000 in less than a week. The Standard Oil people compose the syndicate.

TENNESSEE.

The rate committee of the Southern Passenger Agents' Association, at its recent meeting, resolved that "party rates," both state and interstate, be discontinued. This means that after April 24th, parties of ten or more are not to be allowed the reduced rates usually granted to such parties.

TEXAS.

The movement inaugurated by the Austin *Statesman*, in aid of the Austin Confederate Home, is rapidly taking shape. It is universally commended by all classes of citizens.

VIRGINIA.

In the presence of a select company of about 80 representative business men of New York, and a respectable sprinkling of naval officers and newspaper men of Washington, the new dry dock of the Chesapeake Dry Dock and Construction Co., was formally opened at Newport News Thursday, when the monitor Puritan was docked. The dock is the largest by far in the United States.

At Grigby's precinct, in Castlewood district, while an election on the liquor license question was progressing quietly, on Wednesday, a difficulty occurred between Wm. Porter and Swin Howell. Porter walked up to Howell, a revolver in hand, saying: "I'm going to shoot you," and fired one or two shots, wounding Howell mortally. Howell killed Porter in one shot. Several were killed and wounded in the fight that followed.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADVISERS.

NOTES.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British minister, has arrived in Washington.

The resignation of Nicholas M. Bell, superintendent of foreign mails in the post-office department, has been accepted by the post master general.

The President has appointed the following commission to negotiate with the Sioux Indians in Dakota: Gen. Geo. Crook, U. S. A., Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio, and Hon. William Warner, (commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.), of Kansas City, Mo.

Paul Van der Voort, of Nebraska, has been appointed superintendent of mails at Omaha, Neb. Henry A. Thomas, of Massachusetts, has been appointed superintendent of mails at Boston, Mass., vice Peter J. Hughes, resigned. Thomas has had fifteen years' experience in the mail service.

Rear Admiral Kimberly has forwarded to the navy department a report from Chief Engineer Kirstedt, stating that the engine of the Nipsic has been tried and worked well. The propeller is considerably bent, and its effective area much reduced. The report says that the ship can be moved by steam if required.

The United States Supreme Court, in an opinion rendered by Justice Bradley, holds that the law of limited liability of steamship companies applies to cases of loss of life and injury to person as well as to cases of loss or injury to merchandise or goods. The case in which this opinion was delivered was that of John H. Butler, Nathaniel Beach et al, appellants, vs. the Boston and Savannah Steamship Co., growing out of the loss of the steamship City of Columbia, near Martha's Vineyard in 1884. The decision of the Circuit Court of Massachusetts in favor of the steamship company was affirmed.

OVER THE GLOBE.

CONDENSATION OF CURIOUS AND EXCITING EVENTS.

FRANCE'S PERIL—STRIKES—THE WESTERN BOOM—DEATHS OF EMINENT MEN—ACCIDENTS, FIRES AND SUICIDES.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Cairo on Tuesday.

Lord Brownlow will succeed Lord Londonderry as viceroy of Ireland.

The Duke of Edinburgh is prostrate from fever, and is returning to England on board the Alexandria.

The thirteenth day of the Minneapolis, Minn., car strike, began with the desertion of twenty old men.

At St. Paul, Minnesota, on account of the strike, four policemen are required on each car to keep it running.

The Czar has ordered Baron Moherenheim, Russian ambassador at Paris, to return home during the Paris Exhibition.

The municipal government of the City of Mexico will remove from the streets telegraph, telephone and electric light poles.

Father Agostiano, the famous preacher of Rome, at the conclusion of his sermon Sunday, caused a sensation by invoking the divine blessing upon King Humbert and the Italian army.

King Christian, of Denmark, has intimated that he will confer a decoration upon Capt. Murrell, of the steamship Missouri, in recognition of his services in rescuing the Denmark's passengers.

The Quebec House of Commons read the third time and passed Prof. Weldon's bill providing for the extradition of criminals not covered by extraditions. The retroactive clause was stricken out.

Postmaster Henry G. Pearson, of New York, died on Sunday. Mr. Pearson's death was from hemorrhage, caused by cancer of the stomach. He was forty-five years of age. His death occurred on the thirteenth anniversary of his wedding.

The Spanish Catholic Congress meets in Madrid. Cardinal Cenavides will preside and 1,600 clergymen and laymen will be in attendance. The object of the Congress is to pronounce in favor of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, and the extension of the influence of the church in the schools.

There was serious rioting in Vienna, Austria, arising out of the strike of the tram car drivers. The workmen in sympathy with the strikers blocked the streets and overcame the police. A force of cavalry had to be called out to quell the disorder. Many persons were injured and a large number arrested. The socialists side with the strikers.

The French ambassador at Brussels informed Prince De Chimay, Belgium minister of foreign affairs, that the meeting of the Boulanger committee in Brussels impressed the Paris government unfavorably. The cabinet thereupon sent an official to the hotel at which Boulanger is stopping to warn the general that he must leave Belgium of his own accord, or the government would expel him.

The steamship Missouri, with 365 of the people from the wrecked steamer Danmark, arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday. All were well on board with the exception of three persons, who are ill but doing well. All of the Danmark's passengers look hearty and bright, and show no signs of the hardships which they must have necessarily endured. Nearly all the immigrants are bound for western points, and they will be forwarded direct for their destination.

YELLOW FEVER.

Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the Marine hospital service at Washington, D. C., was informed on Tuesday by the president of the board of health of Sanford, Fla., that a case of yellow fever existed in that city. Dr. Hamilton says that every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and no danger is apprehended.....Health Commissioner Stewart of Baltimore, Md., received a dispatch from Surgeon General Hamilton, of the marine hospital, notifying him that at Santos and Rio, two ports from which the coffee importers of Baltimore receive almost all of their coffee, the yellow fever is raging with greater violence than ever before. The doctors at Rio have become so much alarmed at the prospective loss of the commerce of the country that they now call the disease a "access pernicious," hoping that the new name will allay the fears of proposed tourists.

WENT DOWN.

The British bark "Wandering Minstrel," which sailed from Honolulu December 10, 1887, has been heard from. She was wrecked at the Midway Islands February 1, 1888. The crew [illegible]

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Pay as you go.

Hold integrity sacred.

An evil eye can see no good.

Never fool in business matters.

Observe good manners, endure trials patiently.

Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes until you can pay for new ones.

It is not the ability to be idle, but the ability to work, that constitutes happiness.

Cheerfulness is an excellent wearing quality. It has been called the bright weather of the heart.

The man or woman with agreeable manners will make headway in the face of the worst difficulties.

Four things come not back—the spoken word, the spent arrow, the past life, the neglected opportunity.

Prudence is that virtue by which we discern what is proper to be done under the various circumstances of time and place.

It is not always safe to judge from appearances, but it is pretty safe to judge from disappearances, at least in the case of defaulters.

Tea From Ship to Kettle.

A sling raised and lowered by a donkey engine had just deposited on a New York dock several chests of tea, with such barbaric inscriptions as Tong Mow and Gold Elephant, when the idea occurred to a *Mail and Express* reporter to trace the intricate way of its contents to the tea urn. And it was Vesey street it came to from the gloom of the great east side storehouses.

Tea mixing is done both over the counter or out of sight, the latter when a special brand of mixed tea is put upon the market to sell on its name. The mixing machine, into which five or six different kinds of tea will often be poured, consists of a number of semi-cylinders about a center bar, which, as it revolves, pours the contents of one cylinder into another, eventually letting the mixture fall into a drawer at the bottom. Mixing over the counter is a very simple operation, that of weighing out and shaking together in the proportion of two of black to one of green. As there are four primary varieties of green tea and two or three of black, and as each of these is subdivided into innumerable grades and flavors, the mixtures are likewise innumerable.

"It is a fallacy," said a Vesey street merchant who had just displayed his mixing machine, "to imagine, as some people do, that a good tea can be mixed with even so small a quantity of an inferior grade without the poorer distinctly showing itself in the flavor of the mixture. The reputable houses," he said, "do not attempt such a thing. Even grades are mixed together."

Sweet Cassava.

A plant destined to be in general cultivation in Louisiana in the future is the sweet cassava, a native of South America, already largely grown in Florida. The plant is a bush five or six feet in height and forming, with the leaf stems projecting from the stalk, a circular mass about two feet in diameter. The edible portion of cassava is the roots. The roots are cleaned and grated, when required for table use, and thus prepared are adapted to be made into custards, puddings and other dishes much in the way as tapioca, which is the manufactured product of another species of cassava. The roots are an excellent food for horses, cows and hogs, and for this reason are likely to be largely raised as the cassava plant becomes better known. The plant is grown from the stalks like sugar-cane and experiment has [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., MAY 2, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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One copy four " - - - -	50

Yellow fever is again in Florida; one case reported at Sanford in that State about a week ago resulted fatally.

The Hawes trial has been going on at Birmingham for more than a week. The evidence has thus far been very damaging to Hawes.

A fight for possession of a claim occurred in Oklahoma between two Texans and two Kansans. One Kansas man was killed and the other wounded, which means the Texans have the claim. In Oklahoma rows that are to be, money can be bet on Texans as winners.

The astonishing news comes from the east that Col. Fred Grant bites off the end of a cigar, lights it, and inserts it between his teeth in exactly the same manner that his distinguished father used to perform the same feats. This must have been the reason why the president made him minister to Austria.

Mr. J. M. Scott, in his correspondence for the Dispatch gives Sheriff Hayes the following complimentary mention:

Sheriff Lee Hayes came into town yesterday, having in charge Bud Allen and Jim Smith charged with grand larceny, and lodged them in the county jail. One of them, by the way, is the man who so stubbornly defied Mr. Hayes' predecessor, and eluded arrest. Mr. Hayes has, on many former occasons displayed his propensity as officer of the law whenever he goes for the guilty beings. He is a good sheriff, and the right man in the right place.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, although a South hater "from away back," had some very pretty things to say about Southerners in a recent speech.

We give here an extract from his speech. He said:

I know too, when I say these things, that I am saying them to my countrymen, I am saying them of men with as gallent, noble and and honorable traits (where the race prejudic does not get possession of their souls,) as ever existed on the face of the earth. They have some qualities which I cannot even presume in an equal degree to claim for the people among whom I myself dwell. They have an aptness for command which makes the Southern gentleman, wherever he goes, not only a peer but a prince. They have a love for home. They have the best of them most of them, inherited from the great race from which they came the sense of duty and the instinct of honor as no other people on the face of the earth. They are lovers of home. They have not the mean traits that grow up somewhere in places where money-making is the chief end of life. They have, above all, and giving value to all, that supreme and superb constancy which without yielding to the temptation of wealth, without getting tired and without getting diverted, can pursue a great public object in and out year after year and generation after generation.

A few years ago the South bought of others all its hardware and agriculural implements. Now it realizes its wealth of coal and iron, and in three years has started 79 iron furnaces. 52 implement factories, and about 300 machine shops and foundries. Twenty thousand miles of railroad have been built in the southern states since 1880, and more than $700,000,000 expended in building new roads and improving old ones. There are now in those states more than 300 cotton mills using 1,800,000 spindles, against 180 mills and 700,000 spindles in 1880. The value of cotton goods made there in 1888 was nearly $50,000,000 as against $21,000,000 in 1880. The value of the agricultural products of the south in 1888 was $800,000,000, against $579,000,000 in 1880. In 1880 the amount of grain raised in that section was 430,000,000 bushels, and in 1888 it was 626,000,000 bushels. More than a score of car, and locomotive works in the south are now supplying rolling stock for the 20,000 miles of railroad built since 1880; 300 canning factories have been opened in three years to use up southern fruit; and glass, brick, furniture, vehicles and a host of other articles are now being made at home out of the south's own raw materials. This is solid prosperity. This is substantial progress. This is raising the south from the dependent condition of a purely agricultural section to the independent manhood of symmetrically devoted people. It carries out the American system of supplying home demands with home products and insures for home products a prefitable home demand.—Economist.

The National Alliance.

The president of the National Farmers' Alliance and Co-Operative Union, Mr. C. W. Macune, has issued a call for a meeting of that body to assemble in Birmingham on the 15th day of May, for the purpose of deciding upon the necessity of all the States co-operating in the conflict with the jute bagging trust; the ability of the order in each State to assist in the conflict; to ascertain whether in the adoption of a substitute, a sufficient supply can be secured for all sections, and if not of one substitute to determine how many substitutes will be necessary, and what quantity of each, and to adopt measures for the guidance of the brotherhood throughout the season and select appropriate committees to carry out their plans.

The meeting is to be composed of each State business agent; each State exchange, one delegate; each state executive committee, one delegate; each president of State Alliance to appoint one delegate, and is to be one of the ablest and most important gatherings of farmers ever held in the country. It means war to the knife on the bagging combine.

It Looks Like Business.

The following letter relating to the extension of the Alabama Midland Railroad from Montgomery to Tuskaloosa, will be self-explanatory:

BAINBRIDGE, GA., April 8.

W. C. Jemison, Tuskaloosa, Ala.,

Dear Sir:—I received your valuable telegram by mail from Montgomery, and one by wire sent by you to Captain Joseph, and replied to you touching the subject matter therein referred to.

It is our fixed purpose to begin the construction of the Northern Division at or near Maplesville, on the E. T. V. & Ga. road, working back to Montgomery and northwest to Tuskaloosa. This action is mainly due to the fact that the building of the bridge at Montgomery will necessarily delay us some months, and it is for the double purpose of expediting the work and satisfying our friends at Tuskaloosa, and other points beyond Montgomery. As well as I can now recall the terms of my proposition, it was to place in the field our engineering forces within two weeks after we received formal notice that Tuskaloosa would meet us in our proposition, and within three and a half months from that time beginning active construction, as by that time our forces on the Midland road will, in all probability, be through with their work.

I will now report that since my visit to your city, when I had the disappointment and misfortune to find you absent, our principal engineer, Capt. T. H. Walker, has made a careful examination of the whole country, spent one day in your city, and is now surveying the Alabama river to furnish me data which the Government requires of us before approving our bridge plans at that point.

This will consume about one week, when he will begin the relocation of the first 50 miles, and the survey and location of the next 60 miles which I trust will bring forcibly to your mind that we are prepared to cary out in good faith and at once the proposition made you, and which we confidently expect your people to accept.

I shall be pleased to hear from you at this point.

Yours Very Truly,
J. W. WOOLFOLK,
Pres't. M. T. & M. Ry. Co.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

AUBURN, April 27.—Rain fell on two days of the week and was well distributed. The large number of bright warm days affected the crops favorably.

Much of the cotton has been planted since the last bulletin and there is some complaint that the seed is not coming up well, and replanting is deemed necessary in portions of state. Corn and oats are doing well, and the last rain has added renewed vigor to all vegetation. The fruit is still in excellent condition, and one observer says it is better than we have had for years. Wheat, clover and grasses are very luxuriant. Farmers all over the state are in good spirits.

Mr. Wm. M. Garrett of Mount Willing furnishes the following interesting item: "A most remarkable hail storm passed over this community on the 23rd at 4 o'clock p. m., doing great damage to gardens, fruits and stripping the limbs from the forest trees. In some localities the hail drifted twelve or fifteen inches deep, remaining on the ground until late the next day.

P. H. MELL, Director.

District Meeting.

ED. VIEW:—Please publish the following program of our district meeting in the next issue of the VIEW:

The annual meeting of the 3d district of the Unity Association, will convene with Providence Church on Friday before the 5th Sabbath in June, 1889:

PROGRAM:

Friday morning 10 o'clock. Devotional exercises conducted by Eld. Isaac Bice or the church's pastor.

At 11 o'clock, Organization.

2 o'clock p. m. "What kind of men ought Churches Select for Deacons, and what is the special work of Deacons"; opened by Eld. J. L. Long, and Oliver Mullins.

7 p. m. "What is the Scriptural Posture of Public Prayer," by elder J. R. Caldwell and W. L. Sampey.

Saturday, 9:30 a. m., "Ought all Church Members Contribute to the Support of their Pastors, and to What Extent Ought Pastors to be Supported"; by H. W. Caffey and W. H. Lawrence.

1:30 p. m. "What is Gospel Discipline," J. W. Wright, D. D., and Elder Hardy Jones.

7:30 p. m. "In what way do the Scriptures Teach that Contributions Shall be Gathered for the Support and Spread of the Gospel and for Charitable Objects." Elds. Jefferson Falkner and J. A. Mullins.

Sunday 9:30 a. m. "Of What Use is the Sunday School, and if of Any Use Who Ought to Attend it," by Brethren J. E. White and P. C. Dennis.

Eleven o'clock a. m. "Is Missions a New Testament Doctrine? If so who are Exempt from Contributing?" by Eld. A. E. Burns.

The church invites everybody to attend. Especially the ministry, and particularly the brethren whose names are on the program. COMMITTEE.

How Yellow Fever Was Inducted Into Decatur.

A desperate refugee.

A resolute, fearless quarantine officer.

A dash through a car window.

So the story of the induction of yellow fever into Decatur runs, if truthfully told.

In the early September, 1888, a man named Livingston refugeed from Jacksonville and came eastward. He stopped a day or so in Atlanta and then started for Birmingham. Before getting into the Magic City he was stopped by a quarantine officer, and not answering questions exactly straight was put off and not allowed to enter town. Subsequent events entitle Birmingham's quarantine inspector to a gold medal.

Livingston failing to obtain entrance into Birmingham obtained a buggy and drove around the city to a point on the railroad, There he purchased a ticket for Decatur. Arriving at Decatur a quarantine inspector locked the door in the rear and examined passengers as they came out the front door. Livingston having learned something from his former experiences with quarantine sat in his seat. Picking his time when the passengers were massed around the inspector at the door Livingston swung himself out of a rear window and quickly disappeared in the crowd on the street. He got in with Spencer and spent two or three nights with him. In a week Spencer was down with fever; in ten days Decatur was in the midst of a terrible epidemic.

AN ACT

To amend section 1428 of the Code.

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section 1428 of the Code of Alabama, be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 1428. —The overseers of public roads are authorized and empowered, and in precincts where there is no constable or sheriff shall be required to serve all process that may be issued from the magistrate court in the election precinct, against defaulters to work on such overseer's road and such overseer shall receive the fees for such service as are allowed by law to constables for the same but such overseer must only serve such process where there is no constable in the precinct in which such process is issued by the justice of the peace.

Approved, February 28 1889.

Official:

C. C. LANGDON,
Secretary of State.

Where are you going my pretty maid?
I'm going to the dry goods store she said.
May I go with you, my pretty maid?
You may if yu'll wait out side she said
How long shall I wait for you my pretty maid?
Until I look over the samples, she said
And how many samples, my pretty maid?
Some of calico, some of silk, some of pique, some of linen, some of lawn, some of velvet,—ribbons, trimmings, buttons, gloves, laces, embroideries——
I cannot go with you, he gloomily said.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents, we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitaliser, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by A. E. Rivings, Clanton.

Southern Pacific Tea Company.

Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Coffees, Teas and Spices.

Fresh Roasted Coffee Daily. Also Coffee Roasted to order. Manufacturers of CAMPBELL'S BAKING POWDER.

Second Avenue, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Streets.

Birmingham, Alabama.

INDURATED FIBRE WARE.

ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!

HAS NO HOOPS!

NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!

NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!

HAS APPEARANCE OF POLISHED MAHOGANY.

PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS; SPITTOONS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.

LARGE VARIETY OF GOODS.

CORDLEY & HAYES, New York, Sole Agents.

Factories: Portland, Me., Peterboro, N. H., Watertown, Mass., Oswego, N. Y., Lockport, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, Winona, Minn.

FOR SALE BY ALL HOUSE-FURNISHING, HARDWARE, GROCERY AND CROCKERY DEALERS.

FULL PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

Apr25-6

What a Barrel Holds.

A barrel of whisky contains a good deal more than any other barrel the same size; for in addition to its regulation forty-two gallons, it also contains.

A barrel of headaches, of heart aches, of woes.

A barrel of curses, a barrel of blows.

A barrel of tears, from a world-weary wife.

A barrel of sorrow, a barrel of strife.

A barrel of all-unavailing regret.

A barrel of cares, and a barrel of debt—full measure.

A barrel of hunger, poison, of pain.

A barrel of hope forever blasted and vain.

A barrel of falsehoods, a barrel of cries.

That fall from the maniac's lips as he dies.

A barrel of poverty, ruin and blight.

A barrel of terrors that grow in a night.

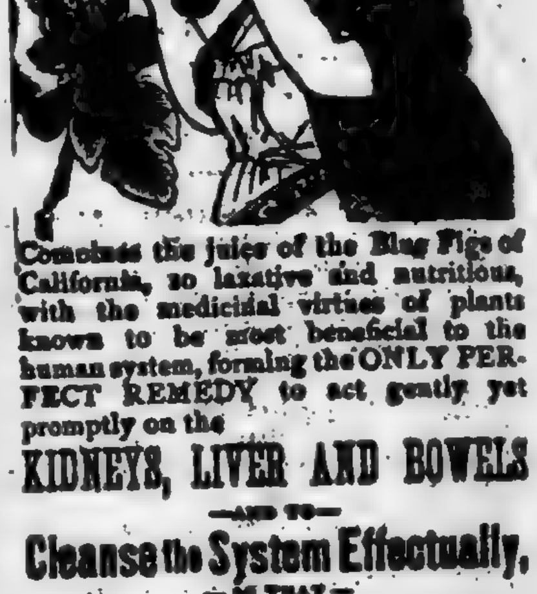
A barrel of crimes, and a barrel of groans.

A barrel of an orphan's most pitiful moans.

A barrel of serpents, that hiss as they pass.

From the head on the liquor that glows in the glass.

SYRUP of FIGS



Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

—AND TO—

Cleanse the System Effectually,

—SO THAT—

PURE BLOOD,

REFRESHING SLEEP,

HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

jul19 y

Chancery Sale.

State of Alabama, Chilton County, Adam Schuessler, Admin'r, &c., vs. James A. Dudley, et al. In Chancery at Clanton, Ala.

By virtue of the confirmation in the Supreme Court of a decree rendered by the Chancellor in vacation, on the 23d day of January, 1888, for the 7th District, Northeastern Chancery Division of Alabama, in the above entitled cause, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., on Monday, the 27th day of May, 1889, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described real estate situated in Clanton, Chilton county, Ala., to-wit: Lots one, three, seven, nine, ten, eleven, thirteen, fifteen and sixteen in Block Five, Lying on the east side of the South and North Alabama Railroad.

W. E. STEWART, Register.

April 24th, 1889.

Chancery Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

M. K. WELCH vs. S. E. WELCH. In Chancery at Clanton, Ala.

By virtue of a decree rendered by the Chancery Court sitting for Chilton county, I, as Register of said Court, will sell at public outcry, on Monday, the 6th day of May, 1889, at the courthouse door in Clanton, between the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate to-wit: The n w ¼ of the n e ¼ of sec 2, township 21, range 14 east.

Terms of sale—one half cash, the remainder payable on the 30th day of November, 1889, to be secured by note with two solvent sureties.

W. E. STEWART, Register.

Clanton, Ala., March 25, 1889.

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

DR. TAYLOR'S SURE CHILL CURE

WARRANTED

PURELY VEGETABLE.

A SURE & SAFE CURE FOR

CHILLS AND FEVER

BILIOUS and INTERMITTENT FEVER

ALL MALARIAL DISORDERS,

AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE

STOMACH & BOWELS.

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ALL

Liver & Kidney Complaints

Price 50 cts. a Bottle. Trial Bottles 25 cts.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Prepared Only by

RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO.,

303 S. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Call for a Copy of Book "OUR FAMILY TROUBLES," to be had at all stores, or sent for two cent stamp.

tapr26

NOTICE NO. 8678.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 21, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on May 4, 1889, viz: Lollie Fuller, widow of Jacob Cooper, Homestead entry 15145 for the n w ¼ of section 15 township 20 north range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Cato Price, Albert Price, Madison Tyas, James Cooper, all of Verbena, Ala.

Mar28 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8686.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
March 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court Clanton, Ala., on May 4th, 1889, viz: Thomas J. Smith, homestead 13105 for the n w ¼ of s e ¼ and n e ¼ of s w ¼ sec 10 township 22 north range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Clecker, George Jones, Sr., George Jones, Jr., W. M. Gore, all of Clanton, Ala.

mar28* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 5624.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 1, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 27th, 1889, viz: William P. Headley, Homestead entry No. 10862 for the s e ¼ of sec 24, township 21 north of range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Madison Popwell, Ezekiel Cooper, Lee Hays, Aram C. Mims, all of Kincheon, Ala.

mar21* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

$100,000 TO LEND AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.—We are prepared to loan money cheap on improved lands in Chilton county. We can secure loans on land, the title to which is vested in married women, without trouble or delay. BRING YOUR LAND DEEDS. Address

E. V. JONES, OR
A. D. BENTLEY,
Rockford, Ala.

January 28, 1889—(3m)

The Great Newspaper of the South.

The AGE-HERALD, in addition to covering the field most thoroughly with their bright and newsy daily, is getting out the Great Weekly of the South. It is a mammoth 12-page paper at only $1 a year, with a ticket for every subscriber to the largest gift distribution of over $8,000 in valuable and useful articles ever offered by a newspaper. It is a paper for the farm and fireside. Its Agricultural Department is full of practical information for the farmer, while its Household Department renders it a treasure to every housewife in the land. A special feature is also made of a department for Our Little Folks.

We will furnish the WEEKLY AGE-HERALD and our paper one year for $2 and give each subscriber a ticket to the gift distribution.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chem Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

THOMAS FOSHEE,

(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,

feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

SAM. H. HARRIS,

—DEALER IN—

WALL PAPER,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Mouldings

AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Send for prices and samples of Wall Paper and Paints.

312 North 20th Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Competent Workmen sent to any part of the State.

[ma17-y]

BLOOM,

The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala

—HAS OPENED—

THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,

With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dy done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

H. M. MANCHA,

—DEALER IN—

Wall Paper, Window

SHADES, MOULDINGS,

—AND—

PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER.

204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY.

☞ Will send samples on application. ☜

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble

— Manufacturer of all kinds of —

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WOR

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, - - Alabam

nov29-tf

JOHN P. LEEPER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

—AND—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d Str

Birmingham, Ala.

12 20 6

OTTO STOELKER,

THE JEWELER.

☞ REMOVED TO NO. 22 DEXTER AVENUE. ☜

New Goods! • Large Sto

Finest Display of Fine Diamonds in Alabama. Rich Jewelry. Fine G Silver Watches. Wedding and Holiday Goods in Great Variety.

OTTO STOELKER,

nov15 THE JEWELER, 22 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOM

GO TO BLANK BROS, LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAY 2, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COUNTY CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. —Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:45 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:00 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:17 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:20 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:52 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

The Harmony club will have their picnic to-morrow at Corderie's mill pond.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Phillips have returned to Clanton to reside. We are glad to welcome them back.

Miss Anna Reddish has been appointed postmistress at Verbena, vice Mr. A. L. Haralson, removed.

Our good friend, Mr. S. J. Manning, of Jemison, was in Clanton Saturday. He is the "Jolly Sam" of his town.

The county Teachers Institute was very well attended, every portion of the county being represented.

It seems that Hon. Oscar R. Hundley, of Huntsville, Ala., has really gone over to the Republicans. The Huntsville Democratic papers have "thrown him up".

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or billious. For sale in 50 cent. and one dollar bottles by all leading druggists. jul20

The "blind tiger" seems to be flourishing. It seems that some evil must accompany every good, and the "tiger" is generally at the heels of prohibition. The next grand jury will have some important work to take in hand.

Mrs. T. G. Holt has recovered sufficiently to be up. Mr. Holt is still very unwell and has been so feeble as to cause some anxiety on the part of his many warm friends. He is a sufferer from muscular rheumatism. We hope to see him well and about again soon, with his pleasant smile and cheerful word.

It is rumored that a white cap representative will visit this locality and organize a local guild. The white caps seem to be coming south with a rush. Their object seems to be to perform what ever work the juries leave undone. Evidently they are not afaid of Herculean tasks.

During the assembling of the teachers last week, it was our pleasure to make the acquaintance of Prof. Dewberry, of Montgomery, a principal of the Montgomery city schools, and editor of the Alabama Teacher's Journal; a publication for which every teacher should subscribe.

While the Teachers were assembled in our city it was the pleasure of the VIEW man to have under his "vine and fig-tree," Capt. J. A. Harwood, of Stanton Academy, and Prof. J. L. Ruffin, Jr., of Jemison High School. We feel proud to have such intelligent and polished gentlemen in the list of our county's teachers.

Spring Goods.

New dress goods now on sale at low prices for cash. Shoes for spring trade now in. Groceries all the year, the present is no exception. Everything guaranteed as represented. Fair dealing at fair prices is my plan for holding trade, and my sales will prove that the people are treated well. Give me a call.

Respectfully
W. L. SAMPEY.

Detailed Proceedings of the Chilton County Teachers' Institute.

The Chilton County Institute met in the academy at Clanton at 10 o'clock a. m., April 26. The exercises of the day were opened by prayer by Prof. J. L. Ruffin, of Jemison, after which Hon. W. A. Collier, of Clanton, delivered an address of welcome to the teachers in behalf of the citizens of Clanton. He assured the teachers of their hearty welcome, and very eloquently referred to the public schools as the moulders of future destinies, and of the great men who had come from the old field school and of the parental responsibilities of teachers.

County Superintendent R. E. R. Hicks followed, making some timely remarks upon the progress of education in the county.

Prof. J. L. Ruffin, Jr., was elected secretary of the institute.

After an organization was completed the teachers of the county teachers' institute were enrolled in alphabetical order.

On motion a committee composed of the following teachers was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the institute: Profs. E. D. Acker, J. A. Harwood and Miss F. A. Collins, to report in the afternoon. An informal recess was then taken, after which the regular program was taken up. On the subject of school discipline, Prof. J. W. Moore spoke with enthusiasm. Among things he said, was the great importance of school discipline; opposed corporal punishment, and urged the great importance of teaching pupils to think, and setting before them the proper example. He was followed by Profs. Hicks, Corderie and Ruffin, each making very argumentative speeches on the proper method to pursue for good school discipline. The institute then took intermission until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The subject of "Teachers' Field" was opened by a paper from Miss S. A. Pitts, who handled her subject with skill, making some very noticeable points, among which was a description of territory assigned to teachers' labor and experience, fidelity, example and proper organization of teachers. Prof Hinton opened the discussion, making some timely remarks upon the duty of the teacher in reference to shaping the minds of the next generation. He was followed by Profs. Harwood, Acker and Corderie each making some valuable suggestions in reference to moral principles, parental work, and the reason why cheap teachers should not he had.

The subject of uniform text books was introduced by a short paper from Prof. W. C. Robinson and was ably discussed by others principally among whom were Profs. Corderie, Acker, Harwood and Scott.

Upon the subject of "Relation of Teachers to Parent," Prof. Scott entertained the audience with an eloquent speech, urging the importance of teacher governing his own school regardless of parent or trustee.

Prof. Corderie followed, bringing down the house with laughter and applause, as he referred to his former home in Coosa, and the way of doing business there.

NIGHT SESSION.

Prof. Corderie was introduced and arose amidst applause. He spoke long and well; his arguments were full of sound sense, and were received with approbation by the audience.

Prof. Harwood followed in his usual eloquent manner, after which the institute adjourned to meet again at 8 o'clock of the 27th inst.

SECOND DAYS SESSION.

The subject of high-graded schools was brought before the institute by a paper from J. A. Harwood. He spoke very eloquently and showed that he had given his subject study and thought. His comparisons were beautifully made, and the thought was excellent. He was followed by Prof. Speer, saying that the high graded schools were very essential to higher education of the poor, who were not financially able to attend colleges of the state. That they would place Christianity, civil government culture and refinement upon a higher plane, and urged the importance of urging the establishment of these schools through our representatives. He was followed by superintendent Palmer, who spoke upon the unlimited benefits of teachers' institutes, saying that the teachers were becoming more professional and better organised; that educational interests were being advanced more rapidly, and that teacher, parent and child were all elevated to a certain extent by these institutes.

Primary education was ably discussed by Miss Kate Sherrel and Profs. Ruffin, Corderie, Hunter, Acker and Dewberry, each giving the methods which they used. Webster's speller was condemned by some, but was ably defended by Prof. Corderie, highly entertaining the audience with his usual wit, humor and ridicule, after which the institute adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The subject of self-culture of teachers was opened by a paper from Miss Gamma Midleton, saying that mental development was similar to nature's as the mind is exercised, it expands as the body; that teachers grow stronger as they cultivate themselves. The discussion was opened by Prof. Scott. He spoke very eloquently upon the progress of education in the last few years, and as education advances better teachers were needed to further the interests of this grand and glorious cause. That obstacles of the past have been overcome by our predecessors, and we were now upon vantage ground. That we are great by work and not by nature. "Every man is the architect of his own fortune." Prof. Dewberry and others followed. Their speeches were argumentative, urging the great importance of self-culture. A closing speech was made by Superintendent Palmer.

The closing exercises were excellent. Many of the teachers told the manifold benefits of which the institute had been to them. The institute adjourned at 5:45 to meet again in July.

Deafness Can't Be Cured

by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

For Sale at a Bargain.

The neat cottage residence of J. C. Lawrence is offered for sale at the low price of $500, all cash, or $600, one-third cash, balance in one and two years. A splendid opportunity to purchase a nice house cheap. Parties desiring to purchase can apply at this office.

A Home Comfort!

We the undersigned citizens of Prattville, Ala., have each purchased a new Improved Home Comfort Cooking Range from the traveling salesman of the Wrought Iron Range Company, and find them to be far superior in every respect to anything we have ever seen or tried in the way of a cooking apparatus and would advise any friend or neighbor to secure one at their earliest convenience, as we consider them the cheapest stove that can be used, and know by experience that they are the best?

CHAS. S. G. DOSTER,
Attorney at Law.
JOHN BURNS,
Foreman Cotton Factory.
W. G. BECKWORTH,
Foreman Gin Shops.
J. C. BURNS,
Traveling Salesman Pratt Cotton Gin.
W. F. MIMS, Merchant.
M. D. FISHER,
Foreman Pratt's Foundry.
G. C. SPIGNER,
Undertaker and Liveryman.
J. W. KILLAUGH,
Workman in Gin Shops.

Attention Fishermen.

The Greensboro Watchman offers a premium to the person sending it the best "fish story" between now and the 15th of June. The premium offered is the Watchman for one year. As the VIEW can readily obtain more "fish stories" than it needs, we propose to offer the VIEW one year free to the party presenting us the largest fish between this date and the 1st of July. Those with "fish stories" can correspond with the Watchman, and those with fish can call on the VIEW.

"The Little Brown Jug."

We saw one hanging very conspicuously on Main Street the other day. It was a reminder of what a power in the land is the "little brown jug," and what a death-grip it holds upon its weak, red-nosed and purple-faced votaries. Hanging high it seemed to glory in its strength and to say: "How weak is man, that I, a thing of clay, should have the power to make him fall down and worship me."

The Methodists will picnic Friday before the fourth Sunday in this month.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successul Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough, we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton. jan 10

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Bring your job printing to this office.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

DID YOU KNOW IT?

Did you know catarrh is a blood disease? Well it almost invariably is, and frequently is a symptom of inherited blood poison. The tendency to catarrh may lay dormant in the system half a man's lifetime and then suddenly become active and the disease at once severe and troublesome.

R. C. EDWARDS, Lampasas Springs, Texas writes: "For over four years I have been a great sufferer from a terrible form of Nasal Catarrh. I was greatly annoyed with a constant roaring in my head and my hearing became very much impaired.

The discharge from my nose was profuse and very offensive, and my general health impaired. I tried most all prominent physicians, but they did not cure me, and I used various advertised preparations without benefit.

I then went to the drug store of T. E. Smith & Bro., and purchased B. B. B., and to my utter astonishment and satisfaction, the use of ten bottles has restored my general health, stopped the roaring sensation, entirely healed and cured the nasal catarrh, and I am proud to recommend a blood remedy with such powerful curative properties.

The business men of our town know of my case."

W. A. PEPPER, Fredonia, Ala., writes: "I cannot refrain from telling you what a glorious medicine you have. For two years my mother has suffered with a severe Catarrh of the head and ulcerated sore throat. She resorted to various remedies without effect, until she used B. B. B., which cured her catarrh, and healed her sore throat."

CATARRH

R. C. KINNARD & SON, Towaliga, Ga., writes: "One of our neighbors has been suffering from catarrh for several years, which resisted all treatment and medicine resorted to. We finally induced him to try the efficacy of B. B. B., and he was soon delighted with an improvement. He continued its use, and was cured sound and well."

CATARRH

☞ Write to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for "Book of Wonders" sent free. (30)

[sep27 cw 1y]

Insure Your Property against Fire.

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery, has a record for reliability unsurpassed.

Insure through the Local Agency at Clanton, and save expense.

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.
[feb 14 3]

A. E. BIVINGS,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS, AND Medicines, FAMILY Groceries, ETC.

Clanton, Alabama.

I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

CRELLIN & NALLS,

BOILER MAKERS

Copper and Sheet Iron Workers

Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.

Saw Mill Work a Specialty.

☞ AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE, ☜

Birmingham, Ala.

mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.

(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.)

—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.

oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.

MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS

Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery OF ALL KINDS.

MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.

☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜

nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.

Lyman & Stone.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Blank Books, Letter Presses,

PRINTERS' STOCK.

Fine Stationery a Specialty.

2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,

Steam Printers and Binders,

1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

dec5 ay

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Bogacki & McDonald,

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door Glass, Paints and Oils, Artists' Materials, Pictures and Frames, Window Shades.

119 COMMERCE STREET, Wholesale Block,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

nov1-6m

Clanton High School

Will be opened on the first Monday in September and will continue nine scholastic months. The session will be divided into two terms. The first ending Friday before the first Monday in February, and the second will begin on the following Monday and will end with May. We will thoroughly prepare young men and ladies for college or give them a certificate of graduation. We expect to be assisted by an accomplished lady. Patronage is earnestly desired. Very Respectfully,

aug16 A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

READ THIS!

I have removed my stock of

Confectioneries

—AND—

Fancy Groceries

into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.

Very respectfully,

dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

S. P. TRESSLAR,

Photographer,

10 COURT SQUARE,

Montgomery.

Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen, Photographs on watch dials.

Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.

All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.

☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜

Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.

[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD

THE LEADING

PHOTOGRAPHER.

—OF—

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE

(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)

Photographs of All Kinds Work Done in the BEST STYLE.

Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

HERBINE

After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.

Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."

Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."

Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than pills.

Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Billious Fever with one bottle.

It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Billious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by

The Herbine Co.,
(Successors to Wm. Condell.) St. Louis, Mo.

mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

CONSUMPTION

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.

The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.

Easy and pleasant to use.

Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

nov22-y

ALLEGER'S

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

FROM $85 to $53.

This Elegant Parlor Organ, style 70, containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells. Stool and Book free. For only $53.00. With right and left couplers. "Warranted for 6 years."

It is only necessary to send references as to your responsibility from any banker, postmaster, merchant or express agent and the Organ will be shipped promptly on ten days' trial.

Circular free to all.

[illegible]

H. W. ALLEGER,

Washington, [illegible]

OSTRICH FARMING.

PLUCKING THE BIRDS ON A CALIFORNIA RANCH.

Struggles of the Birds—Pulling the Feathers—Dexterity Necessary—Value of the Crop of Plumes.

A pluck at the Kenilworth ostrich farm having been announced for Monday, a party of visitors took the train from Los Angeles for the scene of this unfamiliar form of harvesting. The ostrich farm which is situated about seven miles northeast of Los Angeles, occupies a very pretty valley at the foot of one of the coast ranges, not far from the Burbank station, on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The ostriches are confined in a number of large corrals, in which the birds have free room to run about scoop out their primitive nests and make themselves generally quite at home. Four of these corrals are occupied by pairs of full-grown imported birds, at the present time occupied in laying eggs. In other corrals are young birds, natives of California, which appear to be quite as healthy and promise to be as fine as their African parents.

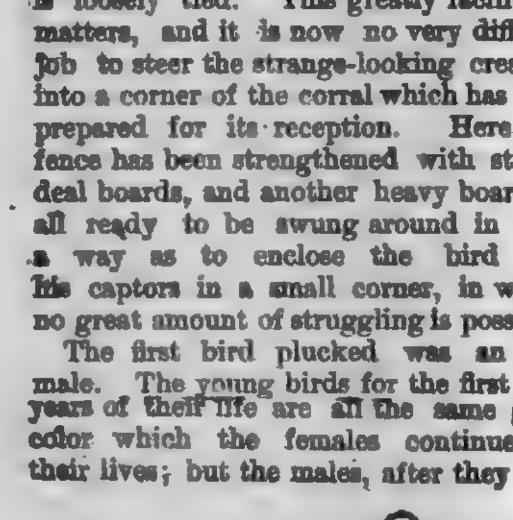
MALE OSTRICH SITTING ON EGGS.

Plucking the birds is by no means a light undertaking. The one thing which makes ostriches manageable at all is that they cannot either fly or leap, or if they can they are not aware of their powers. Hence an ordinary post and rail fence five feet high is sufficient to confine birds standing perhaps seven feet high, even when they are making the most desperate efforts to escape from the hands of their spoilers. But if they cannot fly they can run and kick, and a kick from one of their great strong legs is an experience which nobody cares to try. Thus in catching them it is always necessary carefully to avoid getting in front of them, for they can only kick straight forward.

When plucking is to begin three men enter the corral and approach the birds. They try to get the one they wish to catch up into a corner, but as the bird soon sees that his best chance lies in keeping in the open, he races first down one side of the corral, then up the other, making it appear as though it were an almost hopeless task to try and catch him. His strides are enormous, but his great feet and the muscles of his thighs are so strong that he comes along with a strangely easy, springy gait, in which very little is seen of the foolish awkwardness which is the first characteristic to strike strangers when they see the bird at rest.

After several quite vain attempts to reach the bird as he runs past, the quickest of the men throws himself upon one of the huge wings, and the first time, perhaps, finds himself sprawling on the ground, with a handful of broken feathers to reward him for his pains. Soon, however, somebody is fortunate enough to get a good hold, and by the time he has been dragged half way round the inclosure the other two men also are to be seen firmly attached to some part of the body or wings of the bird. Then a sack is rapidly produced from the belt of one of the men and slipped over the head and long neck, at the lower end of which it is loosely tied. This greatly facilitates matters, and it is now no very difficult job to steer the strange-looking creature into a corner of the corral which has been prepared for its reception. Here the fence has been strengthened with strong deal boards, and another heavy board is all ready to be swung around in such a way as to enclose the bird and his captors in a small corner, in which no great amount of struggling is possible.

The first bird plucked was an old male. The young birds for the first two years of their life are all the same gray color which the females continue for their lives; but the males, after they are about two years old, become very handsome. They turn quite black, thus making a very handsome setting for the great white plumes which adorn their wings and tails. As they approach any one who is looking at them their beautiful bright breasts remind him forcibly of funeral plumes. But when the black feathers come to be plucked they are found to be only black at the tips, and even here they seldom reach perfect blackness, except in the mass. The feathers singly are of a dark brownish color, shading off into something approaching very near to black at the tips. Occasionally, but very rarely, a truly black feather is found, but nearly all the black plumes and tips sold in the stores are dyed. Only the wing and tail feathers are pulled, the curly-looking tips on the breast which arouse the cupidity of some of the ladies, being left untouched.

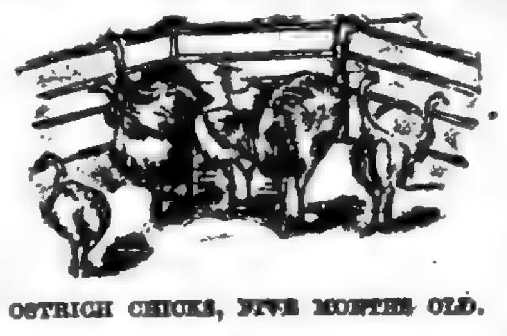


OSTRICH BEFORE PLUCKING.

The three men who have hold of the bird force him up tight against the corner of the inclosure, and the one of them who is doing the plucking—in this case the proprietor—stands on the side away from the wing on which he is going to commence operations. He raises the wing, and drawing it toward him over the body of the bird he selects the feathers which he considers marketable, and grasping them one by one firmly in his hand gives them a good hard pull and out they come. First the great white plumes, then the smaller whites and then the larger blacks. It must be a somewhat painful operation for the bird, as the feathers have a tight hold and the wing bleeds more or less at most points from which several feathers adjoining one another have been drawn. Every now and then a renewed struggle on the part of the ostrich and an effort, not always unsuccessful, to shake off the sack which is over his head, bears witness to his not relishing the situation.

As fast as the feathers are pulled, and this is done very quickly, they are handed over the fence to a man standing close by with a box. Then the ladies have their chance. The amount of discussion which is required before the onlookers can decide which of the feathers is most worthy to be chosen to remind them of the occasion is surprising. First nothing less than one of the great white plumes at the end of the wing is good enough, and as these are selling to-day at from $1 to $2 they are cheap enough. But when looked at in the hand it is found—surprising fact!—that the feathers do not grow curled and washed and ready to be worn on hats, and presently a smaller feather of white and gray prettily blended, is espied falling into the box. These vary in price from twenty-five to fifty cents, or in the case of very fine ones reach $1; but just as the purchase is on the point of completion and the fair buyer's hand is searching among the small coins in a lengthy purse for one of just the right dimensions, she becomes aware that her next neighbor has secured quite a pretty little feather for ten cents; "Really quite good enough to keep as a memento." And so the struggle ends, and economy is triumphant.

Meanwhile the two wings have been plucked, and the tail, which produces feathers shorter than the best wing plumes but much wider—such as are used for the best tips. Then the sack is removed, and the board which encloses the party having been swung back, the bird is set loose, a queer, curtailed-looking monster, shorn of his glory, but probably in a day or two much more comfortable—in hot weather at any rate—for being freed from the burden of his great, heavy plumes.



OSTRICH CHICKS, FIVE MONTHS OLD.

Care has to be taken again as the sack is removed that he does not reward his tormentors with a kick, which, if well delivered, would easily break a bone; but his inability to kick any way except straight in front of him makes it no very difficult matter.

OSTRICH AFTER PLUCKING.

Then the chase is renewed, and the royal consort is, in her turn, humiliated by having her proud head enveloped in the sack; and so the game goes on, till all the birds which are ready for plucking have been dealt with.

It is very hard work on a hot day, as not only have great agility and considerable courage and perseverance to be displayed in catching the birds, but even holding them in the corner while the plucking is going on involves an almost continuous struggle, more or less severe.

The operation takes perhaps about twenty minutes for each bird after it has been caught, and in this time some 200 to 250 feathers of various sizes are pulled. Each bird is plucked twice a year, the plumes requiring a growth of about seven months to reach perfection. The feathers, if not retailed on the premises or in Los Angeles stores, are sold by weight. A short time ago they went as low as $50 a pound, but they are now going up, the wearing of ostrich feathers in hats having again become fashionable. A full grown bird will give rather more than a pound of feathers between his two plucks, but as they are voracious feeders there is not much profit to be made out of keeping them when feathers are fetching low prices. They are fed mainly on alfalfa, supplemented by corn and almost any vegetable food that comes handy.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The Tail of a Mastiff.

I was the owner of a mastiff about as large as a yearling calf; but one day he went the way of all dogs, and I employed a taxidermist to set him up in good shape. While this work was being done the tramps began to put in an appearance. While "Jack" was living not one of the fraternity got inside the yard. He had not been dead two days before we had callers. How they caught on I don't pretend to say, but that was the way it worked.

When the dog came home he looked as natural as life. By standing him on the grass beside a rose bush any one looking over the gate would have sworn that "Jack" was alive and ready to tackle an intruder. During the first day as many as five tramps halted at the gate, took a look, shook their heads, and passed on, and three more were scared off next forenoon. Soon after dinner a dilapidated pair, fresh from a long tramp, arrived, and as the first laid his hand on the second exclaimed:

"No go, Bill—there's a dog!"

"Stuffed!" replied the first, as he opened the gate.

"How d'ye know?"

"By the turn of his tail. Ever see a big dog like that with his tail turned to the left? Course he's stuffed."

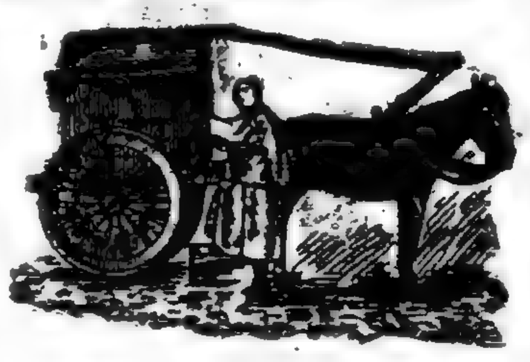
I gave the man a quarter apiece and then went out to look at the big dogs in the neighborhood. Every one carried his tail to the right. Indeed, nine dogs out of ten do, and that ragged and penniless old tramp was a closer observer than the taxidermist, who had made a life study of posing specimens. I was so hit by it that I stored the dog in the garret and fed every tramp who came for the next three months.—*New York Sun.*

The present Cabinet is divided equally between the East and the West.

Two Chinese Conveyances.

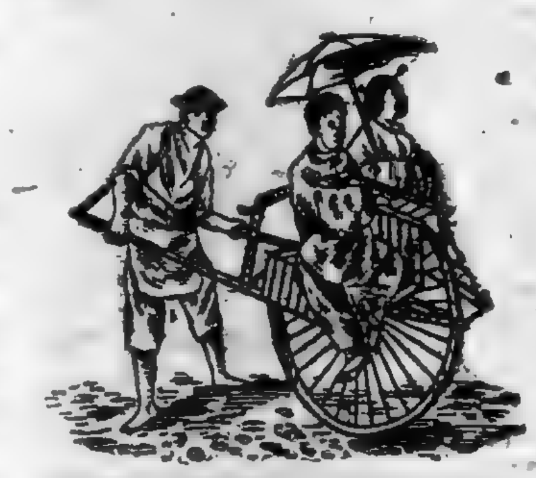
I paid some calls yesterday in company with Colonel Denby, our Minister to Peking, says Frank G. Carpenter in a letter to the New York World. We were in the Minister's Chinese cart, preceded by his mafoo, or groom, on horseback. The Chinese cart is the only carriage known in Peking outside of the elephant carts, on which the Emperor goes out to sacrifice at the Temple of Heaven. It is the [illegible] [illegible] and most unbending vehicle I have ever met with. It has no springs and its heavy wheels bump and jolt on a level road, to say nothing of the torture they produce on these streets of Peking, which are a continuous series of ruts, holes and mud ponds. There is no window to the cart, save a piece of glass one foot square set into its side, and its covering is made of blue cloth stretched over a frame, making it as close as a [illegible]. The bed of this cart is level with the shafts, and the rich Chinaman or the noble Chinese woman sits in it with crossed legs on the floor. There is not room for more than one person in a cart, and if the grand Pekingese dame has a maid with her the servant must sit on the shafts beside the driver.

It was on such carts that the hundreds of Mantchu maidens, who were brought to the palace from all parts of North China that they might be looked over as prospective inmates of the Emperor's harem, were carried, and it is in such carts that all of the traveling of North China, outside of donkey, pony and camel back and mule litter is done. It is the only vehicle that will stand the ruts and ditches of Chinese public roads. These are everywhere bad, and the statement in the geographies that China has more than twenty thousand imperial roads conveys no idea to the American mind of the highways of this great Empire. Many of the streets of the Chinese part of the city of Pekin are too narrow for these carts, and there are many cities in the Empire where neither four-footed beasts nor carts are to be found. Here in Peking the easiest method of moving from one part of the city to the other is by means of donkeys, which, not larger than good-sized Newfoundland dogs, can go anywhere.



A CHINESE CART.

The great part of the carting of the city and all of the drayage is done by men. Wheelbarrows are the drays, and these are pushed and pulled by stalwart, half naked men. They carry sometimes as much as a ton, and I have seen three men and one donkey harnessed to one of them. One man, naked to the waist, held the shafts of the barrow aided by a wide band of camel's wool rope, which stretched from them across his shoulders, and two others walked in front harnessed to the barrow by like bands across their chests, and stooping over and straining every muscle as they pulled at the load. The donkey was also harnessed to the front of the barrow, and he walked between the men. The load they carried was made up of a large number of boxes labeled with the name of one of the leading agents of the Standard Oil Company of the United States. China uses a great deal of American kerosene, and I see this coal oil everywhere throughout North China.



CHINESE PASSENGER WHEELBARROW.

These Chinese wheelbarrows are entirely different from ours. The wheel is as big around as the front wheel of a buggy and it comes up through the center of the bed of the barrow instead of being in front of it, as in America. The load is put on each side of the wheel and there is a fort of framework which runs up from the bed and keeps the load off the wheel. The handles of the barrow are very long and the front part of the bed ends in two sharp points. In some parts of China, such as Shanghai, the wheelbarrow is the cab and the street car of the Chinese, and each barrow is expected to carry two passengers. I have seen two pretty Chinese maidens being pushed along the road in this way, and at Tientsin you find the streets often blocked with these wheelbarrows, loaded with stone, coal, wool, cloth and a thousand and one things which are used in one form or another by the Chinese. In the great plain where the wind is very strong the wheelbarrow carrier often hoists a sail to help him along, and the wind pushes with him as it goes. In Shanghai these wheelbarrow men pay a license, and not long ago an attempt was made to raise this from 50 cents to $1 per year. The men clubbed together and struck to the number of some hundreds and the result was that the increase had to be materially lessened.

How He Held the Ladder.

Farmer Waxend—Why didn't you hold the ladder, as I told you to, you blundering blockhead?

Small Boy—I did—and—and I'm holding it now.

The oyster-dredging season in the Chesapeake Bay has come to an end. About 2,000,000 bushels of oysters were handled at Baltimore [illegible] the season.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISM.

It is the privilege of every newspaper reserved to itself to criticise, adversely if needs be, for the public's benefit anything in which the public is deeply interested.

It is the custom of H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of the renowned Kidney and Liver Cure better known as "Warner's Safe Cure," to flood the country, and especially the postoffices, with medical pamphlets. The writer has taken the liberty to examine one of these marvelous little books, and finds food for criticism, but before indulging in it, will give our readers some quotations therefrom, from the highest medical authorities, which we believe worthy of consideration. Under the head of "No Distinctive Symptoms Apparent," we find:

First—More adults are carried off in this country by chronic kidney disease than by any other one malady except consumption.—Thompson.

Second—Deaths from such diseases are increasing at the rate of 250 per cent. a decade.—Edwards.

Third—Bright's Disease has no symptoms of its own, and may long exist without the knowledge of the patient or practitioner, as no pain will be felt in the kidneys or their vicinity.—Roberts.

Fourth—In the fatal cases—and most cases have hitherto been fatal—the symptoms of diseased kidneys will first appear in extremely different organs of the body as stated above.—Thompson.

Fifth—Only when the disease has reached its final and fatal stages may the usual symptoms of albumen and tube casts appear in the water, and will great pain rack the diseased organs.—Thompson.

Sixth—Bright's Disease, which usually has three stages of development, is a universal disease in England and America.—Roberts and Edwards.

Thompson is authority for saying that more adults are carried off in this country by kidney disease than any other malady except consumption. Under Warner's "Safe Cure" article on Consumption, we find a paragraph claiming to be a quotation from a publication issued by Brompton Hospital for Consumptives, London, England, which states that 52 per cent. of the patients of that institution have unsuspected kidney disorder. Dr. Herman Brehmer, an eminent German authority, also says that Consumption is always due to deficient nutrition of the lungs, because of bad blood.

Medical science can no longer dispute the fact that the kidneys are the principal blood purifying organs of the human system, and if they are diseased and thus fail to expel the uric acid poison or the waste matter of the blood, as the blood passes through these two great organs, the "Safe Cure" claim is correct, and the reasoning of its proprietor holds good.

There is no doubt but that in too many instances the medical fraternity doctor for symptoms, instead of striking at the root of the disease, and that under this form of treatment many patients die.

We cannot, however, see the necessity of continually flooding the country with these advertising medical books, when their story once well told is enough for the time being. People, as a rule, now-a-days, go to their newspaper for information, and we believe such truths as we have instanced could be proclaimed therein more advantageously to the public and much more beneficially to the proprietors.

Railroad Signal.

John Carter, of Baltimore, has the model of a new invention of his. It is a danger signal for railroad crossings, on which several patents have been taken out. It consists of a very novel and effective tripping device, placed one mile from and on either side of the crossing. The device connects by a lever with a system of chains and pulleys, which themselves are connected with an electric apparatus in a tower by the crossing. When a train passes over the "trip" an electric bell is set ringing on top of the tower, from which a big red flag appears at the same time. The bell may be heard from a point two miles distant. At night a red light takes the place of the flag. When the train passes over the trip placed one mile on the other side of the crossing, the flag or light disappears and the bell stops ringing. The signal is arranged to work with double tracks or more.

Magnificent Fee.

H. M. Flagler, the Standard oil millionaire and owner of the Ponce DeLeon hotel at St. Augustine, Fla., has presented Dr. Geo. Shelton, of New York, with securities of the par value of $50,000, market value about $87,000, in consideration of his faithfulness and skill in attending the case of Mr. Flagler's daughter, Mrs. Benedict, who died on her husband's yacht off Charleston, S. C., a few days ago, after a long illness.

AT Rondout-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., a man died, leaving a property valued at $2,000. This was partly mortgaged. The mortgage and costs involved amounted to $1,999, thus leaving but $1 to be divided among the widow and fourteen heirs. The widow will, however, have only the use of this dollar during her lifetime, and must leave it to the heirs at her death.

"Oh, my back!" is a common exclamation, and expresses a world of misery and suffering. It is singular this pain arises, from such various causes. Kidney disease, liver complaint, wasting affections, colds, rheumatism, dyspepsia, overwork and nervous debility are chief causes. When thus ailing seek prompt relief. It can be found best in Brown's Iron Bitters. It builds up from the foundation by making the blood rich and pure. Leading physicians and ministers use and recommend it. It has cured many, and if you are a sufferer, try it.

A Portuguese anti-slavery society has been formed with King Luis as honorary president.

A Regulator.

A few Hamburg Figs will cure the worst cases of constipation and indigestion, and their occasional use will prevent the recurrence of these troubles. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

Health and Strength

[illegible] weakness and languor, if that reliable medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is fairly and faithfully tried. It is the best medicine to keep the blood pure and to expel the germs of scrofula, salt rheum, and other poisons which cause so much suffering, and sooner or later undermine the general health. By its peculiar curative power Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens the system while it eradicates disease. It is the people's favorite spring medicine.

"I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has restored my health and prolonged my days. I was feeling badly for a long time, my trouble being a general nervous prostration, accompanied with chills and fever. After taking five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I felt as well as to be able to do my housework. I am as well now as any one of my age, 75 years."—[illegible], St. Albans, Vt.

"I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine for [illegible] who has bad blood." [illegible]

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

I was so much troubled with catarrh it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored. B. F. Liepsner, A. M., Pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD

MOTHERS' FRIEND

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY

IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.

[illegible] BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. [illegible]

CHRONIC DISEASES

[illegible]

The Invalid's Hope.

Many seemingly incurable cases of blood poison, catarrh, scrofula and rheumatism have been cured by B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), made by the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Write to them for book filled with convincing proof.

G. W. B. [illegible], living seven miles from Athens, Ga., writes: "For several years I suffered with running ulcers, which doctors treated and pronounced incurable. A single bottle of B. B. B. did me more good than all the doctors. I kept on using it and every ulcer healed."

D. C. Kinard & Son, Towaliga, Ga., writes: "We induced a neighbor to try B. B. B. for catarrh, which he thought incurable, as it had resisted all treatment. It delighted him, and continuing its use, he was cured, sound and well."

R. M. [illegible], East Point, Ga., writes: "My wife had scrofula 15 years. She kept growing worse. She lost her hair and her skin broke out fearfully. Debility, emaciation and no appetite followed. After physicians and numerous advertised medicines failed, I tried B. B. B., and her recovery was rapid and complete."

Oliver Secor, Baltimore, Md., writes: "I suffered from weak back and rheumatism. B. B. B. has proven to be the only medicine that gave me relief."

Beating the Jute Trust.

Dr. Panknin of Chrleston, S. C., has some interesting specimens of the fibre of decorticated jute and okra stalks, from which the gum has been removed by his recently discovered chemical process. Dr. Panknin has been conducting a series of experiments on yucca, salt water rush and other plants indigenous to his state, and his conclusion will be awaited with great interest, in view of the widespread excitement over the Jute Trust and the determination of the Farmers' Alliance in several states to show fight. Dr. Panknin recognizes that it will be no easy matter to find a cheap and thoroughly satisfactory substitute for jute, as the butts or refuse which are imported from India by the bagging manufacturers are exceedingly cheap. After the comparative failure of the late John Commins, to perfect his scheme for utilizing the marsh grass, Dr. Panknin is not quick to reach conclusions, but he evidently thinks there are very favorable possibilites in the common South Carolina coast.

Consumption, Scrofula, General DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can be cured by the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Prominent physicians use it and testify to its great value. Please read the following: "I used Scott's Emulsion for an obstinate Cough with Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, Sleeplessness, &c. All of these have now left, and I believe your Emulsion has saved a case of well developed Consumption."—T. J. FINDLEY, M. D., Lone Star, Texas.

Over 1,000 cases of pneumonia are reported as the result of Inauguration Day; 80 deaths.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y,

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

THE Mother's Friend, used before confinement, lessens pain and makes labor comparatively easy. Sold by all druggists.

Spring Disorders

Shattered nerves, tired brain, impure blood, debilitated system, all are the natural outcome in the Spring. A medicine must be used, and nothing equals Paine's Celery Compound. We let others praise us—you cannot help believing a disinterested party.

Brigadier-General W. L. Greenleaf, Burlington, Vt., writes: "I have used Paine's Celery Compound on several occasions, and always with benefit. Last spring, being very much run down and debilitated, I commenced taking it. Two bottles made me feel like a new man. As a general tonic and spring medicine I do not know of its equal."

"I have used two bottles of your Paine's Celery Compound, and it has given entire satisfaction as an appetizer and blood purifier."

T. L. BERNER, Watertown, Dakota.

Paine's Celery Compound

is prescribed by physicians, recommended by druggists, endorsed by ministers, praised by users, and guaranteed by the manufacturers, as a spring medicine which will do all that is claimed for it. Use it this spring, and see how quickly it tones you up.

Purifies the Blood.

Full accounts of wonderful cures made by Paine's Celery Compound after other medicines and the best physicians had failed, sent free. There's nothing like it.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES Color anything any Color. Simple, Durable, Economical.

LACTATED FOOD *a scientific food for invalids, convalescents relish &*

SENT FREE!

Every reader of this paper, who expects to buy

A WATCH,

send for new Illustrated Catalogue for 1889, which we send Free.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO., Jewelers,

47 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT Drs. LINN & LOBB

[illegible] Philadelphia, Pa., for the treatment of Blood Poisons, Skin Eruptions, Nervous Complaints, Bright's Disease, Strictures, Impotency and kindred diseases, no matter of how long standing, or from whatever cause originating. [illegible] SPECIAL Diseases. FREE.

SOUTHERN DYE HOUSE

All kinds of Silk, Cotton or Woolen Goods handsomely dyed or cleaned.

Suits a Specialty.

EXPRESS PAID ONE WAY.

24 Walton St., ATLANTA, GA.

Ohio IMPROVED Chesters

[illegible]

$75 to $250 A MONTH [illegible]

Blair's Pills. [illegible]

WATCHES [illegible]

$5 [illegible]

AFTERNOON TEA.

Said Mrs. G. to Mrs. D.
('Twas o'er a cup of fine Bohea):
"Our pretty hostess yonder,
Has gained in looks surprisingly;
She seems as well as well can be!
What is the cause, I wonder?"

Said Mrs. D. to Mrs. G.
"She's changed indeed, but then, y
She put aside objection,
And tried that famous remedy,
Which did so much for you and me-
Pierce's Favorite Prescrip

For "run-down," debilitated and overworked women, Dr. Pierce's Fav Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is a potent Specific fo those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to Women; a powerful and nervine, it imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It prom cures weakness of stomach, nausea, indigestion, bloating, weak back, ner prostration, debility and sleeplessness. It is carefully compounded by an e rienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organiza Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by drugg *under a positive guarantee* of satisfaction in every case, or price ($1.00) refun This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully ca out for many years.

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Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

THE ORIGINAL LITTLE LIVER PILL

Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless.

Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, cheapest, e to take. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose. Cures Sick Heada Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, an derangements of the stomach and bowels. 25 cents, by druggists.

S S S

My little boy, 5 years old, was sick with a disease for which doctors had no name. The nails came off his fingers, and the fingers came off to the middle joint. For 3 years he suffered dreadfully; is now getting well, and I am satisfied Swift's Specific is the chief cause of his improvement,

JOHN DEEHL,
Jan. 12, 1889. Peru, Ind.

POISONED BY A CALF—My little boy broke out with sores and ulcers, the result of the saliva of a calf coming in contact with a cut finger. The ulcers were deep and painful and showed no inclination to heal. I gave him Swift's Specific, and he is now well.

Feb. 15, '89. JOHN F. HEARD, Auburn, Ala.

Send for books on Blood Poisons & Skin Diseases, free. SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga.

The New Baxter Engine, Rope Twine Machinery and, Manufa turer of Binder Twine, Etc.

This engine is made latest improvements from H. P. and has a record u ed in the history of steam Every engine is provided economic and safety ap known, and are warranted ery respect. Every desc Rope and Cordage, Tw Bagging Machinery. A manufacturer of Jute Hemp and Flax Binder etc. Send for circulars. A

JOSEPH C. T

Please mention this paper. 36 Day St., Ne

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PIL

RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for Chichester's English Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are a d ous counterfeit. Send 4c. (sta particulars and "Relief for Lad letter, by return mail. 10,000 mentals from LADIES who have used them. Name P Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phi

DETECTIVES

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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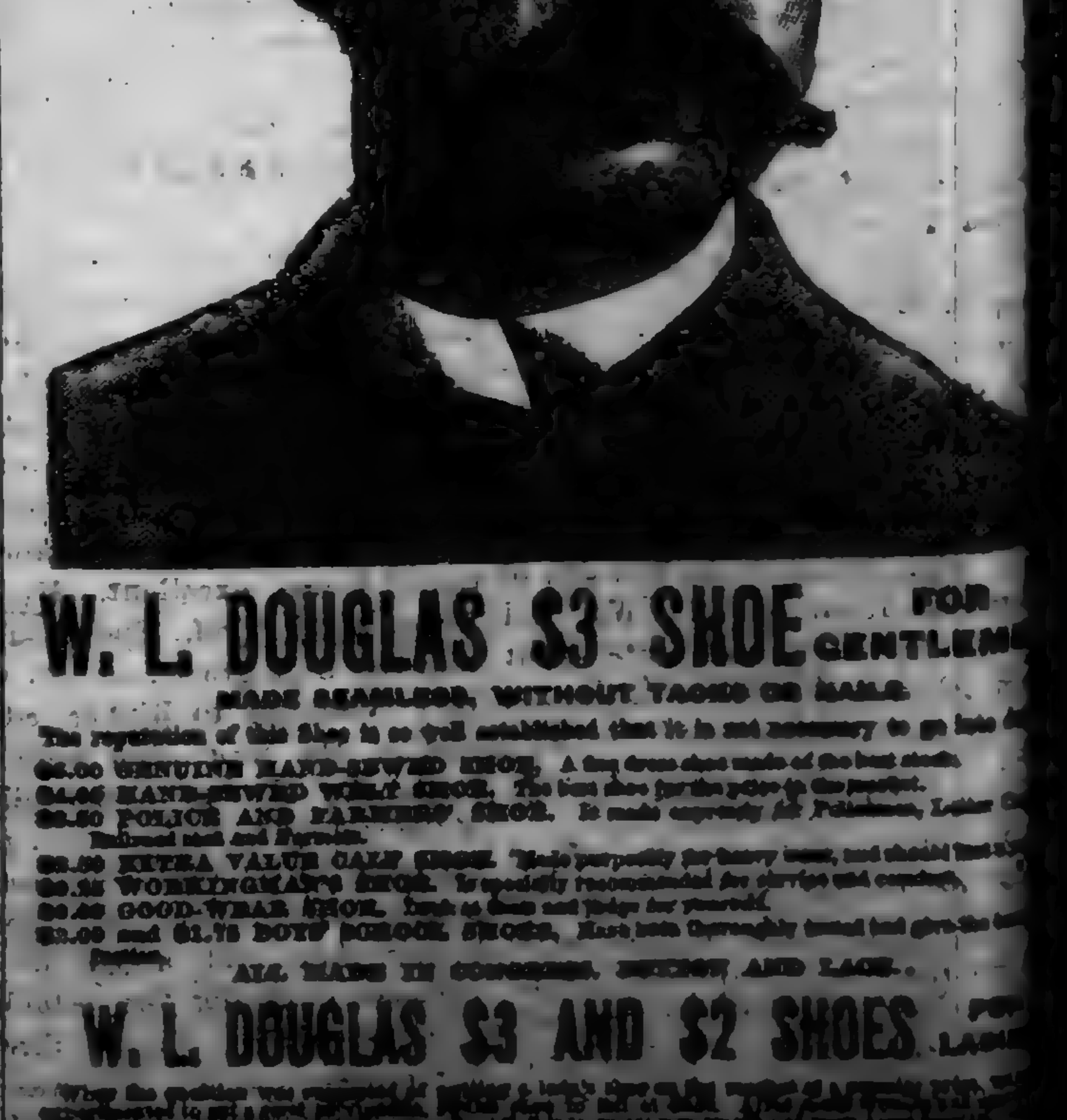

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¼ Column	18 00	27 00	40 00
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W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher.
"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."
TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1889. NUMBER 28.

Special Advertising.

Business Notices Ten Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

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But not so with us. We particularly invite and truly crave for comparison. We are leaders of fashion and the pillar of LOW PRICES. Our untold facilities enable us to sell goods cheaper than other houses can buy them. Our long business experience enables us to buy goods that the people want, and our cash capital enables us to have them at all times.

MEMORIAL DAY.

HOW IT WAS OBSERVED IN THE SOUTH.

GRAND PROCESSIONS—ELOQUENT ORATORS—LOVING TRIBUTES TO DEAD HEROES—A DAY LONG TO BE REMEMBERED.

Memorial Day was observed throughout the South. In Atlanta the ceremonies were interesting. The procession of veterans, the military companies and civic societies was an interesting one. The exercises at the cemetery were impressive, and nothing occurred to mar a perfect Memorial Day. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the procession began to form, and shortly after 3 o'clock the longest and most picturesque procession ever seen in Atlanta, moved briskly off. In advance rode Chief of Police Connolly, Capt. Jacobs, of the United States army, closely followed by Captains Couch, Manly and Wright, four sergeants of police and a squad of mounted patrolmen. At the head of the procession was Commander-in-chief W. L. Calhoun, with the following aids: Col. L. P. Thomas, Dr. K. C. Divine, Col. W. W. Hulbert, Col. H. F. Stark, Hon. A. H. Cox, Capt. W. D. Ellis, Hon. Mark A. Hardin and Mr. G. R. DeSaussure. Then in order came the Confederate veterans, Red Men, Knights of Pythias, Atlanta Artillery, Atlanta Rifles, Gate City Guards, Atlanta Zouaves and Mean's Cadets. These companies proved a strong attraction and by common consent were the pets of the populace. Huff's band preceded the Governor's Horse Guard, riding four abreast, and forty strong, and commanded by Capt. John Milledge. This organization has never made a more magnificent appearance on any public occasion. They moved with a dash of brilliancy and harmony, which aroused enthusiasm on all sides. The carriages containing the president, officers and members of the Ladies' Memorial association, the orator of the day, the Mayor and members of the city council, were escorted by the Knights Templar in their beautiful regalia, gracefully brought up the rear of the imposing procession. It was nearly 5 o'clock when the memorial exercises began. The monument was crowded with people, its sides and base being used as a platform. Several thousand people gathered about the base. Prayer was offered by Dr. J. William Jones, secretary of the Baptist Foreign Mission society, and a gallant ex-confederate soldier. His invocation was appropriate and eloquent. The prayer was followed by music, after which Hon. W. Lowndes Calhoun, president of the Veteran association, introduced General P. M. B. Young, as the orator of the day. Judge Calhoun referred to General Young "as a gallant son of Georgia, one, who in her days of trial never deserted his mother, and as a major-general of cavalry in the army of Northern Virginia, was true to his home and as chivalric as a knight of old." Memorial Day was appropriately observed in Rome. Large numbers of people repaired to Myrtle Hill to strew flowers over the graves of our heroic dead. Dr. Goetchens delivered an impressive prayer, after which decoration took place. A handsome sum was collected at the gate. The Methodist church at Cuthbert, Ga., was crowded to witness the memorial exercises. W. S. Wooten, of Albany was orator. A collection was taken up for the soldiers' home and a nice sum was realized. The day was well observed at Albany, Ga. Starting from the Baptist church a large procession marched to the cemetery. Rev. W. E. Eppo opened with prayer. Mr. S. J. Jones, in a neat address, introduced Mr. W. W. Turner, formerly of Atlanta, as the orator. There was a large number present and the graves were covered with a wreath of floral offerings. Memorial Day was very generally observed in Macon, Ga. In the afternoon all business was partially suspended and thousands of persons went out to Rose Hill cemetery to participate in the exercises and decoration of the graves, which commenced at four o'clock. The exercises consisted of singing by the young ladies of the Wesleyan Female College, prayer and the reading of "The Old Canteen" by Mr. H. S. Edwards. There was a great profusion of flowers, and every grave was buried beneath a wealth of roses and other beautiful floral offerings. At three o'clock all business was suspended at Americus, Ga., and the entire city assembled at Oak Grove cemetery to pay tribute to the honored dead. Col. A. S. Cutts, a veteran of two wars, commanded the company of veterans who had met to honor their fallen comrades. Col. Frank A. Hooper was orator of the day. One of the most interesting features of the occasion was the decoration of the monument with floral emblems by ten of the prettiest young ladies of the city. More than two thousand people took part in the memorial exercises at Milledgeville, Ga., which were appropriate and pretty indeed. After a beautiful rendition of "Shall We Gather at the River" by a selected choir, Rev. D. McQueen offered an eloquent petition to the God of man and battles, after which Col. M. Grieve was introduced to the vast multitude by Captain Newell, marshal of ceremonies. Col. Grieve's oration was a master effort. The doors of the Philosophic Club at Boston, Ga., were thrown open to do honors for the brave heroes. A speech by T. F. Prouett was loudly applauded. A beautiful service in honor of the Confederate dead was held at Talbotton, Ga., at 8 o'clock. Appropriate music was rendered and Col. O. D. Gorman, after a touching prayer by Rev. H. R. Felder, introduced the orator of the day, W. H. Philpot, who delivered a beautiful address. At Savannah, Columbus, Brunswick, and other Georgia towns and cities, the day was very appropriately observed, and will long be remembered by those participating in the exercises as a grand success.

NEWS FROM OKLAHOMA.

A small pox epidemic now threatens Guthrie and other towns in the new territory of Oklahoma. It seems that a man named Joseph Ellsworth, of Kansas City, more recently from Leadville, was taken Wednesday on his return from Guthrie and Oklahoma City, and is now quarantined at a house near the Santa Fe railroad shops. It is reported that this man stood in the line at the land office in Guthrie for four hours, while waiting to file his claim on Tuesday, thus exposing to attack all those with whom he came in contact at that time. As the trains are crowded every day between Arkansas City, Guthrie, Oklahoma City and Purcell, the disease may have already spread to these towns. People who have heard of this case anticipate an epidemic. The first outbreak will result in nearly depopulating these embryo cities in Oklahoma. Dr. Moore, of Arkansas City, who is in attendance on Mr. Ellsworth, says it is a genuine case of small-pox....It is reported that a fight occurred Wednesday between the old soldiers, whose colony is located on the Canadian river, in the south-western part of Oklahoma, and a number of cow boys. The lands occupied by the colony are very valuable, and the fight resulted from an attempt by the cow boys to take them from the settlers. During the melee guns and revolvers were freely used. Nine men were killed and one wounded....A simoon swept over the desert Saturday and Guthrie is buried in red dust. The wind rose at dawn, sweeping down from a cloudless sky, and the red sand of the plain was driven before it all day in stinging, stifling masses. Tents collapsed, roofs were raised and everything light and loose was blown away....Col. D. P. Dyer, of Kansas City, a republican in politics, and formerly Indian agent under President Arthur, has been elected mayor of Guthrie. One of his first acts was to give the gamblers twenty-four hours to leave, and the next train north took away a good many of them. Two big wall tents have been erected, and are called city buildings. Police Judge M. Clark, of Kansas, holds his court there, and the city council and other city officials inhabit them. Several good buildings have been put up and improvements of all kinds are in rapid progress. W. V. Herancourt, special artist for Harper's Weekly, dropped dead in front of his tent Saturday morning.

YELLOW JACK.

William C. Chase, editor of the Climatologist, and a member of a party of sanitarians and physicians who recently visited Florida, with a view of prosecuting an examination into the sanitary condition in the state, was in Washington Saturday, having just returned from Florida. Mr. Chase expressed himself as being much impressed with the anxiety of the people of Florida to have the condition of their cities and towns thoroughly examined. He says that with few exceptions, the towns of Florida would put to shame many of the larger and richer populations in other states in their sanitary affairs. Concerning the general condition of the state and the effects of the fever, Mr. Chase remarked. "No one can spend a day in that wonderful state and fail to notice the vigorous condition of both its people and industries." Yellow fever, he thinks, cannot originate in Florida. Upon subject of the general health, Mr. Chase gives Florida a clean bill, and calls the state the natural sanitarium of the nation. He expresses his opinion that there will be no yellow fever epidemic in Florida this Summer, but the disease will be confined to sporadic cases like that at Sanford recently.

VIRGINIA.

M. V. [illegible], dry goods dealer in Richmond, Va., assigned Monday. Liabilities $140,000; assets unknown.

OVER THE GLOBE.

CONDENSATION OF CURIOUS, AND EXCITING EVENTS.

FRANCE'S PERIL—STRIKES—THE WESTERN BOOM—DEATHS OF EMINENT MEN—ACCIDENTS, FIRES AND SUICIDES.

The Grand Trunk railway workmen think they have discovered that the recent accident was caused by the breaking of one of the axles of the engine.

The Chopensaw Mill company's mill, lumber yard and all of the houses except three, situated in Natchitoches, La., were burned Monday afternoon. Loss $80,000.

The boiler of a dredger burst in the harbor at Calais, France, on Monday. The explosion killed seven persons and injured several others. The bodies of the killed were horribly mutilated.

The men at work on the cable line on East Seventh street, St. Paul, Minn., 1,018 in number, left their work at 1 o'clock p. m., Monday. The men were dissatisfied with the wages they received.

A portion of the gang of desperadoes who have been robbing and committing murderous assaults upon the farmers in the vicinity of McClellandtown, Fayette county, Pa., have been captured at last.

The Iron Mountain railroad (part of the Missouri Pacific system), has given notice that all unnecessary Sunday train service, both passenger and freight, will be discontinued on that road after May 1st.

John Ryan, Samuel Conrad and Jeremiah Crowley were placed under bail of $500 each to answer at court charges of breach of the peace and inciting riot at Philadelphia, growing out of a strike at the works of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company.

The National Gazette, of Berlin, in an article on the Samoan question, favors Herr Von Bars's proposal to restore tripartite control and to appoint a nominal king of Samoa. It is expected that the British delegates will take only a mediatory part in the proceedings.

The large five story building of the Lowell Manufacturing Co., on Market street, Lowell, Mass., known as the carpet mill, was gutted by fire causing a loss of $200,000, as roughly estimated by Agent Lyons. The company had nearly $40,000 worth of new machinery in the building, besides yarn and wool stock in process of manufacture. From 600 to 700 hands are thrown out of employment.

In an interview, Gen. Boulanger reiterated his disavowal that he had any intention of precipitating war between France and Germany. Nevertheless, he did not consider that the future of France had been settled forever by the war of 1870. He declared that he would never consent that France should be insulted. He was aroused, he said, to cement France's friendship with Russia and England.

Curtis and Taylor and Mrs. Woods were arraigned at Lincoln, Neb., for their preliminary examination, charged with the murder of an old colored man named Bob Woods. The negroes are greatly excited, and little has been done since the shooting but talk and threaten lynching. The court room was surrounded by about 500 negroes, who are led by two white men, Doc Porter and Sam Hudson.

Mr. S. J. Ritchie, of Akron, O., is in Ottawa, Ont., and has had an interview with the premier relative to the proposed visit to Canada of the Inter State commerce commission, with a view to these gentlemen having a conference with the government. It is understood that May or June will be a convenient time for the meeting to be held. In view of the inter-locking nature of the Canadian and United States railway systems, it is anticipated that great benefit to both countries will arise from the visit of the commissioners.

A swindler, calling himself W. B. Bryant, and purporting to be a traveling passenger agent of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City road, has been victimizing railroad men throughout the south. He was last heard of in Bowling Green where he swindled the Louisville and Nashville agent by means of a forged check for $75. His game is to claim to be an agent of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City road and ask agents to cash checks for him. Of course payment of these checks would be refused at the office of the Chicago and Kansas City road. The swindler is well supplied with folders of the road, but has a very limited knowledge of the passenger business.

In southern Russia and the Caucasus the women smoke almost as universally as the men. A newspaper correspondent writes: "I have had, two or three times, nicely dressed ladies step up to me in a railroad station or on the platform and beg of me a light."

SOUTHERN BRIEFS.

ITEMS OF GREAT INTEREST TO INTELLIGENT PEOPLE.

NEW ENTERPRISES—RAILROAD PERILS—HEAVY RAINS—GOOD CROPS ASSURED—WHAT THE TELEGRAPH REPORTS—GENERAL NOTES.

ALABAMA.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars of Anniston bonds, to run thirty years, bearing six per cent interest, were taken yesterday by Fisher & Shaw, of Baltimore, for 108.61.

F. O. Sherrod, a wealthy real estate dealer, of Birmingham, Ala., was on Sunday sent to the state insane asylum at Tuscaloosa. Last summer Sherrod claimed to have been cured of some chronic disease by faith and he at once became a firm believer in faith cure. He advertised in local papers that he would cure people of all manner of diseases without medicine and free of charge. He claimed that he could effect a cure by correspondence with the afflicted. He wrote a book on Christian science and became a crank on the subject of faith cure. He neglected his business to perform miracles and finally became a raving maniac on the subject of faith cure.

GEORGIA.

A dastardly attempt was made to wreck a Central railroad train, Tuesday night, near East Point. A crow-bar was found fastened to the track.

At Atlanta, Sunday evening, a dummy car, running between the city and Grant's Park, suddenly left the track and ran into a house, completely wrecking the structure and seriously wounding several persons.

State Treasurer Hardeman received a letter Tuesday from John Beck, a colored man living in Indianapolis, who claims that he and his sister are the legal heirs of Adam Beck, the old negro who died in Atlanta about six months ago and left $12,000.

During an altercation in a bar-room in Atlanta, M. T. Whitlock, a horse trader, shot and instantly killed J. C. Belding, a railroad engineer. The quarrel resulted from a bet which both men claimed to have won. The corroner's jury returned a verdict of voluntary manslaughter.

A section of the Oconee river bridge at Milledgeville gave way Tuesday, and tumbled into the stream. It was condemned by the county commissoners as being unsafe, the latter part of last week, and the workmen were engaged adjusting the difficulties when the crash came. Mr. Fred Butts was painfully hurt by a falling timber, but there were no serious injuries.

MISSOURI.

There is considerable excitement in Saline county, Mo., over the discovery of gold. A California expert has pronounced it a rich find.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Negroes from all parts of the state met in Raleigh and organized the North Carolina Emigration Association.

At Fairview, Buncombe county, a white man named Tom Tate, while walling a well was killed by a falling stone. He was burried, and a few nights later Dr. G. A. Wise, B. L. Ashworth, and J. V. Jay, who are studying medicine, were caught in the act of stealing the body. They had it in a sack and were walking away with it when discovered. Dr. Wise has been arrested, but the students can not be found.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Cæsar Frazier, colored, was hanged at 10:30 Friday, at Charleston, for the murder of Holdenberg White, on February 9. The condemned man professed the Catholic faith, and the execution was unattended by the usual scenes of shouting, praying and singing.

TENNESSEE.

Harry Branch, an engineer on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, dropped dead on his engine at Oakdale. He resided in Chattanooga, and was a popular man.

A distressing suicide occurred at Shelbyville Sunday night. Miss Mary Calhoun, who had been sick for some months, but not confined to her bed, went quietly out to a well on the premises of a relative and drowned herself. She was traced to the well and her body found after much trouble.

It is said that love for pets and love of traveling are the two ruling passions of the Princess Maria Theresa of Bavaria. She is unmarried, and in her many journeyings is attended by a maid and a chamberlain. She always takes her pets with her, and the chamberlain has to look after them. His place is no sinecure, for she has fourteen animals of one sort and another, including several dogs, two magpies, a [illegible] rat, and a [illegible] hare.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADVISERS.

NOTES.

There is considerable talk just now about the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, and various new candidates are being announced. Ex-Postmaster General J. A. J. Creswell's name was presented to the president Friday, a delegation of Marylanders, headed by Representative McComas, urging his appointment.

The Signal Service will, when practical, make a general prediction showing the condition of the weather two or three days in advance. These predictions will be furnished at the same time as the regular detailed indications, but they will not appear regularly, so that their nonappearance will signify nothing more than the indication officials did not think it judicious to make an advance prediction.

The following promotions have been made in the Southern Express Company: Mr. J. G. Mays, of Augusta has been made superintendent of Southern Ga., and Mr. T. R. Osborn, of Jacksonville, has been promoted to be superintendent of Florida. Mr. R. F. Cary, of Charleston, S. C., has been advanced to Mr. May's position as route agent. Mr. Hollingsworth succeeds Mr. Cary as local cashier.

The Interstate Commerce Commission notified the principal railroads of the country that they are likely to be interested in and affected by the questions presented in the complaint of George Rice against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad alleging discrimination in favor of shippers of petroleum and cotton-seed oil in tank cars, and that they will be afforded an opportunity to be heard upon the questions involved in the case.

Postmaster General Wannamaker on Saturday issued the following order: Ordered. That hereafter the Post Office Department be closed on Sunday to the clerks and all employes thereof, except the required watchmen, engineers and firemen. Clerks and employes shall without exception be denied admittance on that day to the main building and to the several rented buildings, and the watchman on duty shall strictly enforce the provisions of this order.

Secretary Tracy has decided that he has authority under the law to proceed with the construction of the great coast defence vessels. There will be no readvertisement, and the only question yet to be decided is which of the three bids shall be accepted. Cramp's bid was the lowest, but the Union Iron Works of California, whose bid was but $14,000 above him, hope to secure the work in consideration of the fact that they absolutely guarantee the success of the ship for the amount of their bid, which was $1,628,000. This decision of the Secretary will involve the abandonment of the idea of building a submarine torpedo boat.

Private, as well as corporate capital, has become largely interested in new schemes for transportation. The government has continued its policy of financial or other aid to all projects of this nature, and both Mexico and Central America are being slowly embraced in a series of lines which promise, within the next ten years, to fully open up the country to the outside world. In Yucatan the work of railroad construction is being pushed with great vigor. The total mileage of railroads in Mexico is estimated in President Diaz's message at nearly 5,000 miles. In the matter of telegraph construction the showing is still more favorable. The State construction of new lines for the last half year has amounted to an addition of about 900 miles, making the total length of the Federal system on April 1st over 18,000 miles, exclusive of double and triple wires and the lines temporarily transferred to the States.

BAD TEN-DOLLAR BILLS.

Indianapolis is flooded with a counterfeit $10 greenback. The Merchants' National has thrown out four of the bills innocently presented in the last day or so. The Indiana National has met with eight or ten of them; the Indianapolis is familiar with the bogus, and all of the banks have seen it. The bill is not a good imitation of the genuine, but it looks enough like money to deceive. It is designed to pass for bills of the same denomination, series of 1878. The genuine is a legal tender, bearing Daniel Webster's likeness and the Pocahontas scene. It has the small red Treasury seal on the left hand side, with the larger lathework seal "ten" on the right of the center. The false has these fairly well executed, but the likeness of Webster is execrable, the paper is poor and pale and the lettering is all in a line, whereas in the genuine the capitals and first letters of words rise above the others.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The pope has sent a dispatch bestowing his blessing upon the Catholic congress in Spain.

Hon. William H. Barnum, chairman of the national democratic committee, died at Lime Rock, Conn., Tuesday.

The new charcoal blast furnace of Mons Alto, Iron county, at Mont Alto, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday.

Carl Rosa, the well known musical director, whose wife was the famous Madame Parepa Rosa, died in Paris from peritonitis.

Malietoa, the deposed king of Samoa, has apologized, and the emperor, William, has decided that the ex-king may be liberated.

In the house of commons Tuesday evening, the motion of Samuel Smith, liberal, censuring the government for fostering spirit drinking in India, was carried by a vote of 113 to 108.

DUEL BETWEEN FARMERS.

A deadly duel occurred in Jackson county, Alabama, on Tuesday, that resulted in the death of one of the participants. Two farmer neighbors living at some distance from Scottsboro, named J. T. Prince and J. H. Green, quarreled over some trivial matter and Green threatened to kill Prince. This threat was learned by Prince and he prepared himself with a shot gun. On Saturday morning the two men met in a public road and immediately dismounted from their horses and resumed the quarrel. They finally decided to fight it out, and Green made for Prince with a large dirk, making a vicious plunge at him. Without leveling the gun Prince thrust the muzzle against his enraged enemy, pulled the trigger and lodged a heavy load of buckshot in his breast, killing him instantly. Prince gave himself up.

A SHIP BURNED.

The American ship, Richard P Buck, Captain Carver, from Philadelphia for San Francisco, was discovered to be on fire at about 2 a. m., on April 19th, at Bermuda. She was taken in tow by a tug and beached near the naval tanks, about 200 yards from shore. The flames spread with amazing rapidity, owing to the inflammable nature of a large portion of the cargo, kerosene, whisky, etc., and the ship was soon burned to the water's edge. The ship was of 1,490 tons burden, and had a cargo of 315 tons of general merchandise. It is estimated that the vessel and cargo represented half a million dollars. A hulk, with steam, with submarine diver and a large number of laborers are busily engaged in getting out the unburned remnants of the cargo, which will be sold at auction.

ROBBERS IN CHATTANOOGA.

This city has been infested for several days by sneak thieves and thugs, and there is much excitement over three highway robberies Sunday night, the parties being "held up" on the streets and deliberately robbed. Mr. A. S. Ochs, proprietor of the Times, was one of the victims. The robbery being committed about 8:50 on one of the principal streets. B. R. Freeman, manager of the city planing mill, was found about 11 o'clock in the street, near his residence in an unconscious state, with an ugly wound on his head. Mr. Freeman was robbed of considerable money. It is feared that he will die. A double set of policemen are now patroling the city.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Since March 4th about 1,500 changes in a force of 5,800 have been made in the railway mail service throughout the country. The fact that this service will be placed under the civil service rule and regulations has stimulated the officers to extra exertions, and a large number of clerks in the railway mail office have been kept busy making changes.

It is not "good form" in England to call a physician "doctor," according to the New York *Medical Record*; it must be "Dr. Jones" or "Dr. Smith." Our informant, unfortunately, does not say whether it would be proper to use the favorite American monosyllable "doc," or whether such a conjunction as "Doc" Gull or "Doc" Jenner would be in harmony with the best social usages of fashionable London. The American doctor has some disadvantages to contend against; but it is a great thing that he is an American—a real American—without any hyphen in front, to whom such stuff as is written about the English doctor is meaningless or amusing.

England has been patching up Nelson's flagship Victory for years. Now a French nautical monument, La Belle Poule, the ship that brought home the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena, is causing dissatisfaction because of the money which has been devoted to caulking and patching her up. She lies at [illegible] harbor, and is used as a [illegible]

18 PEOPLE KILLED.

PENNED, CRUSHED AND BURNED TO DEATH.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—HOW IT HAPPENED—TERRIBLE SCENES OF SUFFERING.

The limited express on the Grand Trunk R. R. due at Hamilton, Ont., Sunday morning met with an accident two miles west of that place, the result of which was the loss of many lives. The train was composed of an engine, two baggage cars, a smoker, a Chicago and Grand Trunk through passenger coach, a Wabash coach, a Wagner first-class, a Pullman car and two Wagner sleeping cars in the order named. The accident occurred at a junction where a "Y" is built. This "Y" is used to switch through trains for Toronto to Toronto branch from the main line. The train is said to have been running at a speed of forty miles an hour more. When directly on the crossing the switch engine jumped the track and plunged into the water tank, which stood in its path between the "Y," smashing the tank to atoms and turning almost upside down. The baggage cars came directly after the engine, and the first of these was pitched over the engine and thrown on the main track leaving its wheels behind it. The other baggage car caught fire from the engine, and the two were soon in flames. The coaches following with the exception of two Wagner cars in the rear of the train, were huddled together by the shock and soon caught fire from the baggage cars. The passengers on the train, numbering over 150, many of whom were asleep at the time, had a terrible experience. A majority of those on board the train were able to get out of the coaches before the fire reached them, but in the confusion that reigned it is not known how many victims were left to the mercy of the flames, penned in by the material of the wreck and unable to extricate themselves. L. S. Gurney, of Brooklyn, had his head completely severed from his body by a piece of flying debris. Rudolph Guerre, whose address is not known, was also instantly killed. As soon as the engine rolled over, after striking the water tank, Engineer Watson and Fireman Chapman crawled out from underneath, neither of them being much hurt. Up to five o'clock the charred remains of eighteen victims had been exhumed from the wreck. In no case was there enough of the body left to identify the remains or tell whether the person was a male or female. Thirteen of the wounded are now in the hospital. About ten others were slightly hurt, but not so badly as to prevent them continuing their journey. None of the members of the Detroit Light Infantry were injured and not a woman was in the least hurt, James Welch and Fred Dumas, both of Niagara Falls, were in the car which jumped over the engine, yet neither was hurt. The screams of the men who were being burned to death in the smoking car could be heard above the noise of the escaping steam and the roaring of the flames. Seven cars, a baggage car, two first-class coaches, a smoker, a first-class day coach and two Wagner sleepers were burned, there being not a vestige left of wood or anything that would burn. One car—the baggage car—was demolished and the engine was the most complete wreck imaginable. The loss to the company will be enormous. Many of those on the train were going to New York to participate in the centennial festivities. Most of the passengers lost all or a portion of their baggage and clothing, and a large amount of mails were lost by fire. Another report of the accident says that the remains of from sixteen to eighteen men were taken out of the wreck. They were cut to pieces almost to a man and burned beyond all possibility of recognition. They were huddled together in a heap in the end of the smoker and were pinned in by the timbers, which made it impossible for them to extricate themselves. Nothing could be done for them, and the fierceness of the flames made it out of the question for the men to rescue them. The only way in which it could be ascertained that from sixteen to eighteen bodies had been taken out, was from the fact that legs and arms corresponding to that number were found.

The official report as to the production of sugar in France during the last three years, since the new legislation relating to refineries went into operation, shows that the first effect of the legislation was to reduce the number of refineries, which fell from [illegible] in 1884 to [illegible] in 1885, to [illegible] in 1886, and to [illegible] last year, while the quantity of sugar refined was 275,000 tons in 1884, [illegible] in 1887 was 1,446,000 [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

LANTON, ALA., MAY 9, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

Capt. P. R. Bibb, of Montgomery, has been granted a patent on cotton-seed crusher. Capt. Bibb the General Manager of the Montgomery Iron Works.

The rich widow of General Buf-[illegible] has just married a young man of 22. The lady is 67, but her fortune of $300,000 is supposed to fully cover the difference in age.

Are you not in favor of one cent postage? A little effort on the part of each one of us will secure it. Write to your Congressman or to the Hon. John Wanamaker, Post Master General, Washington, D. C., urging that letter postage be reduced to one cent.

A reporter of the Chicago Herald interviewed a prominent Indian on the border land of Oklahoma, and asked him what he thought of the immigration rush The Indian looked over the stretch of red sand in the "promised land" and replied: "Ugh white man d---n fool"

It is not often that such a little matter as three minutes stand between a man and the penitentiary. Yet that was the case in Toledo the other day, when it was shown that a theft was committed just that period before sunset, and hence was petty larceny and not burglary. Great is the ingenuity of the Toledo lawyer.

The Savannah News in an article on the state press says: "A town may be correctly judged by its newspapers. If they are full of news, well edited and well printed and if they are liberally patronized by advertisers, it is safe to assume that the town is a well governed and prosperous one, and that its people are energetic and thrifty. The weekly press, as a whole is a power in moulding public opinion, because it finds its way into almost every home."

R. R. Hawes, the notorious prisoner charged with murdering his wife and two daughters was given a fair trial in the Birmingham City court, and the trial has resulted in a verdict of guilty and a sentence to death for the murder of his little daughter May Hawes. The case has been appealed to the supreme court. The other cases will perhaps be tried after this one in particular has been finally disposed of. Our individual opinion, after carefully reading the evidence brought out by the trial, is that the verdict of the jury was a righteous one and will be affirmed by the supreme court.

A man who lives near Stark, Fla., had chickens stolen from him until at last only an old rooster was left. Having a chance to buy a bald eagle that had been wounded in the wing, he substituted the bird for the rooster in the fowl house and watched for results. The other night one of his sable neighbors entered the hennery grabbed the eagle and left. It was not long before a prolonged "Oh Lord" was heard in the direction of the thief's path, and the following morning an "ole Virginny gemman" was sitting on the porch of his cabin with one eye nearly out, under lip slit, swallow fork in both ears, arm in a sling, and with a general appearance of a section of a slaughter house floor, while his wife was beating the corpse of an eagle with a battling stick to get it tender before "bi'l'n."

The spirit manifested by the Chambers' County Alliance at a meeting held on the 10th of April should inspire the heart of every Alliance and every Alliance man in the South, not only those who are members of the order, but every farmer who raises cotton. Read it and see what they say:

"That our delegates should introduce a resolution in the county Alliance and invite Tallapoosa, Lee, Russell, Macon and Randoph counties, to appoint one delegate from each Alliance in said counties to meet in Opelika, Lee county, Ala., June 13, 1889 with a like number from Chambers county. Said delegates to be empowered to devise a plan and organize a stock company to be known as the East Alabama Manufacturing Company to manufacture bagging and for other purposes.

Manufacturing.

The manufacturing interest of Chilton county is not confined exclusively to 23 saw mills that cut about 500,000 feet of lumber per day, viz:

Harbarry & Jones 75,000; Pratt Saw Mill 50,000; Gregory & Coe 50,000, Jemison Lumber Co. 35,000; L. J. Hand 30,000; J. W. Gullahorn 20,000; E. T. Gullahorn 15,000; J. H. Chandler 15,000; J. A. Wells 10,000; James Dudley 10,000; J. M. Stanfield 10,000; L. B. Wells 10,000; Hunt Bros. 15,000; J. H. Hunt 10,000, J. Lawinskey 10,000; Clem Butler 10,000; J. F. Maull 10,000; J. M. Parr 8,000; C. J. Stewart 8,000; Dixie Lumber Co. 35,000.

It will surprise any thinking man to go among these mills and see the actual waste that is going on. Lumber and slabs enough burned every day at each one to furnish material for a first-class nail-keg and lime-barrel factory, which could find ready sale in Birmingham and at the lime kilns between Calera and Birmingham. A box factory could also be placed at each one for making all classes of cheap boxes. Let there be a sash, door and blind factory placed in Clanton, Verbena or Jemison, and add barrel and keg machinery together with box-making and lathes, and with cheap raw material, combined with cheap rents or cheap land to build on, good water for both drinking and boiler use, and good health for employees, coupled with the advantages of cheap living, there is no place that could manufacture these articles cheaper and with a better market than we have, for we can ship these goods in any direction, and we find a good live market.

There is another business that is sadly needed here, and one which is bound to be a paying institution to some one some day. Take the three places Clanton, Jemison or Verbena from which there are some four thousand bales of cotton shipped yearly besides what leaves Lomax, Strasburg, Clear Creek, Cooper's and Mountain Creek, which added makes at least 6,000 bales. Allowing 35 bushels of cotton seed per bale, we have 210,000 bushels. Let there be a cotton factory placed at either Clanton, Verbena, Strasburg or Jemison, which can be done at half the actual cost of such places as Montgomery or Birmingham, for freight can be saved on building material and 50 acres of land will not cost as much as half a lot in either place, thus saving money to buy machinery. Combine the cotton mill with an oil mill and manufacture cloth of all kinds, which can be sold at same price as Montgomery or Birmingham can sell, and the entire product used here at home. Allow that only half the cotton seed can be bought, we can have a paying oil mill and all the oil could be used in this county and the cake sold for feed and fertilizers, and it is a conceded fact that cotton seed meal is the cheapest and best fertilizer that is used By saving freight, bagging and ties (for most of this cotton could be ginned at the factory by adding a first-class ginnery, which would greatly improve the class of goods) on cotton, then on cloth and on cotton seed and oil cake and oil it would reduce the expenses so that the per centage of profit would be much larger than in a city. The same wages as paid in a city would allow the operatives twice as much money to spend or put away for hard times, for they would be in as healthy a climate as there is in the world, and with cheap fuel, cheap chickens, eggs and butter and other food in proportion they could lay away just twice as much as the laborer does in the cities.

A merchant flour and grist mill is badly needed in this county, one that would do good work would get all it could do. There are thousands of bushels of meal sold by merchants and saw mill men, and a world of flour. It is a well known fact that we have a good wheat raising county, which business has been neglected simply because there are no mills to get to worth anything and what few do make flour get it up in such a style that after the farmer gets what will do his family, it is such stuff that he can't sell it. Some will cry that the railroad charges such freights that a mill could do nothing, but we say this is not so. We have been dealing largely with the L. & N. railroad, and with a few exceptions have always found the officers perfect gentlemen and liberal in all their views, anxious to make friends, and willing at all times to make freight rates to the advantage of their customers.

A sugar refinery could be well established in this county, and glucose can be made in large quantities. Sugar cane and sorghum is largely grown here and is the cheapest crop made, and it is of the finest quality, and it is all dependent upon the little traveling mill to crush it, and hence with all the fine material that the farmers have there is not a pound of sugar made in the county.

Another industry that could be made very profitable is a woollen mill for manufacturing woollen goods, all of which could be made into pants and other woollen clothes. Sheep thrive here well, and a little encouragement to the farmers in our county will produce all the wool that a large factory could use.

A boot and shoe factory could be profitably put up here, for there are a quantity of cattle, goats, sheep, hogs and wild animals killed in this and counties adjoining this, that with the facilities for buying bark to use for tanning, can make leather and put it into shoes enough, not only to supply Chilton county, but the adjoining country.

A furniture factory could get all the different classes of lumber used in making furniture. Our swamp and mountain lands abound in all kinds of gum, oak, hickory, ash, maple, cedar, poplar, sycamore, dogwood and walnut, besides various other woods that may be wanted. While material from pine could be had by moving it from the saw mills free of cost. Our yellow pine makes as handsome desks, counters, shelving and tables as are made from any material in the world, and takes an oil finish second to none.

What has been said about the towns on the L. & N. R. R., the same can be said of the E. T. V. & G. road, except that there are not so many saw mills on the latter road.

Taking everything into consideration, cheap lands, cheap building material, cheap working material, cheap rents, cheap living, good health, and the best of water, there is not a better country in the United States to start up a manufacturing interest of the kinds named than Chilton county, Alabama.

J. F. MAULL.

Illiterate Whites.

A special correspondent of the Washington Press has been down in Winston county, Alabama, and sends to the paper the startling and significant announcement that the majority of the white people of the county can neither read nor write, and that in placing their names to petitions they have to make a cross mark. Well there is nothing remarkable about this, except the failure of the correspondent to state that the majority of the white people of Winston county are Republicans, and that it is the only county in the State where a majority of the whites are Republicans. And if Census Taker Porter should seek to draw a political moral from Alabama illiteracy he will find it in the fact that it is the ignorant, white and black, who are Republicans. The press is welcome to whatever satisfation may be obtained from its investigation.

This from the Montgomery Advertiser is all true: and there is another great truth that goes along in connection with this. The Advertiser opposed the election reform bill before the last Legislature because it might indirectly disfranchise 25,000 white voters in the State, and the other truth is that from 15,000 to 20,000 of these illiterate white voters are Republicans. Why then should a Democratic paper be so particularly interested in their voting?

The W. R. P. T. L.

A correspondent of the Greensborrow Watchman, and evidently a Democrat of the true blue order, has some sensible suggestions in that paper concerning the great pap-seeking alphabetical conglomeration known as the White Republican Protective Tariff League. We quote as follows:

I am like Ryland Randolph was in the dark days of reconstruction: "I am for the white man as ruler, right or wrong," and for the Democratic party until a better party is formed. This white High Tariff League is certainly not equal, much less superior, to the Democratic party of the South. There are scores of Democrats who believe in a protective tariff, but still they remain Democratic. They can hold their views about the tariff and honest views too, and then remain steadfast to their principles.

If there be any erring Democrats in this county, and I hope there are not, let them come home and repent, or in a little while it will be "Ephraim is joined to his idols alone."

There cannot be [illegible] will there ever be, a split in the Republican party in the South until the negro is disfranchised, for he is a fixture of the Republican party, and in all probability will swing to it for all time to come. Besides, there is no room for a third party yet, and any party or league that sails under the Republican banner is bound to keep Cuffey with it, regardless of their intentions.

Our friends who have wandered from the Democratic folds will find that Mr. Harrison will not appoint a new man to an important office. It is not business, especially Republican patronage. The President is in honor bound to appoint good Republicans to office who are and have been party workers. But laying all aside, I do not see how any Southern Democrat born and raised on the soil of Alabama as a Democrat, and more especially in the black belt, can turn his back on his friends and white neighbors, his party and himself for nothing but the chances of holding office, while he would be better off without any place of public trust.

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or billious For sale in 50 cent. and one dollar bottles by all leading druggists. jul20

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents, we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

CLUB RATES:

We will send the VIEW and the Age-Herald one year for $2, and give each subscriber a ticket to the great gift distribution in July. We wil. send our paper and either of the Montgomery papers for one year at the same price.

Southern Pacific Tea Company.

Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Coffees, Teas and Spices.

Fresh Roasted Coffee Daily. Also Coffee Roasted to order. Manufacturers of CAMPBELL'S BAKING POWDER.

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Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

—AND TO—

Cleanse the System Effectually,

—SO THAT—

PURE BLOOD,

REFRESHING SLEEP,

HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

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When you want

Firs-class Job Printing done.

Chancery Sale.

State of Alabama, Chilton County, Adam Schuessler, Admin'r, &c., vs. James A. Dudley, et al. In Chancery at Clanton, Ala.

By virtue of the confirmation in the Supreme Court of a decree rendered by the Chancellor in vacation, on the 23d day of January, 1888, for the 7th District, Northeastern Chancery Division of Alabama, in the above entitled cause, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., on Monday, the 27th day of May, 1889, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described real estate situated in Clanton, Chilton county, Ala., to-wit: Lots one, three, seven, nine, ten, eleven, thirteen, fifteen and sixteen in Block Five, Lying on the east side of the South and North Alabama Railroad.

W. E. STEWART, Register.

April 24th, 1889.

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

DR. TAYLOR'S

SURE

CHILL CURE

WARRANTED

PURELY VEGETABLE.

A SURE & SAFE CURE FOR

CHILLS and FEVER

BILIOUS and INTERMITTENT FEVER

ALL MALARIAL DISORDERS,

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AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ALL

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Price 50 cts. a Bottle. Trial Bottles 25 cts.

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302 S. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Call for a Copy of Book "OUR FAMILY TROUBLES," to be had at all stores, or sent for two cent stamp.

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$100,000 TO LEND AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.—We are prepared to loan money cheap on improved lands in Chilton county. We can secure loans on land, the title to which is vested in married women, without trouble or delay. BRING YOUR LAND DEEDS. Address

E. V. JONES, OR

A. D. BENTLEY,

Rockford, Ala.

January 28, 1889—(3m)

The Great Newspaper of the South.

The AGE-HERALD, in addition to covering the field most thoroughly with their bright and newsy daily, is getting out the Great Weekly of the South. It is a mammoth 12-page paper at only $1 a year, with a ticket for every subscriber to the largest gift distribution of over $8,000 in valuable and useful articles ever offered by a newspaper. It is a paper for the farm and fireside. Its Agricultural Department is full of practical information for the farmer, while its Household Department renders it a treasure to every housewife in the land. A special feature is also made of a department for Our Little Folks.

We will furnish the WEEKLY AGE-HERALD and our paper one year for $2 and give each subscriber a ticket to the gift distribution.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.

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(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Maplesville, Alabama.

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feb 28-y

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With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

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—AND—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

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OTTO STOELKER,

THE JEWELER.

☞ REMOVED TO NO. 23 DEXTER AVENUE. ☜

Large Stock New Goods!

Finest Display of Fine Diamonds in Alabama. Rich Jewelry. Fine Gold Silver Watches. Wedding and Holiday Goods in Great Variety.

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THE JEWELER, 23 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOM

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10 cents up. Will send
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EEPER,
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TER AVENUE.
Large Stock
Rich Jewelry. Fine Gold
y Goods in Great Variety.
ELKER,
R AVENUE, MONTGOMERY

TO BLANK BROS,

ILTON VIEW.

TON, ALA., MAY 9, 1889.

View is published every Thurs-
rning, and will endeavor to cov-
field of reputable country journ-
It will show no quarter to the
al, the immoral or the ungodly.
l always be good natured, al-
it can bite if necessary.

answering advertisements will
a favor by mentioning this paper.

mark (X) after your name
that your subscription is due and
would be glad to have you re-

COURT CALENDAR.

ncery—First Thursday after the
Monday in March and September
ntinue three days.

uit—Third Monday after the
Monday in February and on the
Monday after the fourth Monday
ly, and continue two weeks each

missioners'—Regular term sec-
Monday in February and August,
rst Monday in April and Novem-
Special term second Monday in

nty—First Monday in each month.

HEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
ins pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
3 Mail	5:45 p. m.
5 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
9 Accommodation	7:00 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:17 a. m.
6 Mail	9:20 a. m.
4 Express	7:52 p. m.
10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Cross and Crown.

e is a cross of heavy weight
r every human life to bear—
e is a chaplet formed of thorns
r each and ev'ry brow to wear;
when the cross of pain and woe
all soon forever be laid down,
we receive in recompense,
beautiful and fadeless crown.

es of toil and worldly grief,
burden of suspense and care
life imposed upon us all,
d each its heavy load must bear;
clouds may lower overhead,
e bright stars fade before our eyes,
faith shall point us out the path
here sacrifice, where duty lies.

own awaits each faithful heart,
ch earnest, self-denying soul,
t carries cheerfully the cross
death's cold, unrelenting goal,
when the veil shall roll away,
isclosing heaven's endless bliss,
crown of love shall compensate
or cross of such a life as this.

Miss Jennie Chiton is visiting
tives in Montgomery.

Mr. and Mrs. Bivings are visi-
g relatives in Rome, Ga.

An open air preacher drew large
wds on Main Street Thursday.

Judge Callen has returned from
hunting and fishing jaunt to
rida.

Mr. G. W. Haden and his
ughter, Mrs. Patton, are visiting
s. Collier.

Miss Alice Ross has closed her
ool and returned to her home
Opelika.

County Superintendent Hicks
s in town to meet the teachers
Saturday.

Mrs. W. H. McNeil has return-
home after having a pleasant
it in Birmingham.

Messrs. O. A. Duke and J. M.
nfield attended the meeting of
State Lumber Association in
ntgomery last week.

Subscribers at Duke's mill will
d their papers at the Clanton
st office after this issue, unless
are otherwise instructed.

Mr. Jos. Shackleford, of Coosada,
s in town the past week pros-
cting with a view of locating
re and establishing a cotton
nnery and warehouse. He was
uch pleased with Clanton.

Mr. Henry Mahan, of Jumbo,
s in town last week exhibiting
o bones from his own scull.
bout eight weeks ago, it will be
membered that a large tree in
lling struck Mr. Mahan directly
top of his head. Dr. Sam
hnson was called, and he per-
rmed the delicate operation of
epanning, taking several pieces
bone from the scull that were
essing upon the patient's brain
d Mr. Mahan is now as well as
ever was. He had a narrow
cape from death by the accident.

Spring Goods.

New dress goods now on sale at
w prices for cash. Shoes for
ring trade now in. Groceries
all the year, the present is no
xception. Everything guaran-
ed as represented. Fair dealing
fair prices is my plan for hold
g trade, and my sales will prove
at the people are treated well.
ive me a call.

Respectfully
W. L. SAMPEY.

Important to Clanton.

We are requested by the principal of the Clanton High School, Prof. A. J. Scott, to call a meeting of the citizens of Clanton at the Courthouse on Saturday next at 4 p. m. for the purpose of deciding about the district institute and other school interests.

Picnic at Coopers.

ED. VIEW:—Please announce that there will be a picnic at Coopers on Saturday, the 11th inst. Dancing and baseball on the program. All ladies and gentlemen invited.

W. N. DERAMUS,
E. H. LOWE,
L. E. GULLAHORN,
W. H. WRIGHT,
Managers

The article headed "Manufacturing," and published elsewhere in this paper was prepared by Mr. J. F. Maull as one of the committee selected to advertise Chilton county. We publish it as a specimen of what can be truly written of this county. Mr. Maull does not overdraw the capacity of the county, and we think much good might be derived from the general circulation of such admirable articles. Mr. L. A. Thornton has a well prepared article on fruit culture which we will publish next. Our object in publishing the articles being to let our home people read them and judge of them and of the resources and capabilities of our county.

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Verily, we live in a progressive age. Following in the wake of "progressive dinners" and "progressive card parties" we have now "progressive conversation assemblages." A program arranged like a dance card, is provided; the topics to be discussed are numbered upon it. Engagements are made previously and entered on the card, for the discussion of each topic, to which a stipulated number of minutes is allowed. At the tinkle of a bell subject and partner are both changed.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Bring your job printing to this office.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years Doctors pronounced it a local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucus surface of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

A Home Comfort!

We the undersigned citizens of Prattville, Ala., have each purchased a new Improved Home Comfort Cooking Range from the traveling salesman of the Wrought Iron Range Company, and find them to be far superior in every respect to anything we have ever seen or tried in the way of a cooking apparatus and would advise any friend or neighbor to secure one at their earliest convenience, as we consider them the cheapest stove that can be used, and know by experience that they are the best?

CHAS. S. G. DOSTER,
Attorney at Law.
JOHN BURNS,
Foreman Cotton Factory.
W. G. BECKWORTH,
Foreman Gin Shops.
J. C. BURNS,
Traveling Salesman Pratt Cotton Gin.
W. F. MIMS, Merchant.
M. D. FISHER,
Foreman Pratt's Foundry.
G. C. SPIGNER,
Undertaker and Liveryman.
J. W. KILLAUGH,
Workman in Gin Shops.

Eli Mullen is an old man eighty years old. He lives in Birmingham. Before the war he lived in California and married there, having a daughter born to him. Shortly after this there was adopted into the family a Miss Wood. With her old man Mullen eloped after obtaining a divorce from his wife, who started on the hunt and she found her former husband in Birmingham last week. Mullen claims to have been divorced from her in California, but Mrs. Mullen No. 1 denies this. Mullen owns considerable real estate in Birmingham. He has offered his first wife a house and lot at Eastlake and to support her, if she will go and live there. This she refuses, saying she will live only in his residence, though her daughter has signified her willingness to live there as soon as her seven children come from California.

Two Strings to His Bow.

"No, William," she said coldly, with a sidelong glance to note the effect of words. "I cannot be your wife. You smoke and you sometimes drink. I have registered a vow not to marry a man who has either of these vices."

"All right, Maria," was the humble reply. "And now will you please ask your younger sister Lula to come down stairs a moment? She said when she kissed me good-bye last night that she would gladly have me if you refused."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT.

When physicians fail to give relief in cases of chronic ailments, resulting from poison blood, how gratifying to the sufferer to obtain at last the right remedy. Where every other treatment miserably fails to cure, Botanic Blood Balm invariably gains a victory.

SAN SABA, TEXAS, February 9, 1882.
SORES
Our little daughter became effected with some form of scalp disease, supposed to be ringworm or eczema. It first began in white scabs or dandruff and then formed in small sores all over the front part of her head with rough patches on her forehead and face, and then ran an ugly eating sore on her head which continued to spread until a neighbor insisted on me trying B. B. B. After using a bottle and a half the sore is healing nicely and the child's health much improved and she is getting fat. I believe B. B. B to be an excellent blood purifier and very quick in its action. MRS. BETTIE GRAVES.

WILLOW CITY, TEXAS, April 9, 1883.
TUMORS
Blood Balm Co.: I was taken with paralysis, the doctors said caused by a tumor that is attached to the bowels, and had a bad case of dyspepsia. B. B. B. has done me more good than all the doctors. WM. SHELTON.

BARSWORTH, CHAMBERS CO., ALA., February 6, 1888.
CANCER
For the last six years I have been a great sufferer from blood poison; could not get anything that would do me any good. The doctors thought I would die. Two years ago I was stricken down with cancer of the lower extremities and was not able to walk out of my room, the cancer causing me to suffer great pain. A month ago I commenced taking the B. B. B. and was able to walk a half mile before I had taken two bottles. The cancer is healing up nicely, and I think the use of this remedy will cure me. (11) K. M. SMITH.
[sep27 ow 1y]

Insure
Your Property
against Fire.
The Commercial Fire
Insurance Company
of Montgomery, has a
record for reliability
unsurpassed.
Insure through the Local Agency at Clanton, and save expense.

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.
[feb 14 3]

NOTICE NO. 8678.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., May 7, 1889.

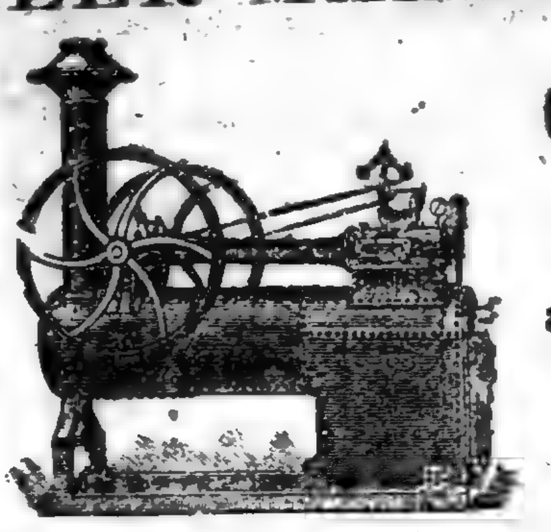
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on June 15, 1889, viz: Daniel W. Stewart, homestead 16518 for the n w ¼ of section 26, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Stephen Baker, John Headley, W. A. Jones, Cyrus M. Culp, all of Clanton, Ala.

May9 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

A. E. BIVINGS,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, AND Medicines,
FAMILY Groceries, ETC.

Clanton, Alabama.
I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS



Copper and Sheet Iron Workers
Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.
Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE,
Birmingham, Ala.
mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R..)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—
I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.
Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.
oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN
nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.
Lyman & Stone.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Blank Books, - Letter Presses.
PRINTERS' STOCK.
Fine Stationery a Specialty.
2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
dec5 ay

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Bogacki & McDonald,
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door
Glass, Paints and Oils, Artists' Materials,
Pictures and Frames, Window Shades.
119 COMMERCE STREET, Wholesale Block.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
nov1-8

Clanton High School

Will be opened on the first Monday in September and will continue nine scholastic months. The session will be divided into two terms. The first ending Friday before the first Monday in February, and the second will begin on the following Monday and will end with May. We will thoroughly prepare young men and ladies for college or give them a certificate of graduation. We expect to be assisted by an accomplished lady. Patronage is earnestly desired. Very Respectfully,

aug16 A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

READ THIS!
I have removed my stock of
Confectioneries
—AND—
Fancy Groceries
into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.
Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.
Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
Correspondence solicited.
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
[jan24-4f]

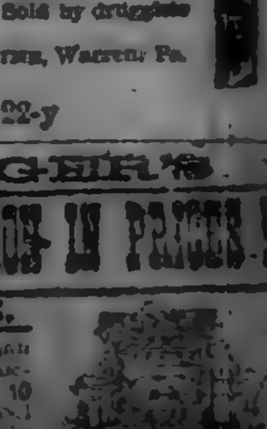
J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER.
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

HERBINE
After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.
Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.
Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."
Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."
Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than ...
Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Billous Fever with one bottle.
It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by
The Herbine Co.
(Successors to Wm. Condell.) St. Louis, Mo.
mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best
Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION
Piso's REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.
The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.
CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.
Easy and pleasant to use.
Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.
nov22-y

ALLEGER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
FROM $84. to $50.
This Elegant Parlor Organ style 50 containing 5 octaves, a pair of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells, stool and Book free. For only $35.00. With ... sent on ... "Warranted for 6 years."
It is only necessary ... reference ... responsibility from any ... postmaster ... express agent ... will be shipped ... ten days' test trial
H. W. ALLEGER,
Washington, New Jersey.



R.

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Prompt At-

PECIALTY.

STREETS,

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June 19 y

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Street.

PER,

DOW SHADES,

ULDINGS,

—AND—

CAL PAPER HANGER.

HA,

ERY, ALABAMA.

10 cents up. Will send
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E WORKS.

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STONE WORK.

y-Fourth Street,

Alabama.

EEPER,

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BLINDS,

RDWARE.

e. and 22d Street.

n, Ala.

ELKER,

ELER.

TER AVENUE.

Large Stock

a. Rich Jewelry. Fine Gold

ncy Goods in Great Variety.

ELKER,

ER AVENUE, MONTGOMER

O TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CL

ILTON VIEW.

TON, ALA., MAY 9, 1889.

View is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to conduct of reputable country journ. It will show no quarter to the d, the immoral or the ungodly. always be good natured, al- it can bite if necessary.

answering advertisements will a favor by mentioning this paper.

mark (X) after your name that your subscription is due and would be glad to have you re-

COURT CALENDAR.

ancery—First Thursday after the Monday in March and September ntinue three days.

uit—Third Monday after the Monday in February and on the Monday after the fourth Monday ly, and continue two weeks each

mmissioners'—Regular term sec- Monday in February and August, st Monday in April and Novem- Special term second Monday in

ty—First Monday in each month.

HEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. ins pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
3 Mail	5:45 p. m.
5 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
9 Accommodation	7:00 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:17 a. m.
6 Mail	9:20 a. m.
4 Express	7:52 p. m.
10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Cross and Crown.

e is a cross of heavy weight
r every human life to bear—
e is a chaplet formed of thorns
r each and ev'ry brow to wear;
when the cross of pain and woe
all soon forever be laid down,
we receive in recompense,
beautiful and fadeless crown.

es of toil and worldly grief,
burden of suspense and care
life imposed upon us all,
d each its heavy load must bear;
clouds may lower overhead,
e bright stars fade before our eyes,
faith shall point us out the path
here sacrifice, where duty lies.

own awaits each faithful heart,
ch earnest, self-denying soul,
t carries cheerfully the cross
o death's cold, unrelenting goal,
when the veil shall roll away,
sclosing heaven's endless bliss,
crown of love shall compensate
or cross of such a life as this.

iss Jennie Chiton is visiting atives in Montgomery.

Ir. and Mrs. Bivings are visi- g relatives in Rome, Ga.

An open air preacher drew large wds on Main Street Thursday.

udge Callen has returned from hunting and fishing jaunt to rida.

Ir. G. W. Haden and his ughter, Mrs. Patton, are visiting s. Collier.

Miss Alice Ross has closed her ool and returned to her home Opelika.

County Superintendent Hicks s in town to meet the teachers Saturday.

Mrs. W. H. McNeil has return- home after having a pleasant it in Birmingham.

Messrs. O. A. Duke and J. M. anfield attended the meeting of e State Lumber Association in ontgomery last week.

Subscribers at Duke's mill will d their papers at the Clanton st office after this issue, unless are otherwise instructed.

Mr. Jos. Shackleford, of Coosada, as in town the past week pros- cting with a view of locating re and establishing a cotton nnery and warehouse. He was uch pleased with Clanton.

Mr. Henry Mahan, of Jumbo, as in town last week exhibiting o bones from his own scull. bout eight weeks ago, it will be membered that a large tree in lling struck Mr. Mahan directly top of his head. Dr. Sam hnson was called, and he per- rmed the delicate operation of epanning, taking several pieces bone from the scull that were essing upon the patient's brain d Mr. Mahan is now as well as ever was. He had a narrow cape from death by the accident.

Spring Goods.

New dress goods now on sale at w prices for cash. Shoes for ring trade now in. Groceries all the year, the present is no xception. Everything guaran- ed as represented. Fair dealing fair prices is my plan for hold g trade, and my sales will prove at the people are treated well. ive me a call.

Respectfully
W. L. SAMPEY.

Important to Clanton.

We are requested by the principal of the Clanton High School, Prof. A. J. Scott, to call a meeting of the citizens of Clanton at the Courthouse on Saturday next at 4 p. m. for the purpose of deciding about the district institute and other school interests.

Picnic at Coopers.

ED. VIEW:—Please announce that there will be a picnic at Coopers on Saturday, the 11th inst. Dancing and baseball on the program. All ladies and gentlemen invited.

W. N. DERAMUS,
E. H. LOWE,
L. E. GULLAHORN,
W. H. WRIGHT,
Managers

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The Governor has appointed the commission of lunacy under the act of the last Legislature. The members are R. H. Pearson, President, Birmingham; Peter Bryce, M. D., Tuskaloosa; R. P. Hugher, M. D., Anniston. The commission will be called on to testify as to the lunacy of all criminals entering the insanity plea as a defense in the courts of the State.

A Tennessee maiden has developed into a remarkable beauty by emigrating to New York. The papers described her as having hair like corn tassels, and little brown eeys as delicate as a pink tulip. One of her visitors is Mr. Wm. Burr McIntosh who is described as being himself as fair as a daisy, as limber as a chicken snake, and the very newest of New York's masculine professional beauties. Nuff said.

Verily, we live in a progressive age. Following in the wake of "progressive dinners" and "progressive card parties" we have now "progressive conversation assemblages." A program arranged like a dance card, is provided; the topics to be discussed are numbered upon it. Engagements are made previously and entered on the card, for the discussion of each topic, to which a stipulated number of minutes is allowed. At the tinkle of a bell subject and partner are both changed.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Bring your job printing to this office.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years Doctors pronounced it a local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucus surface of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

A Home Comfort!

We the undersigned citizens of Prattville, Ala., have each purchased a new Improved Home Comfort Cooking Range from the traveling salesman of the Wrought Iron Range Company, and find them to be far superior in every respect to anything we have ever seen or tried in the way of a cooking apparatus and would advise any friend or neighbor to secure one at their earliest convenience, as we consider them the cheapest stove that can be used, and know by experience that they are the best?

CHAS. S. G. DOSTER,
Attorney at Law.
JOHN BURNS,
Foreman Cotton Factory.
W. G. BECKWORTH,
Foreman Gin Shops.
J. C. BURNS,
Traveling Salesman Pratt Cotton Gin.
W. F. MIMS, Merchant.
M. D. FISHER,
Foreman Pratt's Foundry.
G. C. SPIGNER,
Undertaker and Liveryman.
J. W. KILLAUGH,
Workman in Gin Shops.

Eli Mullen is an old man eighty years old. He lives in Birmingham. Before the war he lived in California and married there, having a daughter born to him. Shortly after this there was adopted into the family a Miss Wood. With her old man Mullen eloped after obtaining a divorce from his wife, who started on the hunt and she found her former husband in Birmingham last week. Mullen claims to have been divorced from her in California, but Mrs. Mullen No. 1 denies this. Mullen owns considerable real estate in Birmingham. He has offered his first wife a house and lot at East-lake and to support her, if she will go and live there. This she refuses, saying she will live only in his residence, though her daughter has signified her willingness to live there as soon as her seven children come from California.

Two Strings to His Bow.

"No, William," she said coldly, with a sidelong glance to note the effect of words. "I cannot be your wife. You smoke and you sometimes drink. I have registered a vow not to marry a man who has either of these vices."

"All right, Maria," was the humble reply. "And now will you please ask your younger sister Lula to come down stairs a moment? She said when she kissed me good-bye last night that she would gladly have me if you refused."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvel ous cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT.

When physicians fail to give relief in cases of chronic ailments, resulting from poison blood, how gratifying to the sufferer to obtain at last the right remedy. Where every other treatment miserably fails to cure, Botanic Blood Balm invariably gains a victory.

SAN SABA, TEXAS, February 9, 1882.

Our little daughter became effected with some form of scalp disease, supposed to be ringworm or eczema. It first began in white scabs or dandruff and then formed in small sores all over the front part of her head with rough patches on

SORES her forehead and face, and then ran an ugly eating sore on her head which continued to spread until a neighbor insisted on me trying B. B. B. After using a bottle and a half the sore is healing nicely and the child's health much improved and she is getting fat. I believe B. B. B to be an excellent blood purifier and very quick in its action.

MRS. BETTIE GRAVES.

WILLOW CITY, TEXAS, April 9, 1883.

Blood Balm Co.: I was taken with paralysis, the doctors said caused by a tumor

TUMORS that is attached to the bowels, and had a bad case of dyspepsia. B. B. B. has done me more good than all the doctors.

WM. SHELTON.

BARNSWORTH, CHAMBERS CO., ALA.,
February 6, 1888.

For the last six years I have been a great sufferer from blood poison; could not get anything that would do me any good. The doctors thought I would die. Two years ago I was stricken down

CANCER with cancer of the lower extremities and was not able to walk out of my room, the cancer causing me to suffer great pain. A month ago I commenced taking the B. B. B. and was able to walk a half mile before I had taken two bottles. The cancer is healing up nicely, and I think the use of this remedy will cure me. (11) K. H. SMITH.

[sep27 cw 1y]

Insure Your Property against Fire.

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery, has a record for reliability unsurpassed.

Insure through the Local Agency at Clanton, and save expense.

A. M. RAMBO,

DENTIST,

VERBENA, ALA.

Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.

[feb 14 3]

NOTICE NO. 8678.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., May 7, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on June 15, 1889, viz: Daniel W. Stewart, homestead 16518 for the n w ¼ of section 20, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Stephen Baker, John Headley, W. A. Jones, Cyrus M. Culp, all of Clanton, Ala.

May9 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

A. E. BIVINGS,

—DEALER IN—

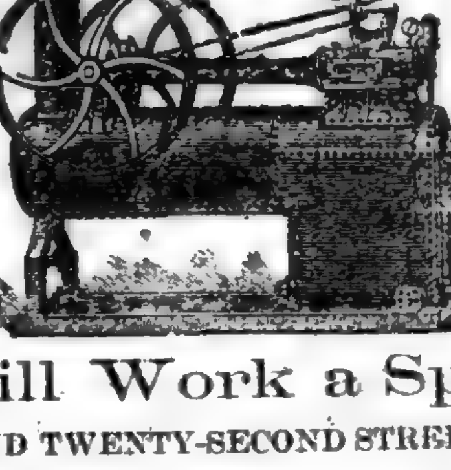
DRUGS, AND Medicines, FAMILY Groceries, ETC.

Clanton, Alabama.

I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

CRELLIN & NALLS,

BOILER MAKERS



Copper and Sheet Iron Workers

Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.

Saw Mill Work a Specialty.

AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE,

Birmingham, Ala.

mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.

(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.)

—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.

oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.

MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS

Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery

OF ALL KINDS.

MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN

nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.

Lyman & Stone.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Blank Books, - Letter Presses.

PRINTERS' STOCK.

Fine Stationery a Specialty.

2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,

Steam Printers and Binders,

1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

dec5 ay

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Bogacki & McDonald,

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door Glass, Paints and Oils, Artists' Materials, Pictures and Frames, Window Shades.

119 COMMERCE STREET, Wholesale Block.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

nov1-

Clanton High School

Will be opened on the first Monday in September and will continue nine scholastic months. The session will be divided into two terms. The first ending Friday before the first Monday in February, and the second will begin on the following Monday and will end with May. We will thoroughly prepare young men and ladies for college or give them a certificate of graduation. We expect to be assisted by an accomplished lady. Patronage is earnestly desired. Very Respectfully,

aug16 A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

READ THIS!

I have removed my stock of

Confectioneries

—AND—

Fancy Groceries

into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.

Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

S. P. TRESSLAR,

Photographer,

10 COURT SQUARE,

Montgomery.

Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.

Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.

All Sittings made Instantaneously, Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.

Correspondence solicited.

Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.

[jan24-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD

THE LEADING

PHOTOGRAPHER.

—OF—

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE

(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)

Photographs of All Kinds Work Done in the

BEST STYLE.

Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

HERBINE

After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.

Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."

Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."

Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than [illegible].

Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Billous Fever with one bottle.

It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Billous or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by

The Herbine Co.

(Successors to Wm. Condell.) St. Louis, Mo.

mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best

Cough Medicine.

If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

CONSUMPTION

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.

The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. [illegible] worth many times its cost.

Easy and pleasant to use.

Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren Pa.

nov22-y

ALLEGER'S.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

FROM $85. to $35.

This Elegant Parlor Organ style 70 [illegible] Book [illegible] "Guaranteed [illegible]

[illegible]

H. W. ALLEGER, [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

A French Lesson in Fowls.

I never heard, says a writer in the New York *Tribune*, that the French, the most successful breeders of poultry in the world, had such a thing as a "standard of excellence"—in print, although they have a very satisfactory standard of their own—which is profit from the fowls and their eggs. Everybody in France eats poultry, and eggs on many farms are served up at almost every meal. In the markets one can buy a joint of fowl, or the bony parts for soup, or for their incomprehensibly made dishes, which are fit for an epicure. The French have three breeds of high repute, and are content with them. They are not every day making "new breeds" of any sportive fowls which have a strange feather appearing on their bodies, and are not spoiling what they have by crossing for the mere sake of getting something new to exhibit at the shows to make money of, as we are. They go in for meat and eggs, not for feathers. Consequently, they have meat and eggs to export by the million dollars' worth.

The Houdan, La Fleche and the Creve-Cour are their standard breeds, and are good enough for the forty millions of Frenchmen, while we have more varieties than there are weeks in the year, and others constantly coming on. All these French breeds are business fowls—never mind the plumage; the French don't eat feathers—and are large-bodied, full-breasted and plump, and prolific layers; the eggs are large, and the chicks are healthy and grow quickly. And, withal, these fowls are attractive. The Houdans, with their speckled plumage and topknots, are far handsomer than our Plymouth Rocks; while the other two are stately birds of erect carriage, jet-black plumage, with deep crimson antler or hornlike combs, and the Creve-Cour has a very handsome crest of silky, flowing feathers and a thick beard. The French women cherish their fowls, and these three satisfy the cultivated tastes of these successful poultry-keepers. Now, have we not too many varieties already, without adding more?

Grafting Fruit Trees.

Many appear to think that grafting, or inoculation, as budding is often called, has, like vaccination, in the animal subject, in some mysterious way the power to so change the nature of the tree that it will bear better fruit that before. We have "grafted fruit" and "natural fruit," often used as equivalent to good and poor fruit. Grafting is simply planting a cutting, but instead of planting it as we do most cuttings in the soil where, under favorable conditions, it will take root, the cuttings are planted in the body, or the wood of an old tree, and instead of forming roots, the graft unites with the old, and "take" and becomes in all respects a part of the "stock," as the tree that is grafted is called. There are several kinds of grafting, the mechanical operation varying, but all having the same end in view—to convert or change a tree from an undesirable kind to a variety we prefer.

The cuttings, or cions, or grafts, demand as much care in their selection as if they were young trees to be planted. They are usually cut in autumn, after the leaves have fallen, and should be of the last summer's growth, new shoots at least a foot long. These should be cut from bearing trees, making sure that these are of the kind we wish to convert. The cions are to be tied—or better secured with small copper wire, as string may decay—into bundles of convenient size, and accurately labeled. The bundles of cions are placed in boxes and carefully surrounded with sawdust or moss, and kept in a cool cellar. They must be inspected occasionally, and if the packing material is becoming dry, give it a slight wetting. Some pack their cions in boxes of sand or sandy soil and bury them below the reach of frost, and where water will not settle.

Some methods of grafting are quite difficult, but the two most in use are very simple and every boy can practice them. The cleft is the most simple and the most common. The cion is cut with a sharp knife, in the form of a wedge. A branch of a stock is cut off with a proper saw, and with a heavy knife, struck with a mallet, a split or cleft is made. This is kept open with a wooden wedge, and the cions, usually two in a large stock, are carefully set, so that the inner bark of the cut portion of the cion and that of the stock will come in contact. The wooden wedge, being carefully removed, the spring of the stock will firmly hold the cions. All the bare places, on both stock and cion, are covered with grafting wax to protect them from rain and air.

Crown grafting differs in cutting the cion upon one side only, to form a half wedge. The bark of the stock, it being cut off as before, may readily be lifted with a wedge of iron or hard wood thrust between the bark and wood, to allow the cion to slip in between the two. The bare surfaces are waxed as before.—*American Agriculturist.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Feed young animals plentifully.

Give your wife at least a dollar for flower seeds. Encourage the children to look over the catalogues and help make the selections; they will then take more interest in planting and caring for them.

Fruit growing pays in combination with general farming. Fruit brings money easier and the pleasure of its culture is much greater. Good fruit is always salable and yields profit in greater or less degree.

The pig likes warm weather and warm quarters, and unless comfortable shelter and a warm bed is provided for him in a climate like this he will not do much more than hold his own from Christmas until the middle of March.

One of the principal advantages of a wind break is that in addition to protecting the trees from cold in the winter a considerable protection is afforded the ripened fruit in the fall by keeping the wind from blowing it off the trees.

All farm tools, implements and machines have their weak points, which are quite sure to be the first to break. The *Agriculturist* advises providing duplicates of such parts. This will often save much time when time is valuable.

Grapevines planted in the chicken runs and trained to the fences will give shade in summer to the chickens and luscious fruit in the fall to the poultryman. No fertilizers are necessary—the chickens attend to that. Train the vines as high as possible.

The richest part of a milking is the strippings, as they contain from three to five times as much cream as the rest of the milk. Strip the cows clean then. If milk be left in the cow's bag it is apt to cake and form lumps in the teats; it also has a tendency to dry up a cow.

The collieries in Japan yearly produce about 1,200,000 tons of coal.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Potato Salad.

Pare and slice, while warm, one dozen good sized potatoes. Slice and cut in small dice; sprinkle slightly with salt; add grated onion and chopped parsley to taste; add the cream dressing two hours before serving.

Dressing—One teaspoonful each salt, sugar and mustard rubbed smoothly together, one teaspoonful salad oil or melted butter, add three eggs well beaten, one half cup of vinegar. Place the mixture in a dish of hot water and cool until it thickens. When cool add one cup of cream.

Succotash.

Take eight or twelve ears of young sweet corn, according to size; cut off the corn, lengthwise of the ear, and not cutting deep; put it in your kettle with three quarts of cold water, boil half an hour, skim and add one quart of shelled green Lima beans; boil one hour and then scrape the milk from the cobs with the back of a silver knife, mix with the beans and corn, take from the fire and let it stand on top of stove for a few minutes, then pour all into a large dish and season with pepper and salt to taste, adding one cup of sweet butter.—*New York Press.*

Candied Orange-Peel.

Here is a good substitute for citron in cake and pies. Let the orange-peel soak for two or three days in luke-warm water to extract the bitter flavor. Change the water frequently, keeping it always about the same temperature. After the bitter flavor is gone, put the peel in fresh water and boil it slowly until it is tender enough to pierce easily with a fork; then drain off the water and put the peel into thick syrup made of granulated sugar, and boil slowly until the syrup is nearly absorbed. Then spread the peel on platters with the remaining portion of the syrup poured over it, and let it dry in a warm oven.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Green Apple Pie.

The first thing necessary to insure a good pie is a large, tart apple. Make a nice, rich pastry of one-third butter and two-thirds lard; rub into the flour lightly and thoroughly. Add a little salt, and moisten with cold water (if ice water all the better) by adding a little at a time until you can press together for rolling out. Line a medium-sized pie plate with this crust; then peel your apples and slice thin. Fill the plate very full and put the upper crust on lightly. Bake. When done remove the upper crust, and with a silver knife mash your apples fine. Mix in one cup of granulated sugar a large spoonful of sweet butter, and nutmeg or lemon to taste. Then replace the upper crust.

Vegetarian Cookery.

The following bills of fare for the three meals a day will be found convenient to select from for those who are just entering upon a practice of vegetarianism:

Breakfast—Mush with milk or syrup, Graham gems or bread, griddle cakes, corn bread, Johnny cakes, stewed fruit, fresh or canned fruit, according to season; baked apples, potatoes, beets, parsnips; stewed celery, potatoes, rice: fried apple fritters, salsify or oyster-plant, potatoes, onions.

Dinner—Carrot, celery, pea, bean, rice, tomato or vegetable soup. Omelet, plain or varied with macaroni, bread crumbs, herbs, etc. Roasted potatoes, green corn on the ear; stewed celery, potatoes, canned corn, tomatoes; boiled Lima beans, either green or dry; green peas, asparagus salsify, squash. Fruit according to season. Apple or other fruit pudding. Ripe fruit and nuts.

Supper—Omelet or beet sandwiches, moulded rice and preserved fruit; fried mush, onions, potatoes; gems, cakes, puddings; fruit, ripe, in season; stewed prunes; baked apples, peas, figs and dates.

Stewed tomatoes—Open a can of tomatoes, put in a saucepan and set on the back of the stove; cook one hour, add a teacup of bread crumbs, two ounces of butter, with salt and pepper; cook half an hour.—*Food, Home and Garden.*

Household Hints.

Relieve pain in the side by the application of mustard.

Rain water and soap will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.

Put salt in water to prevent black calicoes from fading when they are washed.

Let clothes that fade soak over night in one ounce of sugar of lead in a pail of water.

When recipes given call for a cupful it means precisely half a pint. This amount of granulated sugar weighs half a pound.

A little borax put into the water in which scarlet napkins and red-bordered towels are to be washed will prevent them from fading.

One cannot afford to beat eggs with a fork, when for ten cents a beater can be purchased that will do the work in one-tenth the time.

By soaking blankets in a solution of soapsuds and ammonia water, and then washing afterward in clear water, they will come out white and clean.

To take ink out of linen, dip the ink spot in pure melted tallow, then wash out the tallow, and the ink will come out with it. This is unfailing.

Kerosene will make tin tea kettles as bright as new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from varnished furniture.

When silk has lost its gloss and becomes limpsy it may be restored by sponging with a solution of half an ounce of gum tragacanth in a pint of hot water.

To clean pie plates that have long been used for baking, put them in a large kettle of cold water and throw on them a few hot ashes or cinders and let them boil for an hour.

Alum water is used by many for frosted feet. Soak the feet for half an hour in a strong, hot solution of alum water, and if one application is not enough two certainly will be.

To make sealing-wax for fruit cans take eight ounces of rosin, two ounces gum shellac and a half-ounce of beeswax. Melt all together. This will make a quantity, and may be melted for use when wanted.

In boiling meat for soup put cold water to it and let it come slowly to a simmer to extract the juice. If meat is boiled for itself alone, put it into boiling water, which causes the outer surface to contract, and the richness of the meat is retained within.

A movement is on foot among capitalists of Cincinnati to pipe crude petroleum from Lima, Ohio, to Cincinnati, where it is to be extensively manufactured into gas and be used for fuel.

The total steam and sail tonnage of the world is 511,436 tons, of which Great Britain furnishes 253,283 tons and the United States 5260 tons; Germany has 54,800 tons.

CURIOUS FACTS.

There are only five bedrooms in the White House.

The languages of the world number about nine hundred.

A mine of natural shoe blacking has been discovered in Utah.

The Declaration of Independence was written with a quill pen.

The French army on peace footing consists of half a million men.

When an animal tamer wishes to subdue a tiger he hits him on the nose.

A cat nineteen years old is to be seen in the family of N. B. Shaw, Acra, N. Y.

Fishermen have discovered that cod at the Fishing Banks will bite at artificial bait.

Joseph Witcher, of Warren, New Hampshire's veteran hunter, has a record of forty-two bears killed.

A Georgia man has a hen which lays double eggs, each one having an egg within an egg, as it were.

Some Japanese chestnut trees at Santa Rosa, Cal., yield enormous fruit. One dozen nuts weigh a pound.

A Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) woman has a glass necktie, which, it is said, can be tied in any kind of a knot.

A grocer in New York advertises his business by stenciling his name and address in red ink on every egg he sells.

In London the windows of private houses are washed by a limited liability company at the rate of eight cents a window.

A California paper asserts that one of the tramps of the Santa Cruz chain gang wears kid gloves when sweeping the streets.

Ten colored men acted as pall-bearers at the funeral of a prominent white Episcopal clergyman the other day in Columbus, S. C.

A bouquet of white roses hung on the bell-knob of the house of a dead person, along with the crape, is a new idea in trappings of woe.

When a man coming to this country gives an assumed name, being only known by it and naturalized under it, it becomes his legal name.

A boy born abroad of American parents may become President of the United States before taking out naturalization papers, as he is a citizen without naturalization.

The time occupied in the passage of an electric cable message between New York and London is not of appreciable duration. It is instantaneous, like a lightning flash.

A Georgia couple, believing in the saying that a fruit cake improves with age, kept their wedding cake until last week, when, with their children, they ate it. The cake was sixteen years old.

It is said that a Port Ewen (N. Y.) man, who is fond of animals, has purchased a hammock, in which his canine sleeps at night. He has taught the dog to catch one end of the rope in his teeth and swing itself asleep.

Charles Vail, an undertaker of Madison, Ind., is proud of the fact that he has buried more than 20,000 people; or, as he claims, more than any other man in the world. He has been in the business sixty years and is eighty years of age.

The Arkansas *Gazette*, in order to locate the largest family in its State, offers $50 for the mother, $25 for the father and a solid silver mug for the youngest child. The family must consist of father, mother and living children.

A Brewer (Me.) woman, while hanging out her wash, discovered what appeared to be a patch in the hem of a shirt, and, investigating, found it to be a $5 bill, which she had long before sewed into the hem for safe keeping and forgotten.

One very comfortable piece of statistics has been furnished by the Chautauqua Association, to the effect that over three thousand years would be required for any one person to read all the literary works now in existence that are recognized as standard.

The Chinaman bears his father's name; the woman, on marrying, takes her husband's name and adds her father's to it. Thus, when Miss Wang marries Mr. Ly, while she might usually be called Mrs. Ly, she must in formal acts sign herself Ly-Wang. People of the lower classes have names, the character of which varies in different places.

The Man Who Defended Parnell.

The name of Sir Charles Russell will be given an honorable place in the history of the struggle for Home Rule for Ireland. He is the senior counsel for the Parnellites, and it was his incisive and searching cross-examination that drove the forger Pigott in terror from England. Sir Charles is a remarkable man in more respects than one. He is a man of about fifty years. He stands five feet eleven inches high, and is built like an athletic. His complexion is florid and his hair a dark brown, slightly tinged with gray. He was born in County Wexford, Ireland, and has practiced his profession with distinction in Ireland and England for a quarter of a century. He was knighted when he was made Attorney-General of England, no man ever left the office with a higher reputation.

When the Parnell Commission was created Russell was approached by Editor Buckle, of the *Times*, and offered $750 a day to represent the paper while the Commission sat. He declined the offer on principle because he believed the letters were forgeries. The Attorney-General, Sir Richard Webster, was retained at $500 a day.

The domestic life of Sir Charles is one that any man might envy. He lives in a princely mansion at 29 Harley street, in the fashionable West End, London. Nearly all the property in that vicinity is owned by the Duke of Beaufort. His family worship in the beautiful Catholic Church in Ogle street, near by. They are the admiration of the congregation, and no wonder they should be. It is a sight to observe the handsome lawyer and his graceful wife with their thirteen pretty daughters as they enter church.

Yes, thirteen splendid girls, who rise one above the other like the steps of a stairway. There is no boy in the household. It takes three pews to accommodate the family, and father and mother always sit in the last pew.—*New York Journal.*

A Royal Suicide's Tomb.

The unfortunate Crown Prince of Austria shares the crypt of the Capuchin Church at Vienna with 118 of his ancestors. With three exceptions every member of the Hapsburg dynasty has been buried there since the Emperor Mathias died in 1619—these three exceptions being the Emperor Ferdinand II., buried at Gratz, the second wife of Leopold I., and the Empress Amelia, buried in convents. Thus the crypt contains the remains of eleven Emperors, fifteen Empresses, one King of Rome, two Queens, twenty-seven Archdukes, fifty-three Archduchesses, two Dukes, and two Electoral Princes, besides two [illegible] Empresses of [illegible] of Portugal, and an Archduchess.

The Story of a Horse.

It is not often that a dealer in horses gets caught, but a case in point shows how a Rondout dealer was brought up with a round turn. A man named Goodwin, of Palenville, came to this city to purchase a horse. Entering a mart in Abel street, the following conversation took place:

"I want to buy a horse."

"Good. I have got just the kind of animal that will suit you."

"Trot him out."

The horse was "trotted" out, and the man from Palenville instantly recognized the beast. He had purchased it in Montreal, Canada, fourteen years ago. At that time the age of the horse was given as six years. He had owned it twelve years and then sold it to a man who had it two years, thus making its age twenty years. While in Goodwin's possession the animal had acquired the habit of chewing tobacco.

"There," said the dealer, "he's a daisy."

"How old is he?" inquired Goodwin.

"Seven years. He is as sound as a Spanish gold dollar, and can turn a mile in less than three minutes."

"Are you sure the horse is only seven years old?"

"Certain sure. I know the man that raised him."

"Give me a chew of tobacco, will you?" said Goodwin. Receiving it he handed the tobacco to the dealer with the remark: "Just see if that horse will chew."

To the surprise of the horseman the animal chewed the quid with evident pleasure and whinnied for more.

"Do you know this horse?" he asked.

"Well, I ought to," replied Goodwin, "being as I owned him twelve years. He was six years old when I bought him, and another man had him for two years.

"Come out and take a drink," said the dealer. "That is the worst I ever was sold in my life.—*Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman.*

Fosterers of Civilization.

And where can you find the superior of our American sailor? Amid the jarring shock of ocean's mightiest swing during those dark hours of Samoa, when destruction appeared inevitable, when the engine fires were out, and our flagship was tossing, helpless and rudderless, that grand old Anglo-Saxon cheer rang out, as the brave eyes bedimmed with hissing brine caught sight of the Calliope escaping from a kindred danger. How must those British sailors have yearned, when free from peril, to know something of their late comrades. Their floating banner run aloft, another hearty cheer from Trenton to Vandalia, and that feeble strained response from those gasping for breath, then the sweet strains of the band, playing our national anthem, while the courageous prepared for appearently unavoidable death. The skilled navigator ordering the crew aloft, that weak atoms of humanity might form a sail and wring succor from the raging winds. And away on the surf-pounded beach that living rope, whose meshes were human fingers, battling desperately and unceasingly to reach the drowning. The black man had a big heart that day, and a soul as white as the purest saint among the redeemed and sanctified. Who shall dare say we should not have a navy to foster civilization and protect humanity, even as a God-given sentiment, irrespective of our commercial necessities?—*Exchange.*

How a King Looks.

The aristocracy at Kingston, St. Vincent Island, West Indies, have a blue-blooded member of the royalty who is being lionized. This remarkable person is a king in exile. King Ja Ja, of Opobo, West Africa, who for many years lorded it over a small district among the Oil rivers of the Niger delta. The king appears at the government house receptions and other state occasions. He wears an admiral's coat with immense bullion epaulettes, over a yellow plush vest with big green enamel buttons. The vest is cut very low, displaying a large area of immaculate linen. His jean trousers have broad stripes of blue and red, and black silk hose and a pair of gorgeous, flower-embroidered slippers cover his neither extremities. On his head he wears a broad-brimmed hat of African manufacture, something like a sombrero, and in the band are stuck at uniform distances, five long ostrich feathers. In his ears are gold rings of unique design, and encircling his neck is a collar of sharks' teeth, with a bear's tooth tripped with gold by way of a pendant. He wears white cotton gloves, and as many rings as his fingers and thumbs will accommodate.

A Man of Muscle.

Several years ago an artist of Dresden persuaded a locksmith there to give up his trade and become an artists' model. It was a good thing for the locksmith, who is now the famous "muscle man of Dresden," whose magnificently developed body makes him probably the most renowned model in the world. In order to preserve for future artists an exact duplicate of his extraordinary figure the director of the Royal Saxon Porzellanfabrik at Meissen recently invited him there that a cast from life might be taken of the upper part of his body. It is said that "his muscular development is so complete and detained that even the least and slightest cord of every muscle stands forth prominently, and his whole body looks as if it were woven together or plaited like basket work. His muscles have such a hardness that they feel to the touch as if they were carved in wood.

THINGS DOCTORS DO NOT KNOW.

Their Ignorance Discovered in the Robinson Poisoning Cases.

There was a commotion among the doctors at a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, when it was found that reporters for secular newspapers were taking notes. Papers bearing specially on the notorious Robinson arsenical poisoning cases had been announced.

Dr. Holt declared that there was general ignorance of the symptoms of arsenical poisoning, and claimed that because of this ignorance the Robinson poisoning cases had gone on without arousing suspicions on the part of medical men. There were, he said, at least eight cases of criminal poisoning; seven occurred within five years, and in one family, and the other was that of a relative.

The cases were all treated by physicians of large practice, prominent in the profession, and yet no suspicion of arsenical poisoning was aroused until an organization in which the victims were insured tried to determine by investigation why so many persons died suddenly in this family.

In support of his statement as to the ignorance of medical men of the symptoms of arsenical poisoning, the doctor remarked that certificates of death were given in five of the Robinson cases as follows: pneumonia, typhoid fever, meningitis, bowel disease and Bright's disease.

The startling disclosure of the stupid ignorance shown in the treatment of those cases is quite in keeping with the usual indiscretion manifested by the profession in the treatment of persons who are sufferers from the slow and subtle poison which is generated in the system from a diseased state of the kidneys.

The afflicted are treated for consumption, apoplexy, for brain and various nervous disorders, when in most instances, it is shown, when too late, that the patient was wrongfully and ignorantly treated for a supposed disease which was, in reality, but a symptom of kidney disease, and should have been timely treated as such by the use of Warner's Safe Cure, which is the only remedy known that can be successfully relied on in the treatment of such disease.

Such exhibitions of stupidity by those who profess great intelligence in such matters is calculated to destroy confidence, and it can be well said that a remedy like Warner's Safe Cure, which places the direct means of preserving health in the sufferer's hands, is far more meritorious than high-priced medical advice which is so generally worthless and too often based upon an erroneous opinion as to the true cause of illness.

Human life is just a little too precious to the average individual to be sacrificed to the bigotry or ignorance of others.

Immense Vessels.

In addition to the 88 war ships of one kind or another now in construction by the British, 70 more are to be laid down at a cost of £22,000,000, making 501 war ships by 1894. Of all the war vessels of the United States, the largest and most powerful will be the Maine. She will be 310 feet long, with a displacement of 6,648 tons and a horse power of 9,000. She will have two batteries and her armor will be 11 inches thick. She will be a very ugly customer to attack.

The secret of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is owing to the fact that it is the very best iron preparation made. By a thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood it reaches every part of the body, giving health, strength and endurance to every portion. Thus beginning at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health. It does not contain whisky or alcohol. It will not blacken the teeth. It does not constipate or cause headache. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, etc.

The wife of Prof. Richard A. Proctor has been granted a pension of $500 a year.

Something Sure.

"I want something sure," said a genial looking gentleman of his druggist, who was wrapping a bottle of medicine for the gentleman's wife. Poor man; his heart had grown skeptic, and with good cause, for his wife had suffered for years with painful weakness, nervousness, constant fatigue, rheumatism and other symptoms of ill health, and, although he had tried many remedies, found nothing that gave relief.

"Well," said the druggist, "I do believe this is sure. I have only been selling it a few months, yet, in that short time, the sales have increased rapidly. Sometimes some one comes in and says, 'I want a bottle of that remedy that cured Mrs. Brown or Mrs. Smith of rheumatism.' 'What name?' I would ask. They had forgotten, so I would say, 'Is it B. B. B?' 'That's it! that's it!' would invariably be the answer. I tell you B. B. B. is rapidly gaining the greatest reputation of any remedy ever sold. It has proven itself a sure cure for the many annoying symptoms that follow an impoverished condition of the blood. Impure blood is the cause of innumerable aches, pains, impaired functions, indigestion, catarrh, etc., all of which readily yield to the wonderful recuperative virtue contained in B. B. B. I believe some day it will be the only thing used by the people as a cure for the constitutional evils arising from a state of blood impurity.

Whittier, the poet, protests against the enforced idleness of convicts in N. Y. prisons.

A Wonderful Food and Medicine,

Known and used by Physicians all over the world. SCOTT'S EMULSION not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. "I have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action. My patients say it is pleasant and palatable, and all grow stronger and gain flesh from the use of it. I use it in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is specially useful for children when nutrient medication is needed, as in Marasmus."—T. W. PIERCE, M. D., Knoxville, Ala.

The tanning industry will go, if making leather by electricity proves success.

Dangerous Negligence.

It is as unwise to neglect a case of constipation or indigestion as a case of fever or other more serious disease, for, if allowed to progress as great danger to life may result. A few Hamburg Figs will put the bowels in a healthy condition in which they may be kept by occasional use of this medicine. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y,
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Work for workers! Are you ready to work, and do you want to make money? Then write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and see if they cannot help you.

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator cures all irregularities peculiar to woman. Those suffering should use it. Sold by all druggists.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

That Tired Feeling

Is experienced by almost every one at this season, and many people resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla to drive away the languor and exhaustion. The blood, laden with impurities which have been accumulating for months, moves sluggishly through the veins, the mind fails to think quickly, and the body is still slower to respond. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed. It purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, makes the head clear, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling, tones the nervous system, and imparts new strength and vigor to the whole body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is proven to be so vastly superior to any other sarsaparilla, or blood purifier, that one has well said: "Its health-giving effects upon the blood and entire human organism are as much more positive than the remedies of a quarter of a century ago as the steam power of to-day is in advance of the slow and laborious [illegible] of years ago."

"For years I [illegible] took Hood's Sarsaparilla [illegible]

Nearly everybody needs a good spring medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla to expel impurities which accumulate in the blood during the winter, keep up strength as warm weather comes on, create an appetite and promote healthy digestion. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will be convinced of its peculiar merits. It is the ideal spring medicine, reliable, beneficial, pleasant to take, and gives full value for the money.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a spring tonic, and I recommend it to all who have that miserable tired feeling."—C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Makes the Weak Strong

"My appetite was poor, I could not sleep, had headache a great deal, pains in my back, my bowels did not move regularly. Hood's Sarsaparilla in a short time did me so much good that I feel like a new man. My pains and aches are relieved, my appetite improved. I say to others who need a good medicine, try Hood's Sarsaparilla and see."—GEORGE F. JACKSON, Roxbury Station, Conn.

[illegible] be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

[illegible]

100 Doses One Dollar

THE FRIEND'S ADVICE.

"Don't give up, my poor, sick friend,
While there's life there's hope, 'tis said;
Sicker persons often mend;
Time to give up when you're dead."

"Purer, richer blood you need;
Strength and tone your system give;
This advice be wise and heed—
Take the G. M. D. and live."

"These letters stand for 'Golden Medical Discovery' (Dr. Pierce's), the greatest nutritive, tonic and blood-purifier of the age."

"You have been told that consumption is incurable; that when the lungs are attacked by this malady, which is scrofula affecting the lungs and rotting them out, the sufferer is past all help, and the end is a mere question of time. You have noted with alarm the unmistakable symptoms of the disease; you have tried all manner of so-called cures in vain, and you are now despondent and preparing for the worst. But 'don't give up the ship' while Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery remains untried. It is not a cure-all, nor will it perform miracles, but it is guaranteed to benefit or cure Consumption, if taken in time and given a fair trial, or money paid for it will be promply refunded.

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$500 REWARD.—So confident are the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy of their ability to cure Catarrh in the Head, no matter how bad or of how long standing, that they offer, in good faith, the above reward for a case which they cannot cure. Remedy 50 cents, by druggists.

Sleepless Nights

"For nearly a month I was not able to sleep, but after using PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND for two days, insomnia fled and strength returned." R. G. SMITH, Clausen, S. C.

"I have taken only a part of a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and it has entirely relieved me of sleeplessness, from which I have suffered greatly." MRS. E. AUTCLIFF, Peoria, Ill.

"For a long time I was so nervous and worn out that I could not work. I tried many medicines, but none gave me relief until I used Paine's Celery Compound, which at once strengthened and invigorated my nerves."
HARLEY SHERMAN, Burlington, Vt.

Paine's Celery Compound

quickly quiets and strengthens the nerves, when irritated or weakened by overwork, excesses, disease, or shock. It cures nervousness, headache, dyspepsia, sleeplessness melancholia, and other disorders of the nervous system.

Tones up the Shattered Nerves

"For two years I was a sufferer from nervous debility, and I thank God and the discoverer of the valuable remedy, that Paine's Celery Compound cured me. Let any one write to me for advice."
GEORGE W. BOUTON, Stamford, Conn.

Paine's Celery Compound produces sound and refreshing sleep. A physician's prescription, it does not contain one harmful drug. Like nothing else, it is a guaranteed cure for sleeplessness, if directions are faithfully followed.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES Original and only reliable. Beware of poor Imitations.

LACTATED FOOD agrees with Weak Stomachs. Best for Invalids

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR
Cures all Diseases Peculiar to Women!
BOOK TO "WOMAN" MAILED FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH
Price 50 Cents.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.
THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

REMARKABLE CASE.
For two years I had rheumatism so bad that it disabled me for work and confined me to my bed for a whole year, during which time I could not even raise my hands to my head, and for 3 months could not move myself in bed, was reduced in flesh from 162 to 85 lbs. Was treated by best physicians, only to grow worse. Finally I took Swift's Specific, and soon began to improve. After a while was at my work, and for the past five months have been as well as I ever was—all from the effects of Swift's Specific.
JOHN RAY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Jan. 8, 1889.
Books on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MEN AND BOYS!
Do you want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? How to Know Imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? How to Detect Disease and effect a cure when same is possible? How to Tell the Age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information relating to the Equine Species can be obtained by reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, postpaid, on receipt of only 25 CTS. IN STAMPS.
HORSE BOOK CO., 134 Leonard St., N. Y.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT Drs. LINN & LOBB
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IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON arms. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of best quality wrought steel, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock, they are unrivaled for finish, durability and accuracy. Do not be deceived by cheap malleable cast-iron imitations which are often sold for the genuine article and are not only unreliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents and are guaranteed perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application.
SMITH & WESSON,
Mention this paper. Springfield, Mass.

HEGE'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW MILLS. $160 FARMERS' SAW MILL,
With Universal Log Beam and Simultaneous Set Works, also Engines, Wood Planers. Manufactured by SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM, N C.

JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.
5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for
$60.
Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

FREE A GOLD WATCH WORTH $50.
On receipt of $3.00 we enroll you a life member of our Association and send our large 275-page illustrated catalogue, worth $5.00, giving wholesale prices at which MEMBERS ONLY can purchase all kinds of merchandise, books, periodicals, &c. To increase our membership we give FREE to the first 1,000 new members a gold watch guaranteed worth $50. Send at once, enclosing $6.00, as offer is good for 60 days only. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, 26 University Place, N. Y. References, 14th St. Bank. Agents wanted.

Road Carts! EVERYTHING ON WHEELS. 10 per cent. cheaper than anybody. Buggies!
Don't buy before getting our prices and catalogue. THE GEO. W. STO[illegible] CO., Name this paper. NASHVILLE, TENN.

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A WATCH,
send for new Illustrated Catalogue for 1889, which we send Free.
J. P. STEVENS & BRO., Jewelers,
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SOUTHERN DYE HOUSE
All kinds of Silk, Cotton or Woolen Goods handsomely dyed or cleaned.
Suits a Specialty.
EXPRESS PAID ONE WAY.
24 Walton St., ATLANTA, GA.

CHRONIC DISEASES
Patients treated at their homes and at his office and Dispensary, No. 90 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga., by DR. M. T. SALTER. Patients in every Southern State, send for circulars, and be convinced that he cures. Medicines by mail and express. Correspondence strictly CONFIDENTIAL.

ASTHMA CURED
German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

CONSUMPTION
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $2.15 Free. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE or do you wish to buy a farm? If so address CURTIS & WRIGHT, 33 Broadway, N. Y.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

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Rates of Advertising.

One Dollar per Square, of one Inch space or less, for the first, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion.

Inches.	3 m.	6 m.	12 m.
1 Inch	$ 4 00	$ 7 00	$ 11 25
2 Inches	7 00	12 25	16 00
3 Inches	10 00	15 00	22 50
4 Inches	12 50	20 00	27 00
5 Inches	15 00	22 50	33 00
¼ Column	18 00	27 00	40 00
½ Column	27 00	40 00	60 00
1 Column	40 00	60 00	100 00

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1889. NUMBER 29.

Special Advertising.

Business Notices Ten Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞ The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

2018 1st AVENUE. CAHEEN'S 2020 1st AVENUE.

Comparisons are Odious,

But not so with us. We particularly invite and truly crave for comparison. We are leaders of fashion and the pillar of LOW PRICES. Our untold facilities enable us to sell goods cheaper than other houses can buy them. Our long business experience enables us to buy goods that the people want, and our cash capital enables us to have them at all times.

OVER THE GLOBE.

CONDENSATION OF CURIOUS, AND EXCITING EVENTS.

FRANCE'S PERIL—STRIKES—THE WESTERN BOOM—DEATHS OF EMINENT MEN—ACCIDENTS, FIRES AND SUICIDES.

M. Durnovo, director of charities, will probably succeed the late Count Tolstoi as minister of interior in Russia.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, Russia, says: Count Tolstoi, minister of the interior, who has been ill for some time, is dead.

The Grand Trunk railway workmen think they have discovered that the recent accident was caused by the breaking of one of the axles of the engine.

The Chopensaw Mill company's mill, lumber yard and all of the houses except three, situated in Natchitoches, La., were burned Monday afternoon. Loss $30,000.

Silvia Smith, an aged negro woman of Milledgeville, Ga., who was foster mother of nearly the entire population of the city and an otherwise noted character, was buried there this week.

The boiler of a dredger burst in the harbor at Calais, France, on Monday. The explosion killed seven persons and injured several others. The bodies of the killed were horribly mutilated.

The men at work on the cable line on East Seventh street, St. Paul, Minn., 1,018 in number, left their work at 1 o'clock p. m., Monday. The men were dissatisfied with the wages they received.

A portion of the gang of desperadoes who have been robbing and committing murderous assaults upon the farmers in the vicinity of McClellandtown, Fayette county, Pa., have been captured at last.

The Iron Mountain railroad (part of the Missouri Pacific system), has given notice that all unnecessary Sunday train service, both passenger and freight, will be discontinued on that road after May 1st.

The strike at the Allegheny Bessemer steel works, Pittsburg, Pa., promises to end disastrously to the strikers. The company succeeded in turning out a number of rails on Monday, and all the departments were in operation with non-union men.

Forest fires ignited Sullivan, Mich., Tuesday at noon and burned a large portion of it. Twenty-five families were rendered homeless and destitute. Grand Rapids sent an engine that worked all night to save the Sullivan Lumber Company's mill. One hundred people were fed and sheltered at Ravenna, a village five miles distant.

The north bound train on the Valley railroad, which was due at Cleveland, O., at 3:30 Wednesday evening, entered the city on time, and was running thirty miles an hour, when the smoker left the track and collided with a car loaded with coal on the side track. There were fourteen passengers in the smoker, of whom two were killed and four painfully injured. Half a dozen other passengers were bruised and cut, but not seriously.

Mr. S. J. Ritchie, of Akron, O., is in Ottawa, Ont., and has had an interview with the premier relative to the proposed visit to Canada of the Inter State commerce commission, with a view to these gentlemen having a conference with the government. It is understood that May or June will be a convenient time for the meeting to be held. In view of the inter-locking nature of the Canadian and United States railway systems, it is anticipated that great benefit to both countries will arise from the visit of the commissioners.

Contracts were signed Tuesday by which the state of New York purchased for the electricial execution of condemned criminals, three Westinghouse alternating current electric light dynamos. The state prisons at Sing Sing, Auburn and Clinton are each to have one of these deadly machines, which will be driven by engines already in place. The current will be applied to the unfortunates at the same pressure used by this system for electric lighting, and the State's experiments have shown that death will ensue in less than twenty seconds.

A special dispatch from Tocoma, W. T., says: Contractor J. E. McCormick has disappeared with about $50,000 secured from friends. Monday he met Wm. Squires, of Seattle, in this city and asked him to indorse his note at the Pacific National Bank for $37,500 for about ten days till he could complete his contracts and get some money on them. Squires complied with the request. McCormick went to bank, drew the money and subsequently took the train for New York, where he formerly resided. His liabilities will aggregate over $60,000, and he took upwards of $30,000 with him.

CYCLONE IN KANSAS

MUCH LOSS OF LIFE, AND MANY FATAL INJURIES.

EVERYTHING IN THE TRACK OF THE STORM DESTROYED—BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN—TREES UPROOTED, ETC.

Hutchinson, Kansas, on Tuesday, was visited by a most terrific wind storm, which was most disastrous in its effects. the details are absolutely appalling.

The casualties so far as known are: William Crawford, killed outright, neck broken. William Bolt, fatally injured. Oliver Beard, paralyzed, cannot recover. Jason Beard, internally injured, will die. A. F. Guinup, internally injured. Mrs. Guinup and babe; the mother internally injured and babe's thigh broken and otherwise hurt. Mother expected to survive. Mrs. Lindsay, seriously hurt. Little girl of Geo. Deves, fatally injured. S. S. Crawford, fatally injured. Mrs. J. Love, seriously injured. Peter Scarlet, leg broken. Mrs. John Bartlett, shoulder blade broken and other injuries, will die. Wm. McNey, internally injured, cannot recover. Joseph Ferris, injured about the head, will die.

The path of the storm lay through Stafford county, extending southwest to the northeast, slightly east of the center of the county. The first building struck was the farm house of E. Slade, about six miles south of the town of Stafford. The house was swept away and hardly a splinter of it left. The family were considerably bruised, but none have died. The next building to succumb was the home of Al. Guinup, a short distance north of Slade's. Both the house and barn are gone. Guinup was badly injured, and it is expected he will die. Mrs. A. Potter, a widow lady, had her house and stable blown away, but the family escaped uninjured. The next house in the path of the cyclone was Mrs. Lindsay's, who lived with her two step-children, Maud and William Blue. The house was torn to pieces and Mrs. Potter so badly injured she cannot recover. George Deves's house was demolished and his little girl fatally injured. S. S. Crawford's residence was blown away and his son William was killed outright. Crawford himself was so injured that he will hardly recover. J. B. C. Cook's large cattle sheds were destroyed, as were J. W. Burns. Both loss heavily. J. Love's house is a thing of the past, and his wife was blown fifty feet north of the house into a wagon to which she clung. It carried her 100 yards further. The spokes in the wheels were either blown out or knocked out by the flying timber. Mrs. Lowe was clinging to the tongue of the wagon. She is so injured that there is no hope of her recovery.

The Eureka school house, a large and handsome structure, next fell. Peter Scarlet had scarcely finished his handsome new house, but it went with the rest. Scarlet was injured about the head and had his leg broken. John Wilhite's nursery and hot-house was completely ruined. Frank McCoy's house was destroyed. John Bartlett's house was completely wrecked, and his wife was blown one hundred yards and struck by a hay rake which broke her shoulder blade. She lost one eye, her nose broken and sustained internal injuries from which recovery seems impossible. Bartlett's son was thrown thirty feet, landing on a harvesting machine. This, together with the boy, was blown a quarter of a mile. The little fellow clung to the machine. Though considerably bruised, his injuries are not considered alarming. He says that for most of the way the harvester was carried by the wind clear off the ground. Three other children of this family were blown one hundred feet into a pile of cornstalks, and with the exception of a few bruises and scratches, made a very miraculous escape. William McVey, a farm hand, was struck by flying timbers and will die. Joseph Ferris and family have lost their home. Mr. Ferris is injured about the head, and is bleeding at the ears. He can hardly recover. From this point the cyclone veered to the northwest and passed in the vicinity of Huntsville, destroying several small houses. More than a hundred people are left homeless and without food or clothing. Many of the families had already retired for the night, and escaped only in their night clothes. Added to the bodily injuries are the sufferings of exposure in the night air. All night long the terrors of the occasion were increased by a heavy rain and hailstorm, which passed over the section after the cyclone.

England has been patching up Nelson's flagship Victory for years. Now a French nautical monument, La Belle Poule, the ship that brought home the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena, is causing dissatisfaction because of the money which has been devoted to calking and patching her up. She lies in Toulon harbor, and is used as a floating barrack.

CALLED OUT AND SHOT.

A LIQUOR DEALER IN LAWRENCEVILLE, GA., INSTANTLY KILLED.

Monday night at eleven o'clock, James H. Pierce was called from his house and shot to death. The assassin is unknown. He called for Pierce, who had been selling whiskey by the gallon and asked him if he had any. He replied that he had, but his license was out, and at this point the gun was fired, Pierce falling and exclaiming as he fell: "God have mercy on me." He died instantly. Rumor says that he had reported Frank Rice, whom the officers carried to Atlanta Saturday for illicit distilling, and that this is the cause of the killing. It is reported that Mrs. Ewing, who was present at Pierce's residence, recognized the voice of the party who called for liquor, and would swear who did the killing. The coroner's jury in the inquest case rendered a verdict finding that Frank Griffin fired the shot that killed James Pierce. He is a nephew of Frank Rice. Mrs. Ewing testified it was his voice that she heard calling Pierce, and the jury found accordingly. There are 110 shot of No. 2 and 3 sizes in his body. It is supposed both barrels were shot at once. A warrant was sworn out for Griffin, charging him with the murder, but upon investigation the court discharged him, though Mrs. Ewing swore to Griffin. The people are indignant at the judgment. Mrs. Pierce has sworn out a new warrant for the murder of her husband, charging Frank Rice, Buck Adams, Burel Lockling, Col. William Griffin and James Whitworth with the offence.

THE TREZEVANT CLAIM.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT DECIDES IN FAVOR OF GEORGIA.

In Washington, D. C., on Monday, the court of claims gave a judgement for $35,555 in favor of the state of Georgia in its suit against the United States to recover money advanced to the government during the revolutionary war. The money had been withheld from the state by the accounting officers of the treasury as a set off to money due the government under the direct tax law. The court held that as the state of Georgia had never assumed the direct tax, there was no obligation on her part to pay the same, and that, therefore, the offset had been wrongfully made. This amount, $35,555, is principal and interest due the state of Georgia for money advanced by her to pay for the removal of the Indians from their reservation in Georgia. By an act of congress, seven years ago, this claim was recognized as just, and ordered paid. The comptroller of the treasury refused to pay it over to the state's agent, claiming that it should be applied to the payment of Georgia's unpaid balance due on her direct tax assessment. And this is the issue just determined by the supreme court of the United States.

THE SHAFTING FALLS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF OPERATORS THROWN OUT OF WORK FOR A TIME.

While the cotton factory at Trion, Ga., was running as usual on Monday, all of a sudden a considerable portion of shafting which was supported by "hangers" overhead, fell to the floor. A number of the operatives were at work among the machinery, but no one was hurt although it seems almost like an impossibility for them to escape being killed. One spinning frame was literally knocked to pieces, while two others were damaged. A spooling machine was cut in two by the falling shafting, which was bent and twisted considerably. Perhaps ten days will be required to repair the damage. Meantime the operatives will be idle, as none of the machinery can be run until the damaged shafting and machinery are repaired. The owners of the factory are building another and considerably larger mill near the old one. More than one hundred hands are at work on the new building. The old mill consumes about 4,500 bales of cotton each year. The new one will consume a good deal more.

ELEVEN BODIES BURIED.

The funeral of the eleven unidentified victims of the recent railway disaster near Hamilton, Ontario, took place Tuesday afternoon. Flags floated at half mast all over the city, and many places of business and all schools and civic offices were closed. The bodies of the adults were encased in black caskets, and those of the two children were placed in white caskets. Many beautiful floral designs were contributed. Eleven hearses were used. The pallbearers, of whom there were two sets, were composed of heads of the Grand Trunk department and members of the city council. One large grave was made the receptacle of the eleven caskets, but they were so arranged that six inches of earth was placed between each casket.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADVISERS.

NOTES.

The following promotions have been made in the Southern Express Company: Mr. J. G. Mays, of Augusta has been made superintendent of Southern Ga., and Mr. T. R. Osborn, of Jacksonville, has been promoted to be superintendent of Florida. Mr. E. F. Cary, of Charleston, S. C., has been advanced to Mr. May's position as route agent. Mr. Hollingsworth succeeds Mr. Cary as local cashier.

The Interstate Commerce Commission notified the principal railroads of the country that they are likely to be interested in and affected by the questions presented in the complaint of George Rice against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad alleging discrimination in favor of shippers of petroleum and cotton-seed oil in tank cars, and that they will be afforded an opportunity to be heard upon the questions involved in the case.

Postmaster General Wannamaker on Saturday issued the following order: Ordered, That hereafter the Post Office Department be closed on Sunday to the clerks and all employes thereof, except the required watchmen, engineers and firemen. Clerks and employes shall without exception be denied admittance on that day to the main building and to the several rented buildings, and the watchman on duty shall strictly enforce the provisions of this order.

Secretary Tracy has decided that he has authority under the law to proceed with the construction of the great coast defence vessels. There will be no readvertisement, and the only question yet to be decided is which of the three bids shall be accepted. Cramp's bid was the lowest, but the Union Iron Works of California, whose bid was but $14,000 above him, hope to secure the work in consideration of the fact that they absolutely guarantee the success of the ship for the amount of their bid, which was $1,628,000. This decision of the Secretary will involve the abandonment of the idea of building a submarine torpedo boat.

Appointments by the president on Tuesday: Public printer, Mr. Frank Palmer, of Chicago; Civil Service commissioners, Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina. There were fifty-nine postmasters appointed. Among them the following Southern: Robert L Houston, Birmingham, Ala., vice M B Throckmorton, deceased; Dallas B Smith, Opelika, Ala., vice R A Mitchell, resigned; William A Wood, Gainesville, Ga., vice William D Whelchel, commission expired; Jesse F Owen, Sweetwater, Tenn., vice John S Yearwood, commission expired; George B French, Wilmington, N. C., vice Oscar G Parsley, removed; Julius B Fortune, Shelby, N. C., vice Benjamin F Logan, removed.

The war department has just completed and published allotments of $400,000, appropriated by Congress for the equipment of militia. The allotments are based on representation of the states in Congress and in case of territories about to become states, the apportionments show the amounts to which they will be entitled after this has occurred. The distribution of the appropriation will be as follows: Alabama, $9,492; Arkansas, $6,644; California, $7,594; Colorado, $2,847; Connecticut, $5,695; Delaware, $2,847; Florida, $3,797; Georgia, $11,391; Illinois, $20,883; Indiana, $14,239; Iowa, $12,340; Kansas, $8,543; Kentucky, $12,340; Louisiana, $7,594; Maine, $5,695; Maryland, $7,594; Massachusetts, $13,289; Michigan, $1,234; Minnesota, $6,644; Mississippi, $8,543; Missouri, $15,189; Nebraska, $4,746; New Hampshire, $3,797; Nevada, $2,847; New Jersey, $8,543; New York, $34,173; North Carolina, $10,441; Ohio, $21,833; Oregon, $2,847; Pennsylvania, $28,478; Rhode Island, $3,797; South Carolina, $8,543; Tennessee, $11,391; Virginia, $11,391; West Virginia, $5,695; Wisconsin, $10,441; Montana, $2,847; Washington, $2,847; North Dakota, $2,847; South Dakota, $3797; Alaska, $2,501; New Mexico $2,501. The regulations provide that the requisitions for militia supplies must be made by the governors of states and territories direct to the Secretary of war.

GERMANY'S OFFER.

It is stated that Germany will consent that Malietoa be reinstated as king of Samoa, provided that United States government purchases the German plantations or guarantees payment if the Samoans buy them. Germany will further waive her demands for the punishment of Mataafa if the relatives of the Germans who were slain are amply compensated.

FATAL COLLISION.

SIX LADIES KILLED IN A MOST HORRIBLE MANNER.

A dispatch from Kalamazoo, Michigan, says: A shocking accident occurred about 6.30 o'clock Wednesday evening at the West Main street crossing of the Michigan Central Railroad. A street car containing seven ladies and two gentlemen was crossing the track, when a switch engine dashed down upon it from the east at a high rate of speed, and, the driver being unable to get the car out of the way, the helpless passengers were hurled to a terrible death. It was but the work of a moment, and the fearful catastrophe was over. The street car was carried almost to Academy street, pieces flying in all directions, and the human freight being mangled in a frightful manner. Those in the car were Mrs. Alex. Haddock, Mrs. M. E. Wattes, Miss Gertrude Tillotson, Mrs. George Smiley, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Vanantwerp, Mrs. S. A. Gibson, Mrs. Johnathan Barnes, Mr. L. C. Lull, Dr. Sutton. The first six were killed, two being found dead in a cattle guard, one in a creek near by, two on the track, and Mrs. Middleton died an hour latter. She was thrown in the roadway. Mrs. Gibson was injured in head and side, and Mrs. Barnes was bruised badly. The male passengers both escaped. The driver of the car escaped by jumping. The switch engine was running at a high rate of speed. The gates at the crossing where the accident are not used between 5:30 and 6:58 p. m., the gate keeper going home at that time. This custom probably deceived the driver of the street car, who was a new man, and probably supposed that the gates would, of course, be down if an engine was coming.

A FIGHT IMMINENT.

A PARISH IN LOUISIANA DIVIDED INTO FACTIONS.

Information comes from New Orleans to the effect that Vernon, a sparsely settled parish on the border of Texas, appears on the eve of civil war, and much blood may flow. Two years ago, A. D. Lyles, a Texas desparado, who, it is charged, had been driven from that state for cattle stealing, settled in Vernon parish and engaged in stock dealing. He always went heavily armed and inclined to murderous aggressiveness. So odious did he become that one night recently he was filled with buckshot and left dead, six miles from Leesburg. His killing was the beginning of the trouble. The editor of the *People's Friend* attacked State Senator E. E. Smart, a prosperous and influential citizen, accusing him of the crime, and demanding punishment. The Vernon *News* defended the senator. The parish speedily divided into factions, the old element supporting the *News* and the border ruffians the *Friend*. Mr. Sorrell, editor of the latter, has made himself very aggressive, and it is feared he will be killed. If such an event occurs, the two factions will fight with bloody results.

THE DRUMMERS

HAVE A BIG TIME AT THEIR MEETING IN SAVANNAH.

The drummers brought a greater crowd to the city than was expected. All incoming trains were heavily loaded. The hotels were filled up, and the boarding houses had but little room left. In the wholesale and retail part of the city the stores were elaborately decorated with bunting. Monday morning, the Savannah, Atlanta, Macon and Augusta branches of the travelers protective association paraded. Charleston and Jacksonville had representatives in line. All along the route the sidewalks were thronged. At the city exchange Mayor Schwartz and the aldermen reviewed the procession. Afterwards a meeting was held at the theatre where Hon. Peter Meldrim and General Henry Jackson spoke to the drummers, welcoming them to the city. In the afternoon the military paraded. There was a large turnout. Tuesday the visitors were entertained with a balloon ascension at Tybee.

A TOWN BURNED.

At midnight Tuesday, a fire broke out in a meat shop in Beaver Dam, a small village twenty miles west of Findlay, Ohio, and before the flames could be subdued, almost the entire business portion of the town was reduced to ashes. The late hour found the inhabitants all in bed, and the scenes following the discovery of the fire was indescribable. Women and children, who had only time to escape in their night clothes, and for whom no shelter could be found, presented a pitiable sight. No lives have been reported lost.

REGULATORS

THREATENING TO SHOOT VOTERS IN LAFAYETTE, LA.

THIRTY MEN ARMED WITH WINCHESTER RIFLES SURROUND THE COURT-HOUSE AND DECLARE THAT NO NEGRO SHALL VOTE.

A special from LaFayette, La., says, at 8 o'clock Monday morning a party of twenty-five or thirty men, armed with Winchester rifles, surrounded the court house, while several large bands, also armed, remained just outside the town limits. These men, in menacing tones, proclaimed that no negro would be allowed to vote at this municipal election. A large number of men with arms were in the immediate neighborhood of the court house square and at the several entrances to the square armed men were posted and the negroes were not permitted to enter.

At 6:30 Sheriff Broussard offered to escort a number of men at the north entrance to the square to vote. He attempted to enter with these men, when there was a rush of armed men to the entrance, and shouts were heard of "Shoot them!" Kill him!" "Don't allow them to go in!" and the voters turned back. The sheriff entered the court house, and the commissioners and clerk of court and sheriff, who were holding the election, then closed the polls and retired. A sworn statement by these officers was forwarded by mail to the governor. Later dispatches from LaFayette fully confirm these reports. Governor Nichol received a dispatch from Sheriff Broussard concerning the outrage and stating that he had succeeded in arresting and and landing in jail, ten of the "regulators." The sheriff thinks the parish authorities will be able to suppress the disorder and punish those engaged in the outrage. As a precutionary measure, however, the military have been ordered to move at a moment's notice. The postponed election for mayor and town councilmen will be held at a future day. It is stated that the larger portion of "regulators" were non-residents of the town and that but few of them lived in parish where the outrage occurred.

TWO RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

NO LIVES LOST, BUT SEVERAL CARS WITH THEIR CONTENTS DESTROYED.

The passenger trains on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, due at Chattanooga Tuesday morning were delayed till noon by a couple of accidents. At four o'clock a. m., the first accident occurred at Dayton, when a freight train went off the track on account of a broken axle, and four cars of merchandise were scattered along the track. The other accident occurred at Rockwood. The first section of a train came apart and a bungling attempt to make a running coupling resulted in a collision that threw fourteen cars from the track into a ditch with most disastrous effect. Nobody was dangerously hurt in either accident, though several received severe and slight injuries.

MINE EXPLOSION.

THREE MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL OTHERS INJURED.

At Compton mines, fifteen miles north of Birmingham, Ala., a fatal explosion occurred late Wednesday afternoon. A very heavy blast, intended to break an immense rock, was exploded without effect. Superintendent Dorsey Collins then ordered the men to fill the hole again. A very large hole had been drilled in the rock, and into this six kegs of powder was emptied. As the men were putting in the seventh keg a terrific explosion occurred. Superintendent Collins was standing only a few feet away when the explosion occurred. He was blown sixty feet and instantly killed. Two negro laborers, whose names have not been learned, were fatally injured and several others were slightly injured. the cause of the premature explosion is not known.

A FATAL RUNAWAY.

ONE GENTLEMAN KILLED AND SEVERAL LADIES SEVERELY INJURED.

At Lawtey, Fla., Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Churchill, of Iowa, and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Burdette, were out driving, when the horses became frightened and backed suddenly, throwing Mr. Churchill out and running over him. The horses then dashed around a corner, overturned the wagon and threw the three others out against a barbed wire fence. One side of Mr. Burdette's head was crushed in against the post, and he was instantly killed. Mrs. Churchill was badly mangled, and her left side and both legs paralyzed. The left shoulder of Mrs. Burdette was wrenched out of place and one eye [illegible] out. Mr. Churchill [illegible]

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS POINTS IN THE SOUTH.

Thomasville, Ga., is to have a new jail to cost $10,000.

A fire occurred at Elberton Ga., on Monday morning at four o'clock, which burned five buildings and caused six thousand dollars loss.

At New Orleans, on Monday, thirty small dwellings were burned in the square bounded by Julia, Locust, Cypress and Magnolia streets. The loss is estimated at $40,000, mostly insured in local companies.

On Saturday, at Albany, Ga., William Gilmer shot his young wife, and then shot himself. Both died in a very short time. She had left him, and was living with her parents, and refused to return to him. This is given as the cause of the tragedy.

The East Tennessee railroad will, on Sunday, begin running a fast schedule between Chattanooga and New York, arriving in the latter city three hours earlier than by the present schedule. The schedule is now a fast one. The run is thirty hours.

The petition of the business men of Lawrenceville, Ga., to the Richmond & Danville Railroad company, asking for two daily trains, was speedily granted. In addition to the extra train, the schedule is so arranged that connections may be had with trains going north and south.

The mineral belt of Georgia ends five miles above Macon, and small deposits of gold have in the past been found within the city limits of Macon, and experts think positively that natural gas will be discovered within a few miles of the city. An effort will be made to enlist capital in the experiment.

A passenger train on the Birmingham Mineral railroad Wednesday morning ran over and killed an unknown white man, about nine miles from the city. The body was horribly crushed and mangled, and has not been identified. The engineer did not see the man, and only learned of the accident by discovering blood and pieces of flesh on the wheels of his engine.

WIND IN DAKOTA.

A dispatch from Fargo, Dak., says that a cyclone swept across that city on Monday, doing considerable damage in the way of unroofing buildings and demoralizing telegraph and telephone and electric wires. The upper story of the Silverson block was badly damaged, the debris from which fills the street in front; an electric tower lies across the railroad track, and numerous dwellings are unroofed. The storm moved from south to north, and was preceded by a blinding sand storm and the usual roaring sound.

WILL SUE.

S. M. McCaul, chairman of the judiciary committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, as counsel for Samuel Fessenden, treasurer of the Cape Cod Ship Canal company, has sued the Boston *Traveler* for libel, laying damages at $100,000, on account of a special dispatch from Sandwich, May 2, alleging that Fessenden had mysteriously disappeared, and hinting at financial irregularities.

QUARANTINE RAISED.

The ten days' quarantine at Sanford, Fla., has been raised and the guards have been dismissed. Business has resumed its usual features and the recent fever scare is entirely over. No suspicious cases followed the death of Mrs. Demot. The inmates of her house at the time of her death were isolated at a camp in the woods, but are all in good health and were released on Saturday.

French Journalistic Enterprise.

There seems to be considerable enterprise among the French, judging by the following incident, told by a French reporter: There had been a fearful murder in the country, and the editor sent me down to form a theory, and, if possible, get ahead of the police in arresting the murderer. Three days later I returned and reported progress, and three officers armed themselves and set off with me, and about eleven o'clock we reached the spot where the suspicious-looking person had been in the habit of loitering about. Suddenly, as we turned a corner, we almost ran against a pale and haggard-looking man, answering the description I had received. "That's the man!" I cried. The wretch [illegible] to run, but was instantly secured, [illegible] and dragged to the [illegible]. [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

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The Cessa Advocate favors Col. N. N. Clements, of Tuskaloosa, as our next Governor. A good man for the place.

The VIEW is in receipt of an invitation to a grand industrial celebration to be held at Decatur on the 29th and 30th of May.

At a meeting of the directors of the Elyton Land Company, at Birmingham, a syndicate, represented by W. M. Duncan, of Nashville, and ex-President Baldwin, of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, made an offer of $1,000,000 cash for half of the stock of the company. The offer was made by Mr. Duncan, the president of the company, and Jos. T. Woodward, of New York, one of the directors. They declined the offer and informed Messrs. Duncan and Baldwin that one half of the stock could not be bought for less than $2,500,000 cash.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

Observers report a deficiency of rainfall for the week just closed and the continued dry weather is injurious to the rapid growth of vegetation. Streams and wells are failing in their supply of water.

Light frosts were reported in north Alabama killing beans and other tender vegetables and turning corn yellow. The nights have been cool over the entire state, retarding the cotton and corn crops. The average temperature was below the normal. Dry, cool winds have continued through most of the week, but the last forty-eight hours were warmer and more favorable if the parched soil could be moistened with a good precipitation.

Some farmers have commenced chopping cotton but there is a fear that if a sufficiency of rain should fall soon the seed, now lying dormant in the soil may sprout, making it necessary to repeat this work. Near Union Springs the young corn is being injured by the attacks of boll worms. P. H. MELL, Director.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Stanton Notes.

Rev. James Lapsley, of the Presbyterian Church preached two fine sermons yesterday here to large and attentive congregations. We have the most orderly and religious town in the State.

Mrs. W. B. Ogletree is visiting her aunts, Mesdames Taylor and Wright. We are glad to record that the latter is again convalescent after several days illness.

Our two Baptist ministers of this place Brothers McCord and Ruddick are attending the Baptist convention at Memphis, Tenn.

We have commenced work on the Methodist Church at last, and in two weeks we can worship God under our own vine and fig tree. Heretofore we have worshipped in a building owned by our Presbyterian brother, Mr. R. Coe, who is the essence of kindness and liberality. May the little church he has founded ever prosper and grow, beckoning the weary traveler to a haven of rest.

Teachers, let us all authorize Bro. A. J. Scott to sign our names to a petition to be drawn up by himself asking Superintendent Palmer to give us the district institute in Chilton county.

The Committee writing up the different enterprises in Chilton county neglected to mention Welch Bros'. mill one of the largest in the county, the Chilton Lumber Co.'s and Parnell Bros'. at Dixie. All these are flourishing and money making enterprises.

Jemison Locals.

Prof. Ruffin gave a very pleasant entertainment at Jemison academy on the night of the 4th inst., consisting of music, essays, &c. In connection with the same they had an ice cream and strawberry supper which netted about $15.00 which went toward helping to pay for seats and desks in the new addition to the academy building.

We regret that we cannot write the entertainment up because of our inability to be present; but suffice it to say that our citizens spoke of it in the highest terms.

We cannot refrain from mentioning the essay of Miss Kate Sherrill on "Primary Teaching" which was much lauded by all we have heard speak of it. We would also make mention of the essays of Miss Ray Maschline and Miss Bettie Hunt.

The ladies of the M. E. church gave an ice cream and strawberry supper last Friday night for the benefit of the church.

Rev. A. E. Burns is attending the Southern Baptist Convention at Memphis. Mulberry church gave him leave of absence from his appointment there last Saturday and Sunday in order that he might go and Jemison and Chestnut Creek churches paid his expenses by way of compliment to him.

Prof. Ruffin's school and a good many of the citizens of our town enjoyed an excursion picnic to Silaria on Saturday last.

Mr. LeRoy and family have returned from the magic city.

Mr. C. J. McCary and wife visited relatives in Jemison last week.

The Methodists are erecting a parsonage on the south end of their church lot. It will add much to that part of town and we hope soon to see it completed.

Mr. S. T. Haviland is erecting a new residence in south Jemison.

X. Y. Z.

The numerous long-lived people in Chilton county ought to be a great advertisment for our county. Some of the folks whose names here not been mentioned will be given:

Mr. V. J. Graggs is near 83 years old, and can do pretty good work. Besides having enough money for the rainy days.

Mr. M. Rasberry is 81 years of age and his wife is not far behind him.

Mrs. Kate Morris is between 80 and 90. Her husband served in the war of 1812.

Mrs. L. Andrews will be 79 years old the 10th of next month. She spent a day with me last week and enjoyed reading the VIEW very much.

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Gaines, of Jemison, will be 79 on the 13th of October next. Very few ladies have the nerve and strong mental faculties which this lady possesses. A MOTHER.

Maplesville Dots.

We had a heavy hail the 30th ult., and the ground was almost covered in a few minutes. Little damage was done.

Mr. W. R. Martin has been to Ashby again, and there are some suspicions that cupid has made some interferences in this case—consequently.

Mr. Herbert Woolley is again able to return to business in Selma.

Mr. F. Kelley has been spending a few pleasant days with friends here. He goes into business now with Dr. Brand, of Randolph.

There is some talk of a tremendous boom ahead when the railroad gets under way, but we go on in the even tenor of our way, as though it were not so.

We would be glad if the editor of the VIEW would come over to see "what manner of people we be" and could be induced to tarry with us. REVOLO.

Trouble Brewing Between Whites and Blacks in Louisana.

NEW ORLEANS, May, 12—There has been a small race war in progress at Gretna, opposite this city since Tuesday evening, on which date two whites R. Ran and Hillary Roberts were stabbed, and a number of whites and blacks more or less injured with pistols and knives in a fight between members of a white fire company and a number of negroes. Friday the negroes had a picnic and trouble was expected. A large force of police was sent from this city and no trouble occurred. Early this (Sunday) evening it was seen from this side that the colored engine company's house was burning and a large number of people went across by ferry. They were met by the Gretna military and escorted to the fire. By this time the colored military company's building next to the engine house, was burning. Whites armed with shotguns and rifles congregated and kept the negroes away. The only fire engine in the place broke down, and the fire did not stop until there was nothing left of the buildings to burn.

Then armed squads scattered through the town entered negro cabins ostensibly in search of arms. The whites seemed greatly alarmed, fearing a negro uprising.

During the fires some of the blacks in bed were fired at, but none injured. Earlier in the morning, however during some desultory firing three negroes were wounded Charley Holt dangerously; Charley Proser in the arm and another in the back. C. F. Brown, a colored member of the legislature, occupied one of the burned houses. He was afraid to come out and seemed likely to burn to death, but the whites saved him and offered him no violence.

WOMAN TO HANG.

Algy Moses Convicted of Highway Robberry and Sentenced to Hang.

BIRMINGHAM, April 10.—[Special.]—In the criminal court to-day Algy Moses, a colored woman was convicted of highway robbery and her punishment fixed at death. Last fall Algy Moses robbed an old Egyptian woman who was peddling jewelry and trinkets about the city and cut her in a dozen places with a razor. The old woman came near bleeding to death before she was found, but finally recovered though she was disfigured for life. The negro woman was arrested the next day with the stolen money and jewelry in her possession. Her trial consumed this morning and to-night The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and fixed punishment at death, highway robbery being a capital punishment in this State.

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or billious For sale in 50 cent. and one dollar bottles by all leading druggists. jul20

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successul Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough, we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton. jan 10

Tax Sale.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CHILTON COUNTY.

Under and by virtue of decrees rendered at the regular term of the Probate court of Chilton county, on the 13th day of May, 1889, by Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of Probate of Chilton County, Ala., I will proceed to sell in front of the courthouse door in Clanton Alabama, between the legal hours of sale, on Monday, June 17th, 1889, the following described real estate for the taxes and costs due thereon for the year 1888:

BEAT TWO.

Mrs. Rebecca Busby, n ½ of n w q of n w q and n ½ of n e q of n w q, sec 6, t 23 r 14. State tax 15 cents, county tax 12 cents, cost and charges 50 cents. Total 77 cts. Printer's fee $3.98

Calera Land Company, S ½ of n w q s ½ and n e q s 15 t 24 r 14, s w q and e ½ and e ½ of n w q s 17 t 24 r 14, w ½ of s w q and n ½ n w ¼ of s w q s 19 t 24 r 14 e ½ of n w q n e q and s ½ of s 21 t 24 r 14 n e q, n ½ of s e q, s e q of s e q and w ½ of s 28 t 24 r 14, n e q, n ½ of s w q, s e q of s w q, s e q and n w q of s 25 t 24 r 14 all of s 27 t 24 r 14, the s w q the w ½ of n w q, the n e q and the e ½ of the s e q s 29 t 24 r 14, the n ½ of the n w q, the s w q of the s w q, the n e q of the s e q, the e ½ of n e q, the s w q of n e q s 31 t 24 r 14, n e q of s w ¼ e ½ of s e q, n w q of n e q and s e q of n e q of s 35 t 24 r 14, e ½ of n w q, n w q of n w q, s thirty-five t twenty-four r fourteen, s e q of s e q s 13 t 24 r 13, all of s 35 t 24 r 13, n ½ of n e q s 27 t 24 r 12, n w q of s 15 t 24 r 13 n e q, s w q, e ½ of s e q and s w q of s e q s 25 t 24 r 13. State tax $62.50, county tax $50, cost and charges 50 cts. Total $113,00. Printer's fee $22.80.

Mrs. Nancy Sims, The e ½ of n w q the n w q of the n e q, the w ½ of the s e q and the s half of the s w q s 14 t 23 r 12. State tax $2.50, county tax $2, cost and charges 50 cts. Total $5. Pr's fee $4.60.

John B. Storrs, The s ½ of the n w q and the s w of the n e q s 16 t 23 r 13. State tax $1, county tax 80 cts, cost and charges 1.00 Printers fee $3.60

BEAT THREE.

Unknown owner, The n. w ¼ of the s e q sec 2 t 21 r 13. State tax $2.50, county tax $2, cost and charges $1, total $5.50. Printer's fee $3.30.

BEAT FOUR.

C. C. Mitchell, The s e q of the s e q s 35 t 23, r 15. State tax 25 cents, county tax 20 c, c & c $1, total $1.45. Pr's $3.30

BEAT FIVE.

Susan Melton, The n e q of the n e q s 32 t 21 r 16. Also one house and lot in Verbena. State tax 58 cents, county tax 46, cost and charges 50, total $1.54. Printer's fee $3.60

T. L. Jackson, One house and lot in Verbena. State tax 18 cents, county tax 10 cents, cost and charges 50 cents, total 78 cents. Printer's fee $2.60

W. H. Merritt, The n e q of the n e q s thirty-two t twenty-one r sixteen, State tax twenty-five cents, county tax twenty cents, cost and charges $1.00. Total $1.45. Printer's fee $3.40.

BEAT EIGHT.

M. F. Fuller, One house and lot in Clanton Ford. State tax 50 cents, county tax 40 cents, cost and charges 56 cts. Total 1.40. Printer's fee 2.90.

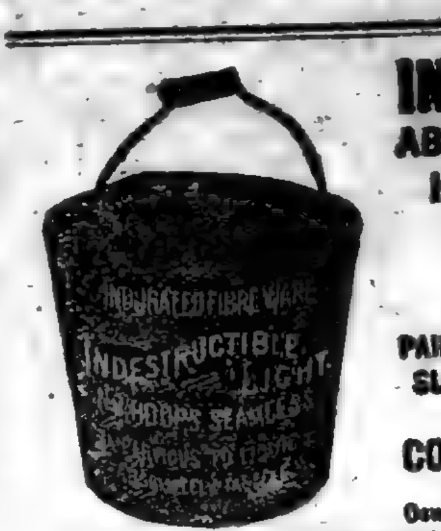
Greil & Kohn, The s w q of the n w q s 34 t twenty r 11. State tax 50 cents, county tax 40 cents, cost and charges 1.00. Total 1.90. Printer's fee $3.35.

G. W. Harrison, The w ½ of s w q and s e q of s w q s 18 t twenty r 11. State tax 60 cts., county tax 48 cents, cost and charges 1.00. Total two dollars and eight cents. Printer's fee 3.70.

Unknown owner, the e ½ of the n e ¼ and the s w q of the n e ¼ and the n ½ of the s e q and the e half of the n w ¼ of s 1 t 20 r 11. Total State and county taxes and costs $5.86. Printer's fee $5.00

B. M. GENTRY,
Tax Collector of Chilton Co.
Clanton, Ala., May 13, 1889.

Southern Pacific Tea Company.
Importers and Jobbers of
Fine Coffees, Teas and Spices.
Fresh Roasted Coffee Daily. Also Coffee Roasted to order. Manufacturers of CAMPBELL'S BAKING POWDER.
Second Avenue, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Streets.
Birmingham, Alabama.



INDURATED FIBRE WARE.
ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!
HAS NO HOOPS!
NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!
NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!
HAS APPEARANCE OF POLISHED MAHOGANY.
PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS, SPITTOONS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.
LARGE VARIETY OF GOODS.
CORDLEY & HAYES, New York, Sole Agents.
Factories: Portland, Me., Peterboro, N. H., Watertown, Mass., Oswego, N. Y., Lockport, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, Winona, Minn.
FOR SALE BY ALL HOUSE-FURNISHING, HARDWARE, GROCERY AND CROCKERY DEALERS.
FULL PRICE-LIST AND CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
Apr25-6

What to Avoid.

Do not manifest impatience.

Do not engage in argument.

Do not interrupt another, when speaking.

Do not find fault, though you may gently criticise.

Do not talk of your private, personal or family matters.

Do not appear to notice inaccuracies of speech in another.

Do not allow yourself to lose temper, or speak excitedly.

Do not allude to unfortunate peculiarities of any one present.

Do not always commence a conversation by allusion to the weather.—*Ex.*

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

A thirty-eight calibre Smith & Wesson double action revolver, with pearl handle. It disappeared at the recent fire at Duke's mill. A liberal reward will be given for its return and no questions asked.

R. C. DUKE.

The Alabama Midland.

The Alabama Midland is now the longest line under construction, and promises to be one of the most important railway systems in Alabama and Georgia. That road will not only serve to develop the rich and practically inexhaustible resources of one of the finest lumber regions in the gulf states, but it will also open up to settlement and farming purposes large areas of farming lands that have necessarily been awaiting establishment of routes of transportation before they could be utilized.—Rome Tribune.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents, we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH
Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
jul19 y

Chancery Sale.

State of Alabama, Chilton County, Adam Schuessler, Admin'r, &c., vs. James A. Dudley, et al. In Chancery at Clanton, Ala.

By virtue of the confirmation in the Supreme Court of a decree rendered by the Chancellor in vacation, on the 23d day of January, 1888, for the 7th District, Northeastern Chancery Division of Alabama, in the above entitled cause, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., on Monday, the 27th day of May, 1889, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described real estate situated in Clanton, Chilton county, Ala., to-wit: Lots one, three, seven, nine, ten, eleven, thirteen, fifteen and sixteen in Block Five, Lying on the east side of the South and North Alabama Railroad.

W. E. STEWART, Register.
April 24th, 1889.

Constipation,
IF not remedied in season, is liable to become habitual and chronic. Drastic purgatives, by weakening the bowels, confirm, rather than cure, the evil. Ayer's Pills, being mild, effective, and strengthening in their action, are generally recommended by the faculty as the best of aperients.
"Having been subject, for years, to constipation, without being able to find much relief, I at last tried Ayer's Pills. I deem it both a duty and a pleasure to testify that I have derived great benefit from their use. For over two years past I have taken one of these pills every night before retiring. I would not willingly be without them."—G. W. Bowman, 26 East Main st., Carlisle, Pa.
"I have been taking Ayer's Pills and using them in my family since 1857, and cheerfully recommend them to all in need of a safe but effectual cathartic."—John M. Boggs, Louisville, Ky.
"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which at last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels recovered their natural and regular action, so that now I am in excellent health."—S. L. Loughbridge, Bryan, Texas.
"Having used Ayer's Pills, with good results, I fully indorse them for the purposes for which they are recommended."—T. Conners, M. D., Centre Bridge, Pa.
Ayer's Pills,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
tmal6

Remember
The View Job Office
When you want
Firs-class Job Printing done.

CLUB RATES:

We will send the VIEW and the Age-Herald one year for $2, and give each subscriber a ticket to the great gift distribution in July. We will send our paper and either of the Montgomery papers for one year at the same price.

The Great Newspaper of the South.

The AGE-HERALD, in addition to covering the field most thoroughly with their bright and newsy daily, is getting out the Great Weekly of the South. It is a mammoth 12-page paper at only $1 a year, with a ticket for every subscriber to the largest gift distribution of over $8,000 in valuable and useful articles ever offered by a newspaper. It is a paper for the farm and fireside. Its Agricultural Department is full of practical information for the farmer, while its Household Department renders it a treasure to every housewife in the land. A special feature is also made of a department for Our Little Folks.

We will furnish the WEEKLY AGE-HERALD and our paper one year for $2 and give each subscriber a ticket to the gift distribution.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

BAINS & PORTER.
(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.
1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
☞ Fine Stock of Chas Carley's Oils at Company's Prices.
P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

THOMAS FOSHEE,
(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Maplesville, Alabama.
I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,
feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

SAM. H. HARRIS,
—DEALER IN—
WALL PAPER,
Paints, Oils, Glass, Mouldings,
AND PICTURE FRAMES.
Send for prices and samples of Wall Paper and Paints.
312 North 20th Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Competent Workmen sent to any part of the State.
[ma17-y]

BLOOM,
The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.,
—HAS OPENED—
THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,
With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.
No. 7, North Court Street.

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,
MOULDINGS,
—AND—
PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER.
H. M. MANCHA,
204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will send samples on application.
apr 11-y

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.
THOS. H. HOLT,
PRACTICAL WORKMAN,
—AND DEALER IN—
American and Italian Marble.
— Manufacturer of all kinds of —
CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.
Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,
Birmingham, - - Alabama.
nov29-tf

JOHN P. LEEPER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
—AND—
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d Street.
Birmingham, Ala.
12 20 6

OTTO STOELKER,
THE JEWELER.
☞ REMOVED TO NO. 22 DEXTER AVENUE.
New Goods! Large Stock!
Finest Display of Fine Diamonds in Alabama. Rich Jewelry. Fine Gold and Silver Watches. Wedding and Holiday Goods in Great Variety.
OTTO STOELKER,
nov26 THE JEWELER, 22 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAY 16, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. —Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:08 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:16 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Pou DeJarnette visited relatives in Clanton Sunday.

Mrs. Flora Key, of Birmingham, is visiting relatives in our town.

Mrs. DeJarnette, and her sweet little daughters, are visiting relatives in Montgomery.

Miss Jennie Chilton has returned from a pleasant visit to relatives in Montgomery.

A fishing party drained Corderrie's mill pond on Tuesday and pulled in a pile of fish.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Glover, of Pratt Saw Mill, spent Sunday with friends in Clanton.

On our first page will be found all of the latest news of importance throughout the country.

Mr. Lee Bivings, of Birmingham, spent Sunday in Clanton with his brother, Dr. Bivings.

Dr. Burkhead will preach Thursday evening at the Methodist church and at the Baptist church Thursday night

The county board of revenue met on Monday for the purpose of examining into the matter of delinquent taxes.

Mr. Oliver Mullins, of Jumbo was in town Monday. He reports crops in good condition though a little backward in his section.

Married, at the residence of the bride's father in Clanton, on the 9th inst., Mr. J. M. Morgan and Miss Lilla Chandler. Judge Cullen officiated.

Never had a preparation a more appropriate name than Ayer's Hair Vigor. When the capillary glands become enfeebled by disease, age or neglect, this dressing imparts renewed life to the scalp, so that the hair assumes much of its usefulness and beauty.

If those who make beasts of themselves by guzzling mean whiskey could hear expressions of opinion as to their performances from sober citizens they would doubtless feel disappointed.

Unavoidable circumstances prevented us keeping our last appointment but we will be in Clanton again on the 23 and 24 May.

E. V. JONES.
A. D. BENTLEY.

Mr. White, of Selma, visited Clanton Saturday on business. Mr White is the father of Col. Jno. Tilley White, the Dallas representative who championed the case of our board of revenue before the last Legislature.

Every body who wants money meet us in Clanton on the 23 and 24 inst., and let us take your application; we will not disappoint you.

E. V. JONES.
A. D. BENTLEY.

Spring Goods.

New dress goods now on sale at low prices for cash. Shoes for spring trade now in. Groceries all the year, the present is no exception. Everything guaranteed as represented. Fair dealing and fair prices is my plan for holding trade, and my sales will prove that the people are treated well. Give me a call.

Respectfully
W. L. SAMPEY.

Clanton, Ala., May, 10th '89.

CHILTON VIEW:—Several months ago I called the attention of our prohibition friends to the very fresh sign of "blind tiger" on or about our streets, and suggested a public meeting for the purpose of devising ways and means for driving him out and into a wet country. My suggestion was not needed. Court came on and some one fired a single load of bird shot into his tigership, turning out a tuft of hair and very little "blood" and he is now as frisky as ever. I would again suggest that the day of clods of dirt and turfs of grass has passed.

A FRIEND TO PROHIBITION.

We are requested to call a meeting of all good citizens who are opposed to the illegal sale of whiskey in Clanton to meet at the courthouse on next Monday at 11 a. m. for the purpose of taking into consideration the matter of more effectually suppressing this evil. Don't stay away from the meeting on any pretext. The temperance people and tax paying citizens are united against the curse. While we doubt whether any plan hit upon can entirely eradicate the evil complained of yet there is no doubt that much can be done in that direction if the moral element of the community will act boldly and promptly, and complying with the request, we give notice of the meeting, and hope that something may be done. The ladies are expected and earnestly requested to be present at the meeting as the matter is one in which they are deeply concerned.

Dyspepsia causes depraved blood, which in time affects every organ and function of the body. As a remedy for these troubles, nothing can approach Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It vitalizes the blood, strengthens the stomach, and corrects all disorders of the liver and kidneys.

Fruit Culture.

All fruits common to the temperate zone do well in this county but like all other territory within that zone, there is but a limited portion that can be relied upon to produce a crop every year. The South & North R. R. (a division of the L. & N. system) runs North and South through the center of the county, occupying the low lands, between two high ridges paralel to it and distant from 3 to 5 miles. On those ridges are thousands of acres of reliable fruit land that will yield a crop every year, mostly in forest growth of long leaf yellow pines intermixwith oaks and hickory timber, with occasional settlements, and small clearings. The soil is a light sandy loam, with clay subsoil, and the atmosphere is free of malaria, pure and bracing. The water is pure free-stone, the health statistics are written inthe blooming cheeks of the children, and the longevity of the parents.

All over the county, on the lower lying lands are the same conditions for fruit culture except that the fruit is liable to be partialy or wholly destroyed by late frosts in the Spring according to the varied condition, but on the ridges the crop is absolutely safe. Of those lands, I judge there are 20 or 30 thousand acres, and belong to small farmers and saw mill Co. and can be bought at from 2 to 10 dols. per acre, mostly from 2 to 5 dols. The soil and all other conditions are equally as good as the fruit lands adjacent to Chattanooga Tenn., that are selling to day at from 50 to 100 dols. per acre.

Whilst all kinds of fruit adapted to this zone might be profitably produced, choice pears, peaches and strawberries are an assured success, under similar conditions in other parts of this state and Geogia. At Calera, Shelby county, this state, 20 miles north of this place (Clanton) and on this same R. R., pears have been grown as a speciality for the past ten years, as fine as I ever ate, and all they produce are sold at the orchard at 4 dols. per bushel and the demand is not near supplied.

Mr. Parnell, a brother of the distinguished member of the English Parliament, has been making a specialty of peaches at West Point Ga. (a small town on the Chatahoochie River and on the eastern border of this State) for the past dozen years, and has had great success, and is at this time planting the most extensive orchard of peaches in the South near Old Fort Decatur a few miles north of Montgomery, this State.

I have ate as fine pairs grown in this county at different places in it as I ever saw any where and at this place a half dozen are planting from one to five acres in the famous Leconte pears, noted for their thrifty growth and freedom from blight.

Strawberries are successfully and profitably produced on all lands in the county of sufficient altitude to miss a late frost in the Spring, but on a (very) limited area at present but the possibilities of the crop are very great.

The adaptation of those ridge lands to fruit culture and their freedom from late frosts in the Spring making the crop absolutely safe, will some day make them equally as valuable as those about Chattanooga Tenn., and I assure you there is a bonanza in them.

No one who has not studied up on the subject has the faintest idea how very limited is the area in any state in our zone adapted to fruit culture and also free from the almost universal dangers of a late frost in the Spring nor how valuable those lands will be when the country is fully settled and the varied products have adjusted themselves to the locality best suited to each, then it will be discovered that nowhere else can fruit be produced in competition, because of its uncertainty, then whoever owns those very limited areas will find themselves rich in their possessions and independent as a nabob.

This is a border county as between the cotton producing section, and the mineral and manufacturing region of north Ala., where there will ever be an unlimited demand for all our produce of every kind.

L. A. THORNTON.

In chronicling the death of James C. Flood, the San Francisco Star says: "He left an estate valued at thirty millions of dollars. He goes to his grave "unwept, unhonored and unsung," but will be long remembered by those he so heartlessly robbed! He never recovered from the shock caused by his heavy losses several years ago, when trying to corner the wheat market. In his death the community sustains no loss. He possessed no public spirit and was not a good citizen."

$100 REWARD $100

The readers of the VIEW will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
☞Sold by Druggists, 75. ma16–m

A Home Comfort!

We the undersigned citizens of Prattville, Ala., have each purchased a new Improved Home Comfort Cooking Range from the traveling salesman of the Wrought Iron Range Company, and find them to be far superior in every respect to anything we have ever seen or tried in the way of a cooking apparatus and would advise any friend or neighbor to secure one at their earliest convenience, as we consider them the cheapest stove that can be used, and know by experience that they are the best?

CHAS. S. G. DOSTER,
Attorney at Law.
JOHN BURNS,
Foreman Cotton Factory.
W. G. BECKWORTH,
Foreman Gin Shops.
J. C. BURNS,
Traveling Salesman Pratt Cotton Gin.
W. F. MIMS, Merchant.
M. D. FISHER,
Foreman Pratt's Foundry.
G. C. SPIGNER,
Undertaker and Liveryman.
J. W. KILLAUGH,
Workman in Gin Shops.

Up at Birmingham there is an advertising scheme which is an imposition on the advertisers as well as upon legitimate newspapers. It is in the form of a weekly newspaper and is printed at the office of the American Newspaper Union. The sheet is filled up with Birmingham advertisments and plate matter. A few copies are printed under the head of the "Warrior Bugle, others "The People's Advorcate," and various other names. These are sent to suburban towns and scattered broadcast over the streets, pur porting to be printed in the place whose name and date it bears. Men who patronize it are robbed nuder the pretense of cheap adverments, for they lie in the ditches and on the streets and are never read.—*Bibb Blade.*

Tourists,

Whether on pleasure bent or business should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels; preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Bring your job printing to this office.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

A RUINED HOME.

Our house is on fire! Our home is burning up!! What cry so piercing to the soul! Fire, indeed, is terrible when it destroys inanimate things we love, but how much more terrible when it destroys the living tissues of the flesh! Fire in the blood, how cruel in its effect! Covering the fair skin with spots and blemishes. Twinging the limbs and joints with aches and pains, creating ulcers and running sores. Singeing the very roots of the hair and causing it to fall dead away. Cramping the functions of the liver and kidneys with internal swellings and sores. Disfiguring form and feature. Thank Heaven, in the midst of such fearful contemplation a

QUICK CURE

CURE, safe, sure and QUICK in its effect, comes to mind. It is Botanic Blood Balm, made in the beautiful city of Atlanta, Ga. An illustrated "Book of Wonders" sent free by the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., is filled with most convincing proof of its remarkable merit.

☞Robert Ward, Maxey, Ga., writes: "For twelve or fourteen years I have been a great sufferer from a terrible form of blood poison. My head, face and shoulders became almost a mass of corruption, and finally the disease commenced eating away my skull bones. I became so horribly repulsive that for three years I absolutely refused to let people see me. I used large quantities of most noted blood remedies and applied to nearly all physicians near me, but my condition continued to grow worse, and all said that I must surely

BAD BLOOD

die. My bones became the seat of excruciating aches and pains; my nights were passed in misery; I was reduced in flesh and strength; my kidneys were terribly deranged, and life became a burden to me. I chanced to see an advertisement of Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) and when eight or ten bottles had been used I was pronounced sound and well. Hundreds of scars can now be seen on me, looking like a man who had been burned and then restored. My case was well known in the county."

Lew Johnson, Belmont Station, Miss., writes "My ears and scalp were covered with sores and all my hair came out. I lost my appetite and became a mere skeleton. I am now taking B. B. B., and the sores are going away and my strength is coming back." (12)

[sep27 cw 1y]

Insure Your Property against Fire.

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery, has a record for reliability unsurpassed.

Insure through the Local Agencys at Clanton, and save expense.

A. M. RAMBO,

DENTIST,

VERBENA, ALA.

Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.

[feb 14 3]

NOTICE NO. 8789.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., May 7, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on June 16, 1889, viz: Daniel W. Stewart, homestead 16518 for the n w ¼ of section 20, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Stephen Baker, John Headley, W. A. Jones, Cyrus M. Culp, all of Clanton, Ala.

May9. J. G. HARRIS, Register.

A. E. BIVINGS,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS, AND Medicines,

FAMILY Groceries, ETC.

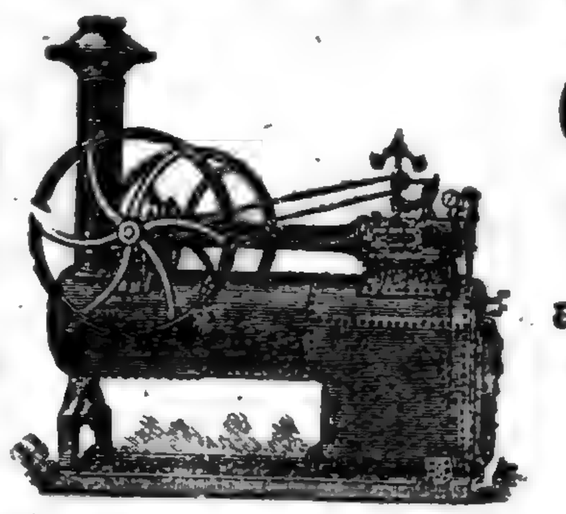
Clanton, Alabama.

I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

CRELLIN & NALLS,

BOILER MAKERS

Copper and Sheet Iron Workers



Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.

Saw Mill Work a Specialty.

☞ AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE, ☜

Birmingham, Ala.

mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.

(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.)

——JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.——

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.

oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.

MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS

Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery

OF ALL KINDS.

MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.

☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜

nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.

Lyman & Stone.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Blank Books, - Letter Presses,

PRINTERS' STOCK.

Fine Stationery a Specialty.

2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,

Steam Printers and Binders,

1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

dec5 ay

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Bogacki & McDonald,

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door Glass, Paints and Oils, Artists' Materials, Pictures and Frames, Window Shades.

119 COMMERCE STREET, Wholesale Block, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Clanton High School

Will be opened on the first Monday in September and will continue nine scholastic months. The session will be divided into two terms. The first ending Friday before the first Monday in February, and the second will begin on the following Monday and will end with May. We will thoroughly prepare young men and ladies for college or give them a certificate of graduation. We expect to be assisted by an accomplished lady. Patronage is earnestly desired.

Very Respectfully,
aug16 A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

READ THIS!

I have removed my stock of

Confectioneries

—AND—

Fancy Groceries

into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.

Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

S. P. TRESSLAR,

Photographer,

10 COURT SQUARE,

Montgomery.

Photograhs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.

Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.

All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.

☞Correspondence solicited.☜

Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.

[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD

THE LEADING

PHOTOGRAPHER.

—OF—

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE

(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)

Photographs of All Kinds Work Done in the BEST STYLE.

Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

HERBINE

TRADE-MARK

After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES-take notice-not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.

Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."

Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."

Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than pills.

Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Billious Fever with one bottle.

It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Billious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by

The Herbine Co.
(Successors to Wm. Condell.) St. Louis, Mo.

mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best

Cough Medicine.

If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

CONSUMPTION

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.

The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.

Easy and pleasant to use.

Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

nov22-y

ALLEGER'S

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

FROM $85. to $65.

This Elegant Parlor Organ style 78 containing 5 octaves, [illegible] sets of reeds, [illegible] stops, [illegible] knee swells, Stool and Book free. For only $65.00. With Stool and Book. "Warranted for 6 years."

[illegible]

A GORGEOUS OPIUM DEN.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.

A Palatial Building in Shanghai, Furnished in Extravagant Chinese Style—1000 Smokers Daily.

I visited last night the biggest opium den of the world, says Frank G. Carpenter, in a letter from Shanghai. It is situated on the edge of the great cosmopolitan city of Shanghai, in which Chinese rowdies from all parts of the Empire congregate, and where the Chinaman has learned to play billiards, to drink whisky and to practice the refinements of Eastern as well as Western vice. The palatial saloons of New York, the barroom of the Hoffman House and the gilded palaces of sin in San Francisco have cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. This opium den of the Chinese has likewise eaten up a fortune and it is more like a palace than an opium smoking joint for pig-tailed celestials. Three stories high and covering what would be nearly half an American block, its entrance is lighted with the electric light and its interior is furnished in the most extravagant Chinese fashion. The ceilings are of richly carved wood and the finest of Chinese lamps, each of which cost hundreds of dollars, throw a soft light over the hazy smoking crowd within. The painted walls are inlaid with curious marble, the grain of which is such as to give the idea of landscape sketches, and the finishing of the rooms is in carved teak wood, which, oiled and colored, shines like ebony.

There was, perhaps, a thousand smokers in this opium den when I visited it last night, and I pushed my way into it through a throng representing every class of Chinese life. There was the pompous mandarin in gorgeous silks beside the half-naked coolie in ragged cotton. There were bad women and desperate looking men; quiet, intellectual scholars and wealthy Chinese merchants. All stopped under the electric light to buy little pots of opium as thick as molasses, and each holding about what could be crowded into the smallest of our American individual salts. The coolie and the mandarin were charged the same for their opium, but they paid different prices according to the rooms which they occupied and the pipes which they used in smoking. The cheapest cost about ten cents a smoke and the dearest was sold for not much more than fifteen cents. The pipes, however, were different. They were about two feet long with a big, round bowl set into the handle. The mandarins smoked pipes of ivory, some of which were elaborately carved, while the coolies were satisfied with plain pieces of wood. The receipts of this opium den are said to be more than $1000 a day, and I am told it is always full.

Passing the electric light you enter hall after hall filled with hazy fumes of sickly smelling vapor through which the rays of gorgeous lamps struggling find their way, and cast a weird ghost-like air over the smokers resting below. The smoking compartments are divided cells open at the front and separated from one another by gorgeous carvings of teak-wood, which, colored with the smoke of thousands, has turned from a rich brown into an oiled jet. Each cell accommodates two or more people, and the most of the men I saw smoking were in couples. On each side of a little glass lamp the men lay on red cushions, sometimes dropping their feet upon a chair and resting their heads on blue pillows, each about a foot square and a foot long. The most expensive of the compartments had cushions of fine velvet and the frames of some couches were inlaid with mother-of-pearl and jade. In some of the private rooms I noted women smoking with the men. They were not, I was told, the wives of the smokers, and it is no more creditable for a Chinese woman to smoke opium than it is for an American girl to drink whisky. Opium smokers always lie down while smoking. They bend themselves spoon fashion as they manipulate the opium, draw it into their lungs and blow it out of their nostrils. In some cases I noted large rooms in which private parties seemed to have assembled for an opium smoke together, and I passed through every hall of this large opium joint and did not see a bit of disorder. Your opium smoker is different from the drunkard. The opium calms instead of excites. I was treated with politeness everywhere and the drowsy, sleepy crowd did not seem to care that I stopped and looked at them.

This is, however, only one of hundreds of opium shops in Shanghai. I visited another den upon leaving this big one and I found it nearly as large. It is said that China uses $300,000,000 worth of opium every year, and it is rightly called the curse of the people. Opium is now grown in every province in China. The seed of the poppy is sown in November and its juice is collected in February and March. The opium is gotten by cutting the capsule of the poppy flower with a notched iron instrument at sunrise, and by the next morning a drop or so of juice has oozed out. This is scraped off and saved by the grower and after he has a vessel full of it, it is strained and dried. It takes a great many poppies to make a pound of opium, and it goes through a number of processes before it is ready for the market. In a liquid state it looks like a dark strawberry jam, and when prepared for shipment it is put into chests, each of which contains about forty balls of opium. These balls are rolled in dried poppy leaves and here in China the duty on opium is so heavy that the customs officers watch these chests very closely. At Shanghai there are a number of large ships which look like floating swimming baths or naval training ships in which the opium passed upon by the customs is stored, and by which method smuggling is somewhat prevented. The Chinese are the greatest smugglers in the world and it is only by the aid of foreigners that they are able to have good customs service.

Music in Medicine.

From the time when medical knowledge was first embodied in use of practice, and probably from a much earlier period, music held a recognized place in the treatment of disease. In no class of diseases, however, are we likely to derive so much benefit from the use of so pleasant a remedy as in those affecting the mind itself. In melancholia and allied states of depression its value is generally admitted in our own day. Ancient practitioners were also cognizant of its usefulness in this respect. We must have all felt how suitable is its infinite variety and facility of expression to the changing moods of the same, and it is therefore the less difficult to understand how straying minds are pleased and soothed by its charms. Certain it is that its beneficial effect is in this case considerable, and our readers, though possibly unable to acquire a knowledge of the art, should at least possess, and if needful [illegible] in practice, a mass of its therapeutic value.—*London Lancet.*

The languages of the world number about nine hundred.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A Pasteur Vaccination Institute is being planned in Rome.

French mechanical engineers are making experiments with cork car springs.

An immense reservoir is being made for the storage of water when the overflow of the Nile fails.

For a fifty-candle light circuit 10,000 ohms is claimed as a safe insulation against danger from fire.

Two gas buoys for use in navigation have been successfully placed in Melbourne (Australia) harbor.

Switzerland, next to England, is said to be the most important seat of the systematic study of botany.

Lebel rifle cartridge cases are of solid drawn copper; the bullet is of type metal with a thin coating of steel.

Dr. Abbott thinks that the well-known behavior of the opossum when attacked is due to paralyzing fear.

A German artillery officer has discovered a new powerful explosive for shells. It is manufactured from carbolic acid.

The artesian well basin of Dakota supplies abundant water under a pressure of 140 pounds to the square inch from wells 1165 feet deep.

E. W. Bowditch, a Boston sanitary expert, has contracted to make a thorough examination of the sewerage system of Jacksonville, Fla.

The Hume Carriage Company, Amesbury, Mass., has recently received several orders from Germany for carriages to be sent to that country.

An English physician recommends the eating of bees as a remedy for rheumatism. He says that he has successfully treated 173 cases and administered 39,000 stings.

The great advantage of high-speed engines is that the steam has no time to condense, or, rather, that very little of it is condensed in comparison with the amount utilized.

The preparation of lumber for match woods, at the factory in Athol, is now carried on by means of a steam dryer, the apparatus, as stated, possessing the advantage of being much less expensive and dangerous than the old.

Russian officials have tested and reported favorably upon a Russian invention for applying the revolver principle to the barrels of Berdan rifles. By this arrangement a machine gun is obtained which will fire forty-eight shots a minute.

The temperature of the ocean, as determined by recent investigations, is very low. It is ice cold at the bottom under the equator, but on the surface within the tropics there is a relatively thin film of warm water with a temperature of from seventy to eighty-four degrees Fahrenheit.

There is a cob pipe factory located at Sedan, Mo., which is doing a rushing business. The factory pays at the rate of 1½ cents for 1½-inch cobs and 1½ cents for 1¼-inch cobs. A man hauled a load the other day of 1½-inch cobs which brought him $64. The time may yet come when the people will raise wheat for the chaff.

Experiments are being made with a new kind of bullet for the Berdan rifle, used by the Russian troops. It was at first proposed to cover the tip of the bullet with a copper sheath, but this idea has now been abandoned, as the copper was found to cause a poisonous wound. It is now practically decided to use a nickel sheath.

Naturalists who have made their habits and history a specialty do not admit that snakes can jump clear of the ground. When coiled up they can spring forward or throw their body out to its full length; the hind part, however, will still rest on the ground, where it was before the snake uncoiled itself. Many careful observers say snakes cannot jump clear of the ground in striking at an enemy.

Mr. A. D. Elbers has recently invented a process for converting iron slag into paving blocks. His process removes the sulphur from the slag, and makes it a homogeneous mass of great toughness and durability. It is cast into square blocks of any desired size, and is claimed to equal in quality to the best Belgian paving stones. Its cost is considerably less than natural rock. As the output of slag from the production of American pig iron is now about five million tons annually, according to Mr. Elbers, there is room for a big industry.

Care of the Eyes.

Shades on lamp or gas burners should be of "milk" or ground glass; never of colored glass.

Never sleep opposite a window which will throw a flood of strong light on your eyes when you wake in the morning.

When bathing the face do not open the eye under water, as this is apt to be injurious to the epithelial covering of the eye.

In all institutions, particularly for children, where the eyes are required to do close work, the proportion of the square surface of the windows to the square surface of the floor should never fall below one to four.

The short-sighted eye is essentially a diseased eye, and should be treated as such. It effects by preference those who use their eyes constantly for fine or neat work, and is almost unknown among the uncivilized nations.

When children work by light which falls in their faces they are apt to bend the body forward so as to shade the eyes by the head, or else twist it around so that the light shall fall on the page. Both of these positions are pernicious. There is great danger of the chest becoming narrow and contracted and of the spine becoming curved.

To bathe the eyes properly, take a large basin of cold water, bend the head close over it, and with both hands throw the water with some force on the gently closed lids. This has something of the same effect as a shower-bath, and has a toning-up influence which water applied in any other way has not.

Does His Work While Asleep.

Joseph Robinson, twelve years of age, living with his father four miles south of St. Joseph, Mo., is afflicted with neurosis. Only two cases of the kind have been known to medical science. The boy sleeps while standing and walks in his sleep. While in a hypnotic state he performs the daily routine of work to which he has been accustomed, and is perfectly under the influence of the person talking to him. While being operated on a needle was stuck in his arm, but he did not give the least evidence of having experienced pain. Physicians in consultation thought the case incurable.—*Chicago Herald.*

A speech of the Princess of Wales recorded in the phonograph is: "You are the most wonderful instrument I have ever seen or heard of. I wish that I might have one like you for my own."

Bees are found in large numbers along the northern coast of Africa, as well as in Abyssinia.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Disposal of House Slops.

Have trees and grass and flowers around the house to eat up the slops and dish-water thrown out and emptied here and there on the premises, and to render harmless all these substances that in their decay might endanger people's health. This plan is better than to have drains or sewers as usually constructed in and near farmhomes. There is a safer way, however, of dealing with house slops, washing suds and liquids of that sort. Keep a barrel on wheels near the kitchen door as a fitting receptacle for all such substances, and empty its contents from time to time upon the garden, on meadows, or upon the compost heap.—*American Agriculturist.*

Hillside Plows.

The use of hillside plows is by no means confined to plowing hilly land. Many farmers (the writer especially) use no other plows for even level land, as there are several advantages in their use. Land may be plowed without back or double furrows, and may be kept perfectly level; the land may be harrowed and sown or planted close up to the plow, thus saving time if necessary to do so. The writer's method of using these plows on level land is first to plow a double open furrow in the middle of the field; then close this furrow and go on plowing on one side back and forth until within the width of a headland from the fence; then to plow the other half, and then go all round the field, and finish the headlands. A perfectly level field is left.—*New York Times.*

Effects of Training.

An interesting instance of the results of training was recently given in my dairy, says Henry Stewart in the *American Agriculturist.* The home-bred cows are all reared without ever having sucked their dams and are hand-fed from birth. There has never been any difficulty in teaching the calves of these cows to drink the milk. One lesson, giving the finger to guide the young thing to the milk in the pail, and then gradually taking it away, has always been sufficient. The calf of a cow purchased some time ago, and now weaning, has shown an extraordinary obstinacy and simplicity in refusing to drink, and nearly two weeks' time has been occupied in teaching it. This cow when a calf sucked its dam for a month and her calves up to this have always sucked. The habit is thus inbred.

Trenching for Gardens.

Old English horticultural authorities speak very highly of deep trenching with plenty of manure as a preparation for many crops in gardens. We never tried it except for celery years ago, and do not expect to repeat that experiment. Labor costs too much in this country to do anything by hand labor that can be done by horse power. But if trenching be really helpful, subsoiling ought to beneficial. True subsoiling is indeed better than average trenching, for less of the richer surface soil will be mixed with the subsoil by the former method. Gardens are usually heavily manured. Considerable amounts both of nitrogen and mineral manures are carried down out of reach of crops, unless the subsoil plow opens and lightens the hard soil beneath, so that roots can penetrate it. For this reason seeding old gardens with clover is often advisable. The long tap roots of the clover reach down and enliven the subsoil, beside bringing up some fertilizing material that would otherwise be lost.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Method of Fumigating Bees.

Some claim that it is impossible to destroy worms in the comb by fumigation, although that is a remedy that has been suggested. A practical bee keeper gives the following in the *American Bee Journal* as his method: "I had a lot of sections piled in a room fifteen feet square, and concluded to smoke the whole room. So I lighted five pounds of sulphur early in the day so that I thought it would all burn before night, and kept occasional watch of it through a window. At dark it was burning apparently the same as when first lighted, and at bedtime the same. Although I thought it entirely safe, I never feel that I can be too careful about fire, so I concluded to set up with it until it expired. I did not get to bed until after one o'clock. My method of using was this: The sulphur was put into a kettle holding about a gallon. A common kettle holding three or four gallons was partly filled with ashes, and in this the smaller kettle containing the sulphur placed, and over all a tin cover that did not fit closely. I suppose this cover allowed plenty of air to enter to keep up combustion, but made it burn slower than if enterely uncovered. Previous to covering, a lighted match was laid on the sulphur, and that was all the attention it received except the watching, and no doubt it would have burned just the same if I had been a mile away. I do not think that roll brimestone would act just the same, but I suspect a part of it mixed with powdered sulphur might answer. The cost is so little that I have always used it in the powdered form."

Practical Poultry-Feeding.

Perhaps a little talk on poultry-feeding may be interesting, says a contributor of the *Prairie Farmer.*

In the first place, how many farmers feed their poultry at all? Very few, I am afraid. I have been watching all winter, and find that the majority of farmers let their chickens run around the farm and scratch where they get a chance, and when the ground is frozen so that they can't scratch, the chickens huddle up close to a hay or straw stack, and look as though they would thank some one to cut their heads off. When night comes, they have to go to the pig-pen for supper, or go without, and then fly up on some shed for the night. Yet farmers say that hens laying eggs in winter is all fiction. But such is not the case, and if they will put up comfortable buildings for their fowls and feed them properly, they will find that a hen will lay in winter nearly as well as in summer.

Then they say: "Why, I have tried feeding my hens, and they don't lay." Very true; but what have you fed? "Why, I give them all the corn they want." Well, I don't blame them for not laying. Now I will tell you what I feed, and my hens are laying every day. In the morning I give my chickens rye, that is, a quart to about sixty hens, sprinkled in straw so that they have to scratch—and I tell you they enjoy scratching for it, too. Then I nail up a couple of heads of cabbage in the hen-house, so that they can reach it, and let them eat all they want of it. About noon I give a little oats or rye, just to get them to scratch, and at night I give them the table-scraps, and, once in a while, a little sun-flower seed. I use corn as little as possible, as I don't think it is the proper food for laying hens. In the way of drinks, I give milk altogether, and think it far better than water.

I keep my poultry-house well bedded with straw, and even if you don't feed any grain in the straw, they will scratch, anyway. In very cold weather I keep [illegible] in it and think it pays well.

Symptoms and Cure of Ringworm.

Ringworm (Tinea tonsurans) is a common disease among horses and cattle, especially in the winter. As this parasite is readily transmitted from domestic animals to man it is not safe to leave it to multiply undisturbed. It usually appears on the face, around the nose and eyes, and as the hair falls off it leaves bald round spots covered with white scales and surrounding them there is a ring of broken and split hairs, at the roots of which there are more or less small pimples and eruptions. If the disease is allowed to spread the entire face and neck will sometimes become entirely bald. The hairs around the bald spots should be shaved off and the skin painted with iodine, or with a solution of corrosive sublimate, made by dissolving forty grains in a pint of water. An excellent ringworm ointment may be made by mixing together one-half ounce of iodine, two ounces of glycerine and mercurial ointment and eight ounces of olive oil. This ointment should be applied twice a week until the disease is checked, and then the parts washed with soap and water.—*New York Sun.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Bulphate of copper, it is said, will prevent black rot in vineyards.

A beekeeper says that catnip planted near the hives is fine for young bees.

Eggs should be gathered twice daily, that hens may not break and learn to eat them.

Eggs intended for hatching should not be over two weeks old, and do not use pullet's eggs.

Where are the house slops emptied? If by the kitchen door, look out for cases of the worst sort of fever.

It is unsafe to feed either oats or wheat without considerable water and ashes, gravel or grinding substance.

The best birds should not be sold off in the spring, but retained as breeders to maintain the quality of stock.

Buckwheat is pronounced excellent egg feed, but expensive as compared with other food. Oats also rank high.

The use of kerosene on peach trees or vines is to be avoided, as it is far more dangerous to the trees than to the insects.

It is now almost too late to prune grapevines, as the sap has commenced moving, and bleeding impairs their vitality.

Affected limbs should be cut off at once. Black knots, blight on injured limbs, are also injurious and should be immediately removed.

Pear trees that refuse to grow may be treated with wood ashes placed about the roots of the trees. The trunks should be washed with strong soapsuds.

A Wisconsin farmer thus states what he believes the essentials for renovating a wornout farm: The first is clover; the second, clover; the third, clover.

A dairywoman claims that by milking three times a day she gets more butter, and that the noon milking has twice as much cream as the night and morning.

Don't delay grass seeding a day beyond the first opportunity, for the first chance is better than any other, never sure, and in every result more satisfactory.

Butter at less than twenty-five cents a pound means a good deal of hard work without adequate returns, no matter how good the breed of cows nor how liberal the feeding.

Four quarts of timothy seed to the acre, distributed early in March, may be counted safely as worth more than eight quarts in May, for the early start is a guaranty of success.

Try the cows, each separately, for in a herd of twenty the chances are that some will be wholly unprofitable, and wise economy will require that they be taken out for slaughter.

It is estimated that there are 320,000 known species of insects which prey upon the crops of the farmers. The work of successfully combating these pests is one which will keep the new Cabinet Department busy for some time to come.

A single error in farm practice, multiplied by many millions, may cost this great country enough to cover all expenses of Government—hence the wisdom of establishing and maintaining experimental stations where error may be discovered and corrected.

A fruit grower reports that having an orchard of young trees badly infested with bark lice, he made a solution of sal soda—half a pound to a gallon of water—and applied it with a whitewash brush. In a week's time they were all dead and washed off. The trees grew two feet a year afterward and retained very healthy.

The farmer's insect foes are working night and day. They increase rapidly. They breed under pieces of boards, bark, sticks, weeds, and any kind of rubbish. Remove all such hiding places. Clean yards and clean farms are good for half the evil. Paris green, London purple, or hellebore, if thoroughly used in spraying fruit trees, vines and bushes, will do wonders with the other half.

A Horse That Feeds Another.

Billy, a remarkably intelligent horse used in the police wagon of Division 9, has taken up an idea which he follows daily. One of the mounted officers in the division leaves his horse in the stable connected with the station on Blue Hill avenue, near Dudley street, while he answers to the roll-call at noon and again at six o'clock. The officer fastens his horse to the post forming one corner at the head of Billy's stall, and as soon as the animal is tied, Billy picks up a mouthful of hay, forces it through the iron grating about his stall, and waits until his guest has eaten it. Then he repeats the operation and continues his hospitality until the officer returns for his horse. Billy began to do this early in the fall, without any suggestion from the men, and he does it twice a day, much to the satisfaction of his visitor. The performance has attracted considerable attention in the neighborhood, and Billy's politeness has won him many friends.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Unique Plant.

The gradual extinction of a species is not an uncommon phenomenon. In most cases many individuals of the vanishing species are known to exist. One plant, however, seems to be perfectly alone in the world—the last of its race. This unique specimen is on the island of St. Helena. It is a tree about twenty feet high. Formerly this species seems to have been common on the island, forming large groves, but the woodman's ax and the ravages of goats have left only this single specimen. It is unique in another respect and of great botanical interest, for it bears flowers like those of the aster, being, in fact, the only known tree of the composite family which, with this exception, comprises only herbaceous plants. It is to be hoped that an attempt will be made to propagate the species from the [illegible] of this plant.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison is [illegible]

EARLY AMERICANS.

Simplicity in their mode of living was the marked characteristic of the early settlers of America.

Everything which pertained to them was plain and unostentatious.

The food which they ate was frugally served and of the substantial kind.

Their clothing was home-spun and the moccasins which covered their feet were a home product, being made from the hide of animals and ornamented with beads after the Indian fashion.

Their homes were simplicity itself, consisting of roughly hewn logs and home made shingles—the whole constituting the old Log-Cabin home of frontier life.

Yet those were model homes.

The wives and mothers were well versed in the art of all that pertained to housewifery.

Conspicuous in the early home was the striking figure of the old grandmother.

Not only was she the adviser in social affairs but she was the medical adviser and prescriber for the sick. Often were her hands engaged in the preparation of some healing potion or remedy for the relief of those in ill-health. Fully versed in all the bountiful supplies contained in the grand store-house of nature, she wisely knew how to utilize the curative properties contained in certain roots and herbs and accordingly she transformed them into certain remedial agents, which have made the old Log Cabin famous for all time to come.

Conscious of the great value of some of those old time home cures a successful effort has been made to re-discover the lost secret of their preparation, and, coupled with all the improvement which human ingenuity and progress suggests, they are now widely known under the name of Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, the most prominent being Log Cabin sarsaparilla and Log Cabin cough and consumption cure.

The suffering public has been quick to recognize and appreciate their true value and the manufacturers are daily in receipt of much praise for the re-discovery and revival of these old time remedies against sickness and disease.

To the old Log Cabin home however is justly due the praise for all the good which may, thereby, be affected.

The Co-operative Era.

[From the Hamilton, Ga., Journal.]

Co-operation is the business watchword of the age we live in. The newspaper, the pioneer of all progress, has been benefited no less by co-operation than other institutions of the age. Compare the weekly paper of to-day with the paper of ten or twenty years ago. It is as much an improvement upon its forerunner as the mighty mogul that draws its train of palace cars sixty miles an hour, is upon the little engine with which Stephenson initiated the revolution in the world's traffic and travel.

The magic wand of co-operation is the golden crown of all.

What the news associations have done for the daily press, the various ready print concerns have done for the weekly press. Where twenty years ago were two score sickly newspapers in the empire state of the south, there are now nearly two hundred and fifty thrifty local newspapers. The JOURNAL to-day presents a sheet fresh with telegraphic news not two days older than its latest local mention, together with a mass of other miscellaneous matter, the cost of which, if gotten up solely for its own use, would take its revenues for a half year. Co-operation only makes it possible. The excellent sheets used by the JOURNAL are furnished by the Atlanta Newspaper Union. They have the latest news by wire up to the hour of going to press and for excellence of print and general character of contents are not to be excelled.

One Way.

An applicant for a postoffice forwarded his picture to the postoffice department at Washington, D. C. The fact was published and others imitated his example, until now the First Assistant Postmaster General has pictures enough to fill an album. One candidate, in addition to his own picture, sent a photograph of a handsome residence. On the back of it was written: "This is the home of ——, applicant for the post-office, who came to this town a year ago with $40 in his pocket, and by industry and thrift has been able to build this handsome residence, costing $4,000." This picture was put on file, and another photo soon came, forwarded by the same man. This was of a rather disreputable two story building, with several tough-looking men standing in front of it. On the back of it was written: "This is the home of ——, the other candidate for the postoffice at ——, the place for which I have applied. He lives up stairs and underneath is a saloon."

Strength to vigorously push a business, strength to study for a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. Do you desire strength? If you are broken down, have no energy, feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking Brown's Iron Bitters, a sure cure for dyspepsia, malaria, weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable tonic. It acts on the blood, nerves and muscles, and regulates every part of the system.

There are several men and women in Henry county, Ga., over 90 years old; 2 men over 100.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y,
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

Keep them in the Nursery.

Hamburg Figs should be kept in the nursery, where they are particularly useful in case of constipation or indigestion, as they are liked by children, and are prompt and efficacious in action. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator cures all irregularities peculiar to woman. Those suffering should use it. Sold by all druggists.

Take
Hood's
Sarsaparilla
100
Doses
One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Its real merit has won for Hood's Sarsaparilla a popularity and sale [illegible]
Merit Wins
[illegible] only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HEALTHFUL EXERCISE.

Only a few months ago these romping, rosy-cheeked lasses were puny, delicate, pale, sickly girls. By the aid of Dr. Pierce's world-famed Favorite Prescription, they have blossomed out into beautiful, plump, hale, hearty, strong young women.

"Favorite Prescription" is an invigorating, restorative tonic and as a regulator and promoter of functional action at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, it is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is carefully compounded, by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. It imparts strength to the whole system. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee,* from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Copyright, 1888, by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors.

The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequaled. 50 cents.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S income is said to be $10,000,000 a year.

SSS TRADE MARK

THE WORLD OUGHT TO KNOW IT.

The world ought to know what S. S. S. has done for me in the cure of a malignant Cancer, which was so bad as to be considered incurable by the physicians in Chicago, where I went to be treated. One of my neighbors sent me a copy of an advertisement in regard to Swift's Specific, and I began taking it. I got relief from the first few doses; the poison was gradually forced out of my system, and I was soon cured sound and well. It is now ten months since I quit taking S. S. S. and I have had no sign of return of the dreadful disease.

MRS. ANN BOTHWELL.

Au Sable, Mich., Dec. 20, '88.

Send for books on Blood Diseases and Cancers, mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR
Cures all Diseases Peculiar to Women!
BOOK TO "WOMAN" MAILED FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT
Drs. LINN & LOBB
New York Office 52 Clinton Place (Eighth St.), or 329 North Fifteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa., for the treatment of Blood Poisons, Skin Eruptions, Nervous Complaints, Bright's Disease, Strictures, Impotency and kindred diseases, no matter how long standing, or from what cause originating. Ten days' medicines furnished by mail. Send for Book on SPECIAL Diseases. FREE.

SOUTHERN DYE HOUSE
All kinds of Silk, Cotton or Woolen Goods handsomely dyed or cleaned.
Suits a Specialty.
EXPRESS PAID ONE WAY.
24 Walton St., ATLANTA, GA.

$75 TO $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. N. B.—*Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply.* B. F. J. & Co.

IMPORTANT—Insurance Agents, Bank Clerks, Express Agents, Society Secretaries, male or female wanted all over the country to act as our agents; will not interfere with other duties. No capital required. Liberal inducements. Write for particulars to
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,
31 and 33 Broadway, New York City.

ORANGE GROVES in Florida. Insured to pay 10 per cent. on investment annually. Address F. SHIMER, Mt. Carroll Seminary, Carroll Co., Ill.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34; round 14 Pills.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $2.15 Free. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE or do you wish to buy a farm? If so address CURTIS & WRIGHT, 229 Broadway, N.Y.

PALMS BUS. COLLEGE, Philadelphia, Pa. Scholarship and positions, $50. Write for circular.

Agents wanted. $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Cat'lgue and samples free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport, N.Y.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Big G Trade Mark.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

1,000 CASES TINWARE.
$15.00 Per Case, Freight Prepaid.
RETAILS FOR $25.00.

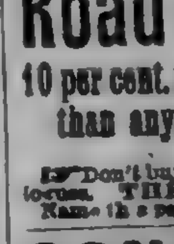
CONTENTS AND RETAIL PRICES:

6 Coffee Pots, 1 quart	@	.10	$0.60
12 Coffee Pots, 2 quart	@	.15	1.80
6 Coffee Pots, 3 quart	@	.20	1.20
6 Stamped Wash Basins, 10 in	@	.05	.30
6 Stamped Wash Basins, 11½ in	@	.10	.60
6 Stamped Wash Basins, 13 in	@	.15	.90
48 Cups, 1 pint	@	.05	2.40
12 Cups, 1 quart	@	.10	1.20
12 Covered Buckets, 1½ pint	@	.05	.60
24 Covered Buckets, 2 quart	@	.10	2.40
6 Covered Buckets, 3 quart	@	.15	.90
6 Covered Buckets, 4 quart	@	.20	1.20
6 Milk Buckets, 4 quart	@	.10	.60
6 Milk Buckets, 8 quart	@	.25	1.50
12 Stamped Dippers, ½ pint	@	.05	.60
12 Cocoa Shape Dippers, bl'k handle	@	.10	1.20
18 Stamped Plates, 9 in	@	.05	.90
12 Stamped Milk Pans, 8½ in	@	.05	.60
12 Stamped Milk Pans, 11 in	@	.10	1.20
6 Stamped Milk Pans, 13 in	@	.15	.90
6 Stamped Milk Pans, 15 in	@	.20	1.20
3 Dish Pans, 8 quart	@	.10	.30
6 Dish Pans, 10 quart	@	.20	1.20
3 Dish Pans, 12 quart	@	.25	.75
Total Retail Selling Price			$25.05

Shipped promptly to any point in your State, and FREIGHT PREPAID, on receipt of $15.00.
L. F. BROWN, Charleston, S. C.,
Importer and Jobber of
Earthenware, Tinware, Glassware.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES FOR CATARRH
Sold by all Druggists. 50c. a box.
SODEN MINERAL SPRINGS CO. (Limited),
Sole Agents,
15 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.



Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for Chichester's English Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in paste board boxes, pink wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

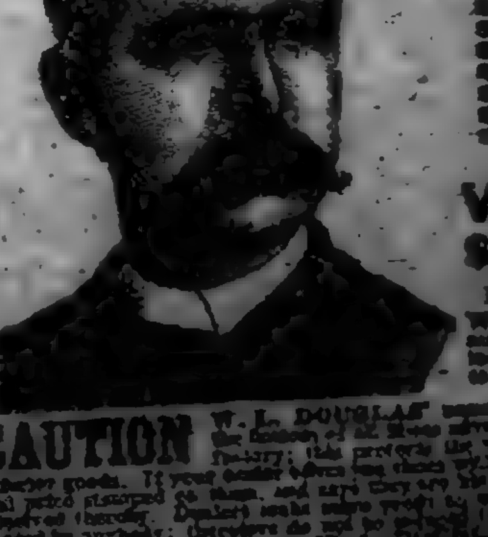
Road Carts! EVERYTHING ON WHEELS
10 per cent. cheaper than anybody. Buggies!
Don't buy before getting our prices and catalogue. THE GEO. W. STOCKELL CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.
Name this paper.

CONSUMPTION
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

DETECTIVES
Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere. 25c.

A. N. U. .... Nineteen,



W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
$2.00 GOOD-WEAR SHOE.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 & $2 SHOES FOR LADIES.
Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.
W. L. Douglas' [illegible]

CAUTION W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all Shoes advertised by him [illegible]

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

RCISE.

eked lasses were puny, deli- world-famed Favorite Pre- plump, hale, hearty, strong

restorative tonic and as a at critical period of change fe remedial agent, and can ided, by an experienced and organization. It is purely less in any condition of the For overworked, "worn- dressmakers, seamstresses, feeble women generally, Dr. ly boon, being unequaled as he only medicine for women, he manufacturers, that it will funded. This guarantee has carried out for many years.

Association, Proprietors.

ealing qualities of nequaled. 50 cents.

OO CASES
TINWARE.
er Case. Freight Prepaid.
ETAILS FOR $25.00.

Retail Selling Price .. $25.05
promptly to any point in your State, IT PREPAID, on receipt of $15.00.
ROWN, Charleston, S. C.,
Importer and Jobber of
nware, Tinware, Glassware.

SODEN
MINERAL
PASTILLES
R CATARRH
by all Druggists. 50c. a box.
MINERAL SPRINGS CO. (Limited),
Sole Agents,
EDAR ST., NEW YORK.

ICHESTER'S ENGLISH
NYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.
Diamond Brand, in red me- At Druggists. Accept no other. ...Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

ad Carts! EVERYTHING ON WHEELS.
cent. cheaper anybody. Buggies!
THE GEO. W. STOCKELL CO. NASHVILLE, TENN.

NSUMPTION

ETECTIVES
an Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

INGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere.

L. DOUGLAS
SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
ENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
AND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
OLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
XTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
ORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
OOD-WEAR SHOE.
nd $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
made in Congress, Button and Lace.

L. DOUGLAS
$2 SHOES FOR LADIES.
aterial. Best Style. Best Fitting.
Every pair warranted.

Rates of Advertising.

One dollar per square, of one inch or less, for the first, and fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion.

SPACE	3 m.	6 m.	12 m.
1 Inch	$ 5 00	$ 7 00	$ 11 25
2 Inches	7 00	11 25	[illegible] 00
3 Inches	10 00	15 00	[illegible] 50
4 Inches	12 50	20 00	27 00
5 Inches	15 00	22 50	33 00
¼ Column	18 00	27 00	40 00
½ Column	27 00	40 00	60 00
1 Column	40 00	60 00	100 00

The Chilton View.

W. E. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1889. NUMBER 30.

Special Advertising.

Business Notices Ten Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and manufacturers to throw whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such slaughter in prices!

Announcement THIS WEEK. Tremendous Onslaught on Profits and High Prices.

We will sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay
2018 and 2020 1st Avenue, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ENORMOUS Purchases at Auction. We are the only Birmingham houses represented in these sales.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS POINTS IN THE SOUTH.

The cruiser Charleston is to have a present from the city of Charleston, S. C.

The Red Men assembled in council at Brunswick, Ga., on Tuesday, and had a grand time.

Cardinal Gibbons visited Atlanta, Ga., and left for his home, Baltimore, Md., on Tuesday. During his stay he was given several receptions.

The Supreme Council of the Catholic Knights of America convened at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Monday. There were over one hundred delegates.

The mayor of Fairburn, Ga., denies the report that he pronounced the prohibition law a failure, and declares the fault to be on the part of the officers for not enforcing the law.

The trustees of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., have elected Bishop R. K. Hargrove as the successor of the late Bishop H. N. McTyeire in the presidency of the board of trust.

An accident occurred on the Buena Vista Railroad near Columbus, Ga., in which an engine was mysteriously overturned and Engineer Miller and Fireman Phillips were both very seriously hurt.

Rear Admiral Edward Donaldson, United States Navy, aged 78, died at his home in Baltimore, Md., on Monday. His physicians said that old age and liver complaint were the causes.

Col. Samuel L. Fowler, president of the projected Reading & Chesapeake Railroad, died suddenly Wednesday of apoplexy, aged 72 years. Col. Fowler owned large tracts of land in the South.

Rev. G. W. E. Fisse, Episcopal missionary, died at Brunswick, Ga., on Tuesday. All efforts to get Mr. Fisse to give the names of relations failed. His trunk was searched, but no clew to his home was found. It is thought it is Philadelphia or Baltimore.

The Clark University, in Atlanta, Ga., owns 450 acres of land lying in its immediate vicinity which has never been returned for taxation. The comptroller-general has decided that it is taxable property, and that the state and county taxes must be paid on it.

There is a remarkable state of affairs at Laurenburg, N. C. W. R. Terry was recently appointed postmaster there. It appears that the appointment is so offensive to the people that they will not send or receive their mail through that office, but they use John's Hill, a town some distance away as postoffice.

At Avondale, Birmingham, Ala., Filbert Hawkins, colored, took a sharp ax and split his wife's head wide open, while she lay asleep in bed. Four or five people, sleeping in adjoining rooms and Hawkin's mother-in-law, who was asleep in the same room, heard no noise and the crime was not discovered until the next morning.

The grand lodge of Odd Fellows, of North Carolina, met at Fayetteville, in the hall of Cross Creek lodge. The attendance was the largest in the history of the lodge. The secretary's report shows an increase of six lodges and five hundred members. There are now forty-six working lodges with fifteen hundred members. The increase during the past year was the greatest on record.

The monument to dead soldiers of the four German companies in the Confederate service in Bethany cemetery, Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday. The monument was unveiled by ten little German girls, clad in white, while a German band played a German choral. The dedicating prayer was in German, by Pastor Muller, and the dedication address was delivered by Senator Hampton, in whose famous legion the German soldiers fought.

Mose Bogle shot and instantly killed Frank Jackson at Nashville, Tenn. Bogle is a contractor, and unloads lumber cars. He was behind with his employes' wages, and Jackson and another negro threatened to get their money's worth out of Bogle's hide. Jackson advanced towards Bogle with a heavy stick in his hand, and the latter shot him in the forehead, the pistol ball penetrating his brain and causing instant death. The parties are all colored.

The sensation in Memphis, Tenn., is the impeachment of Judge J. J. DuBose, since September, 1886, judge of Shelby county criminal court. The leading cause of impeachment, as recited in a bill in chancery, is that DuBose was the second of James Brizzolari in the famous duel between Brizzolari and George [illegible], just over the Arkansas line, in July, 1870. By a provision in the state law that went into effect in May, 1870, participation in a duel forever bars the participant from holding public office.

In the criminal court of Birmingham, Ala., on Tuesday, Ben Elgy, colored, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with murder in the first degree for the killing of J. W. Meadows, a white man, last January. Elgy is probably the worst and most desperate negro criminal in the country. About three years ago, he murdered and robbed a white woman in Cobb county, Ga., and soon afterwards shot a policeman in Atlanta, Ga., who was trying to arrest him for burglary.

Mrs. Henry Thompson, a most beautiful and popular lady of Chattanooga, Tenn., the wife of the master mechanic of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus shops in Chattanooga, Tenn., met with a tragic death Tuesday by taking, through mistake, an overdose of oil of tansy. She had been feeling very badly for several days, and persisted in taking a dose of the dangerous drug. Neither she or her husband knowing what amount constituted a dose, she took two teaspoonsful, from which she died within two hours in great agony. This dangerous drug is given only in extreme cases of trouble peculiar to women, and four drops is considered a dose.

Dr. W. N. Shoemaker, a prominent young physician of Birmingham, Ala., was sent to the state lunatic asylum, having become suddenly insane from the use of morphine and cocaine. He filled his pockets with pistols and knives, and going on the streets, chased every one he met in doors until he was overpowered. While alone in his room one night he made an opening in his abdomen large enough to insert his hand, and then with a knife removed a tumor, which was almost as large as an egg, from which he suffered for years. He then sewed up the wound without assistance. His recovery was considered as little short of a miracle.

The supreme council of the Catholic Knights of America met at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Tuesday, every state and territory in which the order exists being represented except Montana—Supreme President Coleman, of New Orleans, presiding. The day was spent in receiving and auditing reports of officers and in general discussion of matters to come before the council. The report of the supreme treasurer showed receipts of the general purpose fund of the order from April 23, 1887, to and including April 25, 1889, including the balance on hand April 23, 1887, to be $42,131. The membership now numbers 17,872, and there have been during the time 452 deaths.

The northern part of Tuskaloosa county, Ala., has for some time been overrun with illicit distillers. It is a wild, rough country, along the Warrior river, and with their stills concealed in the caves, the moonshiners have defied the law, and it has been a long time since a revenue officer ventured in that locality. Made bolder by their success, the moonshiners have recently become a terror to the law-abiding citizens of the community. Thursday about fifty of the best citizens of that locality held a mass meeting and adopted resolutions, and then a vigilance committee was organized to aid the officers in breaking up the stills and capturing the moonshiners.

The largest crowd that ever gathered in Mount Olivet cemetery, Nashville, Tenn., was attracted there Thursday by the ceremonies incident to the unveilling of the beautiful monument erected over the Confederate dead. The Confederate Monumental association was organized about two years ago for the avowed purpose of erecting this monument, and it was unveiled in the presence of about eight thousand people. Hon. William C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, made the oration of the day. The base of the monument is fifteen feet square, and is composed of four blocks of different sizes. Then comes a die, on which the shaft rests. The shaft is surmounted by the figure of a Confederate soldier of white Carrara marble. This was carved in Italy, and weighs nearly 4,000 pounds. The statue is nine feet high, and stands on a granite pedestal, and with overcoat on precisely thrown back, exposing belt, cartridge box, bayonet and canteen. His gun is grounded. The soldier wears a soft felt hat, well thrown back, and the countenance and general appearance of the statue is that of a typical soldier. Around the shaft is wrapped the Confederate flag, showing the thirteen stars. The whole monument stands forty-five feet high.

JUTE BAGGING.

The farmers in session at Birmingham, Ala., resolved not to use jute bagging, but, at the request of the representative of the bagging trust, the question was reopened. The trust was anxious to make terms, but not enter into a contract for the entire season. The original resolution, pledging the farmers to use only cotton bagging, was called up again and unanimously adopted. It was further resolved that the state alliances in each cotton growing state, would erect factories for the manufacture of the cotton bagging.

OVER THE GLOBE.

CONDENSATION OF CURIOUS, AND EXCITING EVENTS.

FRANCE'S PERIL—STRIKES—THE WESTERN BOOM—DEATHS OF EMINENT MEN—ACCIDENTS, FIRES AND SUICIDES.

An enormous land slide has occurred at Spiessback, Germany, destroying the villages, forests and cattle.

The strike of the weavers in the cotton factories at Trizy, France, is ended, mutual concession having been made.

The Illinois House of Representatives passed a bill appropriating $50,000 for a monument to the late Gen. John A. Logan.

Mrs. Mary Lambrecht, a bride of but ten days, was run over Wednesday in Chicago, Ill., and killed by one of Yerkes' cable cars.

Many arrests were made Wednesday in St. Petersburg and Moscow, Russia, in connection with the discovery of a new plot against the czar.

Two Germans were nearly lynched at a socialist meeting in Zurich, Switzerland. They were suspected of being spies. They were arrested.

Coningby Disraeli, nephew of the late Lord Beaconsfield, made his first public speech at the bar in London, Wednesday. He denounced home rule.

The country around Newnan, Ga., was visited Monday with an infant cyclone, accompanied by hail and wind and rain, blowing down trees and fences.

The claims for damages arising out of the Chefoo riots have been settled by the Chinese. The English and American flags have been rehoisted, the Chinese troops saluting them.

The strike at Dortmund, Germany is spreading, strikers are assembling at the pits and parading streets and menacing employes at the water works which supply the districts.

The president of the fruit exchange of Vienna, Aus., announces that in consequence of the Jewish boycott, the street market will not be held unless the government intervenes.

The London *Standard* says, the Ulster peers and unionist members of the House of Commons are pressing the government to abolish the office of lord lieutenant of Ireland.

A syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists, headed by Thomas Cochran, has purchased graphophone rights for the world outside of the United States and Canada. The price paid was $500,000.

Richard Pigott, the forger of the Parnell letters and who suicided in Spain, had his life insured for $5,000 in the English and Scotish Law life office. The fact that he committed suicide does not affect the policy.

S. F. Anderson, aged fifty, of Nebraska City, Neb., married a widow, aged fifty-nine, a few days ago, and during the wedding night became violently insane. He tried to kill her and then made several unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide.

The east gable wall of an old high stoop house, on Spring street in New York city, which is being torn down to make room for a big business building, fell on Monday while some men were at work under it. Two men were killed outright; another was fatally hurt.

The license court of Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday, handed down its second installment of decisions in cases of applicants for liquor licenses. Only 400 licenses were granted out of 1,396 applicants. The licenses decreased 4,000 in a year.

Frank Ryan and Harry Sadler, two young men arrested upon the charge of attempting to wreck the New York and Chicago limited vestibule train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road recently, broke down and signed a confession of guilt Monday, giving the details of their crime.

An accident occurred at the Michigan Car Works in Detroit, by which one man lost his life outright and three more were fatally hurt. A gang of laborers were unloading a carload of iron, when some part of the brace holding the load broke and several tons of iron fell on the men, completely burying them.

A conspiracy has been discovered among the military officers stationed in St. Petersburg, Russia. A large number of the conspirators have been arrested. In their possession were found papers which proved that they intended to make an attempt to assassinate the czar. A number of bombs were also found.

Employes of the lapweld and buttweld departments of the National Tube Works Co., at McKeesport, Pa., tried for an advance in wages of ten per cent. Two thousand men are out. Employes of the galvanizing and rolling department threaten to join the strikers. About 5,000 men are employed in the plant.

A disastrous fire broke out Thursday in Saint Sanveur, in the house of Mrs. McCann, on Vallier street, in Quebec, Canada, and spread with great rapidity through the wooden district which surrounds it. The streets burned are portions of Vallier, Chenel, St. Peter and Ste Maria. Nearly 500 small houses were destroyed.

A terrific storm passed over the country around Harrisonburg, Va., Sunday. News of damage is just coming in. Lightning destroyed several barns and stables. Much stock was killed. Part of the country was visited by a severe hail storm, which literally destroyed the wheat crop and fences and houses were blown down.

The ferry boat Peerless, plying between Philadelphia, Pa., and Gloucester, N. J., collided with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad ferry boat J. S. Schultze, Wednesday, in Delaware river, badly injuring five young women passengers on the Schultze, and carrying away a portion of the latter's ladies' cabin. Two of the injured girls will probably die.

The families of W. P. Sheretz and W. P. Denham were spending the day fishing in Lake Trout, Bartow county, Fla. The twelve-year-old son of Denham stole away from the party and went in swimming. Getting beyond his depth, he began screaming, when Miss Sheretz went into the water to assist him. The boy clutched her frantically and both were drowned.

Ten brigands were hanged in the courtyard of the prison at Sofia, on Wednesday. They were led separately to the scaffold. Eight were hanged in succession. Each man was enveloped in a bag passed overhead and reaching to the waist. Their struggles were prolonged several minutes. A mob broke through the cordon, surrounding the jail, and the gendarmes had great difficulty in keeping them away from the scaffold.

The steamship Columbia, which has just arrived at Astoria, Oregon, bound from San Francisco to Portland, reports the loss of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co's magnificent side-wheel iron steamer, Alaskan, which foundered at sea off Cape Blanco while on her way from Portland to San Francisco. The steamer fortunately carried no passengers, having on board only her officers and crew when she went down. Five men are reported drowned.

The theater at Worcester, Mass., burned Thursday. The fire apparently started in the rear of the building near the stage. Explosions followed each other in rapid succession, and in a short time the roof fell in. Bay State hotel stands in close proxmity and its rear wall was blistered and was only saved by heroic work by the fireman. "Faust" was played that night by Lewis Morrison and company. Mr. Morrison places his company's loss at $11,000, including costumes.

A dastardly attempt was made Thursday night to wreck a passenger train 36, bound west on the Fitchburg Railroad at Shelbourne Falls, Mass. The train leaves that station at 10:54. Shortly before this hour the track walker found a pile of ties on the track at a sharp curve. He attempted to remove the obstruction and was vigorously stoned by some unknown persons. If the obstructions had not been discovered, a terrible smash-up, attended with loss of life would have resulted.

Meddie Manifee, a laborer at furnace No. 4 of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., (Ensley City, Ala., plant) met a terrible death. He went up on the ore elevator, and was engaged in dumping some ore into the receiver. He turned toward the elevator-way, but was overcome with gas and fell just before he reached the elevator. Instead of landing on the elevator, he fell under it and was plunged to the ground below, a distance of eighty-five feet, breaking his neck.

A PROSPEROUS ORDER.

The sixteenth annual session of the supreme lodge of the Knights of Honor began at Indianapolis, Ind., on Tuesday. One hundred delegates were present representing every state in the Union. The report of the supreme reporter showed the following balance on hand in the various funds: General fund, $22,719; widows and orphans' fund (benefit,) $6,174. The total membership of the order is 127,000. While the number of working lodges is 2,501, during the last year, death benefits were paid amounting to $[illegible].

AERONAUT KILLED.

Prof. St. Clair, [illegible] attempting to give his long [illegible] at Pale Grand [illegible], Texas, [illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADVISERS.

The postal authorities have been notified of the arrest of G. G. Dorsey, on the Greenwood & Jackson, Miss., railroad postoffice line, for rifling a test registered letter of $10.

The recent count of money at the New York sub-Treasury revealed a discrepancy of $85 out of a total sum of $184,000,000 to be accounted for. The shortage resulted from the acceptance of a few counterfeit notes in the hurry of business, and by the loss of a few pieces of silver.

By direction of the President, Mr. Gitt, one of the chiefs of a division in the Pension Office, was summarily discharged, although he is a Republican. Rev. John W. Scott, the President's father-in-law, is a clerk under Gitt, and becaused he chased up the Rev. Scott about his duties, the dismissal took place.

The President has accepted the resignation of Judge George A. Jenks as Solicitor General of the Department of Justice. Mr. Jenks resigned upon the change of administration, but was requested to remain in office until the close of the existing term of the Supreme Court. Judge Jenks will be retained in the service of the government as counsel in the telephone cases.

The Court of Claims on Monday rendered a decision in the case of A. C. Myers against Rowena Guedella, involving the ownership of the celebrated Twiggs' swords in favor of the heirs of Gen. Twiggs, as represented by A. C. Myers, executor. The court held that they had never been given to Mrs. Guedella, but had been merely deposited with her for safe keeping.

The appointment of ex-Governor Bullock to be one of the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, was made by President Harrison upon his own inclination. When the ex-governor was in Washington a few days ago, the President then said that he would like to have him take the place, and urged upon him to accept it, which, after a while, the ex-governor decided to do.

The President on Tuesday appointed the following postmasters: George B. Randolph, at Anniston, Ala., vice A. L. Taylor, commission expired; Earl E. Doud, Sheffield, Ala., office became presidential; Jefferson J. Simms, Oxford, Ala., office became presidential; William A. Albright, Durham, N. C., vice J. Hallen, removed; James A. Goddard, Morristown, Tenn., vice S. W. Shields, resigned.

The President made the following appointments Thursday: Solomon Hirsch, of Oregan, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Turkey. Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, to be minister resident and consul general of the United States at Denmark. Henry W. Severance, of California, to be consul general of the United States at Honolulu. John Jarrett, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Birmingham. Thomas H. Sherman, of the District of Columbia, to be consul of the United States at Liverpool. John W. Douglas and L. G. Hine, both of Washington, to be commissioners of the District fo Columbia.

Secretary Tracy awarded the Richmond, Va., Locomotive Works the contract for supplying the boilers and machinery of the battle ship Texas, now building at the Norfolk navy yard. The price fixed in the contract is $634,500. The Richmond bidders were in competition with some of the largest engineering works in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the contract was awarded them after a careful inquiry which satisfied the department of their ability to undertake the work of this magnitude.

The Naval Board of Design has completed plans for the 2,000 ton gunboats, and is now hard at work upon the details of construction of the Thomas ship. This vessel will mark a departure in the practice of naval designing, as her general plan was originated outside of the Navy Department by Representative Thomas, a member of the naval committee of the last House of Representatives. The vessel is to be of a modified monitor type, and her peculiarities will be in her heavy ordnance, great defensive power and ability to make long cruises, with her ample coal capacity, differing in this last respect from the old monitor type.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed E. B. Daskam, A. T. Huntington and G. W. Robertson a committee to examine the books and assets of the Treasury incidental to the transfer of the office of treasurer from Hyatt to Huston. The examination will include a count of all the moneys in the Treasury vault, aggregating [illegible] and the remainder in United States notes, national bank notes, gold and silver certificates and fractional silver coin. This is a work of great magnitude, and will take a force of sixty expert counters over four months' time.

The United States Supreme Court on Monday rendered an opinion in the case of Chae Chang Ping, appellant, vs. collector of the port of San Francisco. This is a suit brought to test the constitutionality of the Scott Chinese exclusion act. Chae Chang Ping returned to the United States from China and endeavored to secure entrance at the port of San Francisco. He had left this country armed with a certificate entitling him to return, but the certificate was declared invalid by the Scott act. The collector refused him admittance, and suit was then brought in the United States court for the district of California to test the constitutionality of the Scott act. Congress, the court says, has power to exclude aliens from the country whose presence is deemed inimical to our interests.

For some time the White House has been infested with rats, and while the plumbing was being arranged this Spring, an unsuccessful attempt was made to rid the executive mansion of the vermin. Secretary Rusk heard of the trouble, and when the President and family left on their recent excursion the secretary declared he had rid many a barn of rats, and he guessed he would try a shot at the White House. He sent over to the Department and had the chemist mix up a horrible compound of phosphorus, corn-meal and arsenic, and it was taken to the White House. Sunday night it was applied all about the building, and when the President returned Monday, the employes had their hands full carrying away dead rats. Rusk says that a Wisconsin farmer can do up a high-priced plumber any day in clearing out vermin.

A BAPTIST CONVENTION

PASS STRONG RESOLUTIONS ABOUT SUNDAY OBSERVANCE AND PROHIBITION.

There was only one session of the Southern Baptist Convention at Memphis, Tenn., which concluded its labors and adjourned on Tuesday. Dr. W. E. Hatcher, of Georgia, introduced the following resolution, which, after debate, was adopted: "Whereas, The American Sabbath Union is laboring to secure such national legislation as will allow employes of the national government one day in seven as a day of rest; therefore, Resolved, That we fully sympathize with this important object of the American Sabbath Union, and request our brethren to promote its work, as far as may be practicable." The following resolutions offered by Dr. J. R. Scanfill, of Texas, were also unanimously adopted: "Whereas, The liquor traffic is a most powerful hindrance to the Gospel of Christ and an aggressive enemy to social order; and, whereas, this traffic is steadily encroaching upon all that Christian men revere and the human heart holds dear; and, whereas, it seeks to destroy the Christian Sabbath and annihilate public morals and public conscience; and, whereas, all Christian bodies should speak out in no uncertain tones on this question; therefore, Resolved, by the Southern Baptist Convention assembled, that we favor the speedy and entire prohibition of the liquor traffic; that we oppose license for this traffic in any and all of its forms through which men buy the right to destroy human hope and happiness and blight human souls as an offense against public morals, and a sin against God."

MADE A MISTAKE.

Linus B. Clarke and Edward A. Palmer, employes of the Boston, Mass., postoffice, who were arrested charged with opening a package addressed to others, appeared before United States Commissioner Hallett and had their cases continued. Clarke had charge of the money order department. Both, it is said, were anxious to secure positions as postoffice inspectors and intended to enter the civil service examinations. It is supposed that they had been on the lookout for some time for a package of questions to be used at the examination. Without any supposition, however, as to their intentions, it is claimed by those who arrested the men, that they had the package before them which they had opened. It contained several hundred slips of paper with questions upon them, but they were not questions that concerned them. The other papers the men wanted came in on the next mail.

QUEER WEATHER.

Specials from various points in [illegible]

BEGGED IN VAIN.

Lee Carson, alias Charlie Armstrong, colored, was hanged at Shelby, N. C., on Monday for burglary. Sometime last October, Armstrong and his brother entered the house of Mrs. Angeline Dean at night, during her absence, and stole everything she had. In November the two men were arrested for the murder of James Philbeck, and the goods stolen from Mrs. Dean were found in their house. Van Canady confessed to the murder and was taken from the county jail on the night of December 1st and lynched. Armstrong remained in jail until February 23d, when he escaped. He was re-arrested April 12, during the sitting of the court, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged for burglary. The prisoner slept remarkably well and awoke early Monday, ate heartily a breakfast of beefsteak, eggs and biscuits, and drank two cups of coffee. As soon as breakfast was over, he was given a bath and dressed in his burial clothes, when his spiritual adviser was admitted and stayed over an hour. Rev. J. E. Harbeson conducted religious exercises, after which Armstrong addressed the crowd for nearly an hour. He said he had begun in crime by stealing a quarter from his brother. From this he descended in deeper crime, but he had never committed murder. He had stolen from a number of houses and stores, had broken into two freight trains on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta R. R., and had set fire to several buildings. He did not think he ought to be hung for what he did. His continued downfall was due to gambling and not to drinking whiskey. He knelt in prayer and prayed for five minutes. As the sheriff began pinioning his arms he fainted, caused by great excitement and intense heat. He quickly recovered, and, as the black cap was adjusted, he begged the sheriff long and piteously for his life, and after the props had been removed, he called the sheriff to him again and begged him to release him. The sheriff told him he could do nothing, and Armstrong asked time to repeat the Lord's Prayer. When the prayer was finished, he said, "Lord, Jesus, have mercy," and at 11:31 the platform was withdrawn and his body fell four feet with a thud.

COURT-ROOM MURDER.

A NASHVILLE MAN KILLS ANOTHER FOR CALLING HIM A LIAR.

Jim Turner and Tom Holton, of Nashville, Tenn., had a lawsuit to be tried, but Judge Quarles, Turner's lawyer, was not present, having been called to the criminal court. He had been in the office, however, a few minutes previous. Justice Brown volunteered to go himself to the court-house and see Judge Quarles. This he did, and returned a half hour later with the information that he would continue the case, since Turner's lawyers would be unable, on account of other legal engagements, to be present. Turner secured E. T. Holmen, and came into the office with the announcement that he had secured another lawyer, and was ready for trial, but was told by Justice Brown that the case had been continued, and that he was not at liberty to do this, for the reason that his lawyer was not there at the hour when the case was called. "Yes, he was here," replied Turner, betraying anger and excitement. "He was not here at 10 o'clock," said Holton, very positively, and this elicited from Turner the retort: "You are a liar." Holton flushed a little, but with remarkable coolness, said: "You must take that back." Turner whipped from his bosom a double acting revolver, like lightning pulling the trigger as the muzzle covered Holton, who sank limp, and apparently lifeless, to the floor. Justice Brown leaped from behind his desk and grabbed Turner. As speedily as possible the wounded man was placed on a stretcher, and removed to his home, where he died.

WHITECAPS IN GEORGIA.

A band of whitecaps have taken law into their own hands, and propose to regulate the morals of East Spalding county without judicial aid. About two weeks ago they decided that old man Wm. Cockrum was too fond of the society of other women than his lawful wife, so a committee from the newly established order waited upon him and administered to him a severe thrashing, with the warning to desist in future or take the consequences. Several negroes have been dealt with, and the above is the only case among the whites that has been reported in Georgia.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., MAY 23, 1889.

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The VIEW has received a letter from the citizens of Pensacola, Fla., asking whether this press was in favor of the annexation of West Florida to Alabama. We have previously stated that we are heartily in favor of this project and knowing that West Florida is the best portion of the great peninsular State in the matter of resources and capabilities we have only been surprised that all Alabama does not take up the matter of annexation and agitate it to a consummation.

In about two months the grand jury will be in session. We will suggest that those who know anything of blind tigers in Clanton can seize the opportunity to help the finances of the county by reporting what they may know. This will be a surer remedy than a meeting of citizens of either sex. As to drunkenness, bad as it is, every one knows that neither courts, juries, nor laws can prevent that, any more than any other offense. The man who tries to rid the world of wickedness is likely to get left.

A Hint to the Alliance.

The Progressive Farmer says a farmer drove out of town the other day with a load of supplies—a bale of Indiana Hay, a sack of Evansville meal, a barrel of Chicago bacon on which he had promised not less than fifty per cent. profit and had given a lien on his crop to secure its payment, and that, too, before his crop was in any shape by which one could form a correct idea of what it would amount to. He passed a vacant lot on which he saw some volunteer bunches of as fine clover as greeted the eye in any land. In a negroe's garden by the wayside he saw a magnificent growth of corn, and the negroes pig-pen had in it a hog that would have weighed fully two hundred pounds. When he got to his own farm he saw the crab grass struggling for existence with such of his young crop as had been planted and was up, and he knew that later in the season that grass would take possession of all available space and beg, as it were, to be converted into hay. And yet that man can think of raising no other crop than cotton depending wholly upon the result of its uncertain sales to pay him out and encourage the merchant to credit him anew for his next year's supplies. Could not the Alliance get after a man and open his eyes to the folly of the course he is pursuing? If he goes on thus and lives three score years and works three hundred and sixty-five days in each year, works sixteen hours each day, and lives on dry bread, he will make nothing. He and his family will drag out a miserable existence, and will die a poor man dependent and slavish farmer. We may growl and complain and blame others for our troubles and may join all the farmers' organizations that can be devised, but hard times will hover around our firesides as long as we buy meat and bread, hay, fertilizers, and other farm supplies, and attempt to pay for them from the proceeds of one crop.

Agriculture.

The agriculture of Chilton County is a subject that more forcibly addresses itself to those who till the soil than at any previous period in the history of the county. Chilton Co. is situated about midway from the extreme southern and northern portions of the state of Alabama. It is not wanting in fertility and may be said to have three different soils. The southern portion of the County, has a sandy soil somewhat black and quite productive. It is well adapted to grain, more so to cotton and interspersed with never failing streams. The middle portion is first grade up-land soil well suited to a variety of grains and affords good pasturage both spring and summer. The northern portion is equally as fertile a little hilly but not mountainous. This portion is better adapted to grain as it has more lime in the soil than any other portion of the county. Cotton is the favorite and most valuable crop of this county, perhaps more than one third of the land in cultivation is devoted to its production. Corn is the next favorite crop. Sweet potatoes are raised in abundance. Cane, sorghum and rice are also produced.

The rice culture is receiving more attention than formerly. The amount of corn and cotton porduced last year is said to be ten per cent. more than any previous year. Taking this to be true, it is evident that Chilton will sooner or later be placed in the first rank of sister counties in point of agriculture. There are beautiful streams running through all portions of the county, sparkling springs bursting fourth in every direction, water pure and healthful. The climate and health of the county unsurpassed by any county in the state. The attractive features to wit: Good water, good health, good churches, good schools and railroad facilities can not much longer be over looked by those who want homes in such a country. Lands are cheap and can be bought for nominal prices. Public lands invite those who want homes and can be had for a mere trifle to actual settlers. Good labor is much needed in the county. Farmers pay fair prices for good labor. Every industrious farmer is amply remunerated in this county by the products of the farm. Respectfully submitted,

R. E. R. HICKS.

AN AERIAL CRANK.

A Montgomery Plumber Who Thinks He is Flying.

Mr. P. P. Bailey, a plumber of Montgomery, has just completed an air ship which he declares will navigate the air with perfect safety. Mr. Bailey is confident he has discovered the great secret of aerial navigation, and has been in correspondence with the war department at Washington regarding it. His last letters from the department are quite encouraging and he now has strong hopes of securing aid in making experimental trips. It is impossible to describe this balloon, but it is square shaped, with numerous wings and flanges, sails and propellers; and the man who works it is rigged up in a rather rugged manner, having on the trappings of a buggy horse even the martingail. The ship, he says, rises easily, has great bouyant power and will travel hundreds of miles an hour.

There is talk of getting Mr. Bailey to exhibit his machine both at the state fair at Birmingham and at the Montgomery exposition. It would attract great crowds and it might be reasonably supposed that scientific men from all over the country would be present, especially those with whom he has been in correspondence on the subject.

Mr. Bailey was born in Ireland but has been in this country since his early boyhood, and has lived in Texas and New York. He has devoted his whole life to trying to solve the problem of aerial navigation, and declares he has at last accomplished it.

He is about forty-eight years of age, and has a very pretty wife and four children.—*Birmingham Chronicle*

President Pearson.

[The Bessemer.]

Goveror Seay has the faculty of selecting just the right men for the various positions he has to fill, as was demonstrated by his recent appointment of Mr. R. H. Pearson, of Birmingham, as president of the commission. He is a distinguished lawyer and gentleman of unquestionable high standing in the community, and, in addition to these qualifications, he has had a large experience among lunatics, having for a considerable period resided in Birmingham.

A Reverend Tramp.

The following article appearing in the Arkansas Democrat published at Little Rock, a few days since, explains itself. It is from T. J. Shelton, pastor of the Christian church at Little Rock.

Editor Arkansas Democrat:

In the Democrat of yesterday afternoon appears a communication from the Birmingham Chronicle concerning the arrest of one Paul Bagley and the finding on his person credentials from the Little Rock Christian church, authorising him to preach. This certificate was given ten years ago, and has long since been revoked as Bagley is not recognized by our people anywhere as a member or minister. Bagley is a well known character in this city, as he is oftne here preaching on the streets and taking up a collection.

Paul Bagley is a remarkable being. He has been a missionary in Japan and China, has license to practice law in the supreme court of the United States, and is a classical scholar, a smooth speaker and above the average as a writer. But he is a "journeymen" preacher, a tramp by nature and practice, a monomaniac on deadbeating this way in the world. He has good property and is worth considerable money, but he has been known to travel from Maine to California on fifteen cents. He has victimized every christian pastor in every town of any size in every state in the union and nearly every territory. I have known him to lecture in a Presbyterian church, at prayer meeting, take up a collection of over five dollars and then come to me for fifty cents to get his breakfast. He is a chronic tramp.

His wife and several children live on a farm near Mablevale, where they are comfortably situated. The certificate issued to him by this church in 1879 was one of many obtained by fraud, as he has been a preacher for more than a half century. If the Birmingham authorities will forward the document to the undersigned it will be destroyed, but the "Reverend Tramp" will soon be able to get other indorsements somewhere else. He is a curiosity, and until this last scrape we supposed him to be an inoffensive dead beat.

J. T. SHELTON,
Pastor Christian Church.
Little Rock, May 7.

The above is from the Birmingham Chronicle. This is no doubt the man who poured out his eloquence on Clanton a few weeks since.

Speaking to a reporter in Washington yesterday, Senator Cullom said there seemed to be no doubt that Congress would be called together in October, instead of waiting until December.

People who have faults of their own need not censure others.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough, we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton. jan 10

Tax Sale.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CHILTON COUNTY.

Under and by virtue of decrees rendered at the regular term of the Probate court of Chilton county, on the 13th day of May, 1889, by Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of Probate of Chilton County, Ala., I will proceed to sell in front of the courthouse door in Clanton Alabama, between the legal hours of sale, on Monday, June 17th, 1889, the following described real estate for the taxes and costs due thereon for the year 1888:

BEAT TWO.

Mrs. Rebecca Busby, n ½ of n w q of n w q and n ½ of n e q of n w q, sec 6, t 23 r 14. State tax 15 cents, county tax 12 cents, cost and charges 50 cents. Total 77 cts. Printer's fee $3.98

Calera Land Company, S ½ of n w q s ½ and n e q s 15 t 24 r 14, s w q and e ½ and e ½ of n w q s 17 t 24 r 14, w ½ of s w q and n ½ n w ¼ of s w q s 19 t 24 r 14 e ½ of n w q n e q and s ½ of s 21 t 24 r 14 n e q, n ½ of s e q, s e q of s e q and w ½ of s 23 t 24 r 14, n e q, n ½ of s w q, s e q of s w q, s e q and n w q of s 25 t 24 r 14 all of s 27 t 24 r 14, the s w q the w ½ of n w q, the n e q and the e ½ of the s e q s 29 t 24 r 14, the n ½ of the n w q, the s w q of the s w q, the n e q of the s e q, the e ½ of n e q, the s w q of n e q s 31 t 24 r 14, n e q of s w ½ e ½ of s e q, n w q of n e q and s e q of n e q of s 35 t 24 r 14, e ½ of n w q, n w q of n w q, s thirty-five t twenty-four r fourteen, s e q of s e q s 13 t 24 r 13, all of s 35 t 24 r 13, n ½ of n e q s 27 t 24 r 12, n w q of s 15 t 24 r 13 n e q, s w q, e ½ of s e q and s w q of s e q s 25 t 24 r 13. State tax $62.50, county tax $50, cost and charges 50 cts. Total $113.00. Printer's fee $22.80.

Mrs. Nancy Sims, The e ½ of n w q the n w q of the n e q, the w ½ of the s e q and the s half of the s w q s 14 t t 23 r 12. State tax $2.50, county tax $2, cost and charges 50 cts. Total $5. Pr's fee $4.60.

John S. Storrs, The s ½ of the n w q and the s w of the n e q s 16 t 23 r 13. State tax $1, county tax 30 cts, cost and charges 1.00 Printers fee $3.60

BEAT THREE.

Unknown owner, The n w ½ of the s e q sec 2 t 21 r 13. State tax $2.50, county tax $2, cost and charges $1, total $5.50. Printer's fee $3.30.

BEAT FOUR.

C. C. Mitchell, The s e q of the s e q s 35 t 23, r 15. State tax 25 cents, county tax 20 c, c & c $1, total $1.45. Pr's $3.30

BEAT FIVE.

Susan Melton, The n e q of the n e q s 32 t 21 r 16. Also one house and lot in Verbena. State tax 58 cents, county tax 46, cost and charges 50, total $1.54. Printer's fee $3.60

T. L. Jackson, One house and lot in Verbena. State tax 13 cents, county tax 10 cents, cost and charges 50 cents, total 73 cents. Printer's fee $2.60

W. H. Merritt, The n e q of the n e q s thirty-two t twenty-one r sixteen. State tax twenty-five cents, county tax twenty cents, cost and charges $1.00. Total $1.45. Printer's fee $3.40.

BEAT EIGHT.

M. F. Fuller, One house and lot in Clanton Ford. State tax 50 cents, county tax 40 cents, cost and charges 50 cts. Total 1.40. Printer's fee 2.90.

Greil & Kohn, The s w q of the n w q s 34 t twenty r 11. State tax 50 cents, county tax 40 cents, cost and charges 1.00. Total 1.90. Printer's fee $3.35.

G. W. Harrison, The w ½ of s w q and s e q of s w q s 18 t twenty r 11. State tax 50 cts., county tax 48 cents, cost and charges 1.00. Total two dollars and eight cents. Printer's fee 3.70.

Unknown owner, the e ½ of the w e ½ and the s w q of the n e ½ and the n ½ of the s e q and the e half of the n w ½ of s 1 t 20 r 11. Total State and county taxes and costs $5.36. Printer's fee $5.00

R. M. GENTRY,
Tax Collector of Chilton Co.
Clanton, Ala., May 13, 1889.

Southern Pacific Tea Company.

Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Coffees, Teas and Spices.

Fresh Roasted Coffee Daily. Also Coffee Roasted to order. Manufacturers of CAMPBELL'S BAKING POWDER.

Second Avenue, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Streets.

Birmingham, Alabama.

INDURATED FIBRE WARE.
ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!
HAS NO HOOPS!
NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!
NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!
HAS APPEARANCE OF POLISHED MAHOGANY.
PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS; SPITTOONS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.
LARGE VARIETY OF GOODS.
CORDLEY & HAYES, New York, Sole Agents.
Factories: Portland, Me., Peterboro, N. H., Watertown, Mass., Oswego, N. Y., Lockport, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, Winona, Minn.
FOR SALE BY ALL HOUSE-FURNISHING, HARDWARE, GROCERY AND CROCKERY DEALERS.
FULL PRICE-LIST AND CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
Apr25-6

A Powerful Sermon.

A little girl came to her mother with the question: "Which is the worst, to tell a lie or to steal?"

The mother, taken by surprise, replied that both were so bad that she couldn't tell which was the worst. "Well" said the little one "Iv'e been thinking a good deal a about it and I think it is worse to lie than to steal. If you steal anything you can take if back, unless you have eaten it; and if you have eaten it you can payforit,But, and there was a look of awe in the little face; "a lie is forever."—*Portland Press.*

The Alliance Decides to Locate its Headquarters at Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, May 17.—Birmingham has captured the State Farmers' Alliance Exchange. The directors made known their decision this morning. Florence came next, then Selma, then Anniston and Birmingham contributed a 50-foot lot in the centre of the city, and about $10,000 in money and manufacturing property. Selma offered ten acres and $30,000. Montgomery offered $30,000 in real estate. Florence made the best bid of all but was too far from the centre of the state. The Alliance will erect a handsome exchange building at once, and before very long a cotton compress and cotton seed oil mill.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents, we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH
Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
jul19 y

Chancery Sale.

State of Alabama, Chilton County, Adam Schuessler, Admin'r, &c., vs. James A. Dudley, et al. In Chancery at Clanton, Ala.

By virtue of the confirmation in the Supreme Court of a decree rendered by the Chancellor in vacation, on the 23d day of January, 1889, for the 7th District, Northeastern Chancery Division of Alabama, in the above entitled cause, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., on Monday, the 27th day of May, 1889, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described real estate situated in Clanton, Chilton county, Ala., to-wit: Lots one, three, seven, nine, ten, eleven, thirteen, fifteen and sixteen in Block Five, Lying on the east side of the South and North Alabama Railroad.

W. E. STEWART, Register.
April 24th, 1889.

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

Indigestion

IS not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the blood to become depraved and the system enfeebled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best cure for Indigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich.:—

"Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving relief. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsaparilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength improved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions, I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.
tma16

Remember
The View Job Office
When you want
First-class Job Printing done.

CLUB RATES:

We will send the VIEW and the Age-Herald one year for $2, and give each subscriber a ticket to the great gift distribution in July. We will send our paper and either of the Montgomery papers for one year at the same price.

The Great Newspaper of the South.

The AGE-HERALD, in addition to covering the field most thoroughly with their bright and newsy daily, is getting out the Great Weekly of the South. It is a mammoth 12-page paper at only $1 a year, with a ticket for every subscriber to the largest gift distribution of over $6,000 in valuable and useful articles ever offered by a newspaper. It is a paper for the farm and fireside. Its Agricultural Department is full of practical information for the farmer, while its Household Department renders it a treasure to every housewife in the land. A special feature is also made of a department for Our Little Folks.

We will furnish the WEEKLY AGE-HERALD and our paper one year for $2 and give each subscriber a ticket to the gift distribution.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

BAINS & PORTER.
(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.
1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
☞ Fine Stock of Chas Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜
P. O. BOX 870. June 19 y

THOMAS FOSHEE,
(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,
THOMAS FOSHEE.
feb 28-y

SAM. H. HARRIS,
—DEALER IN—
WALL PAPER,
Paints, Oils, Glass, Mouldings,
AND PICTURE FRAMES.
Send for prices and samples of Wall Paper and Paints.
312 North 20th Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Competent Workmen sent to any part of the State.
[ma17-y]

BLOOM,
The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.,
—HAS OPENED—
THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,
With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.
No. 7, North Court Street.

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,
MOULDINGS,
—AND—
PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER.
H. M. MANCHA,
204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will send samples on application.
apr 11-y

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.
THOS. H. HOLT,
PRACTICAL WORKMAN,
—AND DEALER IN—
American and Italian Marble.
— Manufacturer of all kinds of —
CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.
Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,
Birmingham, - - Alabama.
nov29-tf

JOHN P. LEEPER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
—AND—
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d Street
Birmingham, Ala.
12 20 6

OTTO STOELKER,
THE JEWELER.
☞ REMOVED TO NO. 13 DEXTER AVENUE. ☜
New Goods! Large Stock
Finest Display of Fine Diamonds in Alabama. Rich Jewelry, Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Wedding and Holiday Goods in Great Variety.
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THE JEWELER, [illegible]
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Scouring and dying
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ELKER,
VELER.
TER AVENUE.
Large Stock
Rich Jewelry. Fine Gold
in Great Variety.
ELKER,
AVENUE, MONTGOMERY

GO TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAY 23, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the doubtful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE R. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:08 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:16 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Picnic to-morrow.

Mrs. L. Holt is visiting in Sumter.

Miss Mattie Holt left for Florida last Thursday.

Mr. Phil Givhan spent several days in Clanton last week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Holt have gone on a visit to their son in Meridan, Miss.

Mrs. E. C. Lawrence has returned to Clanton after a long stay in Montgomery.

Mrs. H, W. Herbert, of Jemison, has been visiting friends in Clanton.

The Alliance Exchange will be opened in Birmingham permanently.

Mrs. Chas. Duncan, of South Pittsburg, Tenn., is visiting relatives in Clanton.

Mrs. W. H. Brown of Lilly, has been visiting her son Mr. W. H. Foshee the past week.

Mrs. W. A. Midleton has returned home after spending a pleasant time in Lowndes county.

A child of Mr. Doc. Horton who lives near Clear Creek, was bitten by a supposed rabid dog last week.

Jno. R. Lynch, a Mississippi negro, has been given Gen. Chas. M. Shelly's place as fourth auditor of the treasury.

The hanging of the woman in Jefferson will make the third woman hung in this State by process of law, All negroes.

Mr. H. Gallespie was bitten by a moccasin snake while seining at Corderie's mill last week. The bite was very serious, but we learn that Mr. G. is recovering.

The VIEW is in receipt of a neatly printed program of the closing exercises of Furman Academy at Furman, Ala. Mr. T. G. Caffey, a son of Judge H. W. Caffey, of this county, is principal of this institution.

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or billious. For sale in 50 cent. and one dollar bottles by all leading druggists. jul29

Dr Stewart clips the following rare bit of rhetoric and turns it over to the VIEW:—

You may hive the stars in a nail keg, hang the ocean on a rail fence to dry, put the sky to soak in a gourd and unbuckle the belly-band of eternity and let the sun and moon out but don't think you can escape the place that lies on the other side purgatory if you don't pay for your paper.—*Georgia Enterprise.*

Spring Goods.

New dress goods now on sale at low prices for cash. Shoes for spring trade now in. Groceries go all the year, the present is no exception. Everything guaranteed as represented. Fair dealing at fair prices is my plan for holding trade, and my sales will prove that the people are treated well. Give me a call.

Respectfully
W. L. SAMPEY.

Mrs. O. A. Dake is visiting in Montgomery.

Capt. W. A. Smith, of Dixie, is just recovering from a spell of sickness.

Mr. Newton Bell, of Montgomery, visited his father at this place this week.

Miss Mamie Harwood, daughter of Capt. J. A. Harwood, of Stanton, was on yesterday married to Mr. James Rhodes, a prominent merchant of Eufaula.

Even our devils—and they are no mutton-heads—were tickled at the idea that the Monday meeting was so very heavily loaded as some seemed to fear. It was merely a wild experiment.

Lawn Party.

At Mrs. Ehrman's Thursday night, the 23d, for the benefit of the Episcopal Church. Everybody is cordially invited to attend. Come old and young.

Married, in this place on the 16th inst., Mr. W. H. Allen and Miss Alvie Bowdon, Justice A. G. Dake officiating. The young couple took the evening train for Birmingham the home of the groom where they will for the present reside.

Mr. George Merriwether, of Verbena, sends the VIEW the finest sample of oats we have seen. The sample is from his crop near Verbena. The stalks measure five and a half feet in height. They are worth bragging on and are a credit to the farmer and his farm.

One of the oldest men in Chilton is Mr. J. B. McDaniel who lives two miles east of Clanton. He is 90 years of age. He has lived in Alabama for sixty years, and in Chilton county ten years. For forty years of his life he says he never took any medicine. He is in good health now, and bids fair to celebrate his centennial.

The ladies of Clanton held a very interesting meeting Monday and did some earnest work in the cause of temperance. The steps taken may accomplish some good, though some doubt this; we would not throw cold water on a good cause, and were glad to note such deep interest in the work. A Woman's Christian Temperance Union would redound greatly to the benefit of our community. After fair trial we still differ with our correspondent as we did last fall when such a plan of working was first proposed, that a meeting of citizens to fight blind-tigers was any remedy at all. Clanton's tigers we are inclined to think are not very blind, and are located principally in Birmingham and Montgomery. The press does not favor every project that it is asked to set before the public. We called this meeting because requested to do so, and tried to draw out a full house in order to give its projector a chance to "try his hand," after counseling him that the project was sure to miscarry. We think the purpose may have been good, and will not censure just because the plan was not. If any one else wants to get up a meeting of any kind, we will announce it and try to be on hand to get the proceedings.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Maplesville Dots.

If the adage "no news is good news" be true there is good news from our usually quiet town.

Mr. Fletcher McCary paid a flying visit last Saturday.

Our new railroad is yet dragging its slow length along.

Crops are looking remarkably well but are beginning to need rain. The dews are remarkably heavy.

Potatoes are beginning to need setting out.

Mrs. Waterworth is entertaining visitors from Birmingham.

Jemison Locals.

Courting seems to be a popular amusement in our town of late.

Rev. A. E. Burns returned from the Southern Baptist Convention last week, and on Sunday night gave some notes of his trip to a crowded house.

Mrs. O. A. Wood, of Dallaston, Ala., is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. T. Caffey.

Mrs. Mollie Allen visited Montgomery last week to lay in a new supply of millinery. Her tasty goods add much to the looks of the fair sex of our town.

The drought is on us in full force.

Many gardens are parching and the farmers generally complain of bad stands of cotton and poor crops. It is so dry, Mr. Editor, that we can't find any news for you this week.

X. Y. Z.

Sheep-skin Branch.

ED. CHILTON VIEW:—I have just read your correspondent's letter in regard to the manufacturing interests of Chilton county, and note that he failed to mention one very important mill in the county, which is located on Sheep-skin Branch just beyond Greasy-ridge. It is the mill of Mr. S. A. Blasingame. Four weeks ago he began moving his mill, and up to date has cut 160,000 feet of lumber, and cuts an average of 15,000 feet per day. The location is in a beautiful portion of the county with fertile valleys capable of raising any kind of produce and any one wishing a home could not do better than locate on Sheep-skin Branch. Our intelligent neighbor, Mr. J. B. Kemp will take pleasure in showing any visitor the splendid farming lands in this valley, and farming is not the only advantage this section has. The hills abound in various kinds of timber. There is not a better place to be found for a spoke and handle factory than on Sheep-skin Branch. We have white oak and hickory for spokes and handles, and a furniture factory would be profitable here. For furniture we have red and green beech, ash, poplar and sycamore, and shingles that cannot be beaten.

I took dinner with Blasingame today. He had an excellent dinner, and among the dishes were lettuce, chicken, fried fish, strawberries and numerous other products of this neighborhood. After dinner he told a negro boy to take the dishes and cloth from the table, which consisted of three small pieces of plank (I'm almost afraid to tell this for fear he won't ask me to dine with him again.)

I must mention one of Mr. B.'s hands—the saw dust boy. He does not roll the dust but carries it off gently on his back. The boy is the branch. The dust falls on the water and is conveyed to another country. Notwithstanding the large amount of lumber cut there is not a bushel of saw dust to be seen about the place.

I mentioned Mr. Kemp not because there are not other enterprising farmers here, but because he is around the mill a great deal, and is always ready and willing to take hold of any enterprise to benefit the country.

Everybody in this neighborhood takes the VIEW, and we think it an excellent paper.

W. X.

Mama (to her little boy.) "Now, Bennie, if you'll be good and go to sleep, mama'll give you one of Dr. Ayer's nice sugar-coated Cathartic Pills, next time you need medicine." Bennie, smilling sweetly, dropped off to sleep at once

Oh, What Ingratitude.

Newspaper Gospel.—An editor, who has grown gray in the service, slowly and sadly chants the following truthful requiem: "The man who handles the local department of a newspaper, learns after due experience not to expect even briefly expressed thanks for a column of pleasant things, but, he knoweth as surely as cometh the winter that a single line in which there is an unintentional misrepresentation, will cause some one to be heard from as on a house top. And we may add that when he has made pleasant mention 999 times of some person place or thing, but on the thousandth time fails to do so, he must not expect to be forgiven. The omission may have been from accident, inadvertence or even an entire lack of knowledge. It matters not. The simple fact remains and he will be judged by that."

A Lesson From the Heathen.

The Chinese do all their business with foreigners on a cash basis, though the credit system prevails largely among themselves. They are honest in their dealings, and they stick to their bargains even if they lose by them. China has no bankrupt laws, and debtors are liable to corporeal punishment from their creditors. By not paying their debts they lose caste, and are practically drummed out of business. It is a disgrace in China not to pay your debts, and as a rule the whole nation settles up at New Year's day which comes in February. The result is that China never has a panic, and in the case of famine or failure of crops the government loans money to the people. Men in America who refuse to pay their debts, should be dealt with in the same manner. The heathen Chinee is far ahead of this country when it comes to debt-paying.—*Exchange.*

At Hackensack, N. J., George Laura, a prosperous boss mason contractor and prominent trades union man, who had been betting heavily on the races recently, put an end to his career night before last by shooting himself in the head.

Rain still badly needed here.

$100 REWARD $100

The readers of the VIEW will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75. ma16-m

Rheumatism is caused by an acid in the blood; the external treatment affords no permanent relief. To eliminate the poison and a thorough cure of the disease nothing else is so efficient as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

Tourists,

Whether on pleasure bent or business should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels; preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent and $1.00 bottles by al leading druggists.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Bring your job printing to this office.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvel ous cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

HELP
FOR THE SUFFERING.

How often a home is made sad by the suffering of some member of the family. How keenly the good wife sympathizes with her invalid husband, how greatly the kind husband hopes for his sick wife's recovery. Blessed be the men that furnish sick and aching humanity with a remedy that brings sure relief.

Isaac H. Othw, Mt. Olive, N. C. writes: "I was troubled with skin disease and was broken out in running sores. I had been afflicted for ten years SKIN DISEASES and usually got worse in hot months. Eight months ago I got a bottle B. B. B. at John R. Smith's drug store at Mt. Olive, and it has entirely cured me, and I have had no symptoms of the disease since."

Kennesaw, Ga., Sept. 11, 1887.

Blood Balm Company. My Dear Sirs: I take great pleasure in acknowledging the great benefit my wife has derived from your great and wonderful medicine, B. B. B. For two years she was a great suffer from Scrofula or some blood disease which had lain dormant all her life; we had attention from some of the most skill- SCROFULA ful physicians in the country but all to no effect until we had all despaired of her recovering. Her mouth was a solid ulcer and for two months or more her body was broken out with sores until she lost a beautiful head of hair, also her eye-lashes and eye-brows. In fact she seemed to be a complete wreck. Now comes the great secret which I want all the world to know, and that is that three bottles of Blood Balm medicine has done the work, which would sound incredible to any one who did not know it to be so. To day my wife is perfectly healthy and clear from any scrofulous taint, and she now has a three months old babe also perfectly healthly. Very Respectfully,

H. L. CASSIDY.

If the reader will send to the Blood Balm Co Atlanta, Ga., for their illustrated "Book of Wonders," it will prove of further interest. (1)

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Insure
Your Property
against Fire.
The Commercial Fire
Insurance Company
of Montgomery, has a
record for reliability
unsurpassed.
Insure through the Local Agency at Clanton, and save expense.

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.
[feb 14 3]

NOTICE NO. 8789.

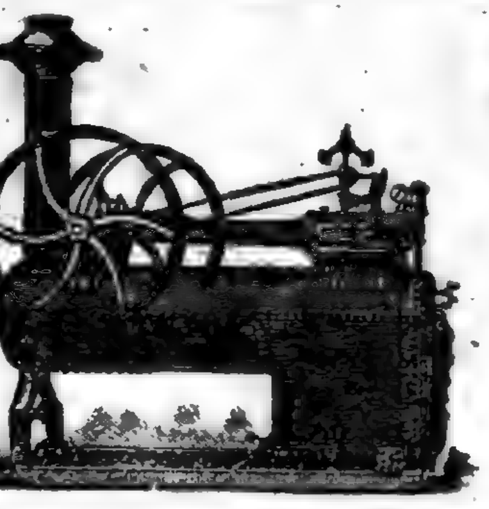
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., May 7, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on June 15, 1889, viz: Daniel W. Stewart, homestead 16518 for the n w ¼ of section 28, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Stephen Baker, John Headley, W. A. Jones, Cyrus M. Culp, all of Clanton, Ala.

May9 J. G. HARRISON, Register.

A. E. BIVINGS,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, AND Medicines,
FAMILY Groceries, ETC.
Clanton, Alabama.
I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS



Copper and Sheet Iron Workers
Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.
Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE,
Birmingham, Ala.
mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—
I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.
Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.
oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN
nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.
Lyman & Stone.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Blank Books, Letter Presses,
PRINTERS' STOCK.
Fine Stationery a Specialty.
2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
dec5 ay

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Bogacki & McDonald,
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door Glass, Paints and Oils, Artists' Materials, Pictures and Frames, Window Shades.
119 COMMERCE STREET, Wholesale Block.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
nov1-tf

Clanton High School

Will be opened on the first Monday in September and will continue nine scholastic months. The session will be divided into two terms. The first ending Friday before the first Monday in February, and the second will begin on the following Monday and will end with May. We will thoroughly prepare young men and ladies for college or give them a certificate of graduation. We expect to be assisted by an accomplished lady. Patronage is earnestly desired. Very Respectfully,

aug16 A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

READ THIS!
I have removed my stock of
Confectioneries
—AND—
Fancy Groceries
into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.
Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.
Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastily, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
Correspondence solicited.
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER.
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y]

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

HERBINE
After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES-take notice-not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.
Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.
Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."
Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."
Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than [illegible].
Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Billous Fever with one bottle.
It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by
The Herbine Co.
(Successors to Wm. Condell.) St. Louis, Mo.
mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION
PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.
The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.
CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.
Easy and pleasant to use.
Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.
nov29-y

ALLEGER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
FROM $85. to $53.

[illegible]
H. W. ALLEGER
[illegible]

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

Ladies' Hair.

Long and thick hair is so scarce among ladies that when one comes to have her head washed who has a full suit she is always the subject of remark and envy. Not more than one in ten ladies have full suits. Some who had long and thick hair as children have lost most of it through carelessness. The hair will fall out if not kept clean, and many find that, after reaching a certain length, it breaks off. However, if a lady has just enough hair to hold a switch the hairdresser will do the rest. Style, moreover, has favored the short haired, for less and less hair has been worn lately. From the immense waterfalls to the present scanty head-dress is a wonderful change. Switches are universally worn, but in constantly decreasing size. Still a woman with long hair is to be envied, for her hair will always look natural. A switch needs refreshing because, without the natural oil of the head to keep it bright, it will look different from the wearer's own hair. Some sleep in their switches so that they may take the oil from the head, but this is bad for the scalp, making it too hot and causing the hair to fall out. So many ladies wash their hair so seldom that I do not wonder they lose it.—*Globe-Democrat.*

A Nurse by Instinct.

Grandmother Chapman, of Vassar, Mich., the daughter of a Penn Yan, (N. Y.) physician, is a nurse by instinct and ambition. Her remedies are so mild that if she does not cure, she is certain not to injure her patients. Four years ago, owing to the lack of sewers, there was an epidemic of diphtheria in the village of Vassar, which has 2000 inhabitants. The physicians were successful in many of the cases, but notwithstanding their knowledge and skill, quite a number of beloved children died. One child was pronounced fatally sick by two doctors, and the parents were so told. The parents sent for Mrs. Chapman at once. She responded with alacrity, for it tickled her vanity to be called in after two popular physicians had given the child up. She soaked the infant's feet in hot water with a large quantity of mustard stirred in it, and applied a mustard plaster to its chest. The child was wrapped in a wet sheet taken out of warm water, with plenty of clothing to keep out the air completely. In half an hour the child breathed easily, and the next day it ate its meals and played. Mrs. Chapman's remedy for burns is one that is available in almost every house. She applies common baking soda wetted with cold water. This takes out all the fire immediately, and slight burns can be cured in fifteen minutes with it.—*St. Louis Star Sayings.*

Wife and Steamboat Captain.

Captain Mary M. Miller stood up and was sworn in approved style the other day in Louisville, Ky. Captain Mary was in the presence of Inspector of Steamboats Irwin Dugan, and was renewing her license as a commander of steam craft on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. She merely took an oath to faithfully and honestly, according to her best skill and judgment, and without concealment or reservation, perform all the duties required of her as master by the laws of the United States. Captain Mary is the only woman who has ever been licensed as the commander of a steamboat in this district. In fact, but two women captains have ever been licensed, one of them being Captain Mary and the other a Southern lady who runs a boat on the lower Mississippi.

Both of them are careful and capable commanders, but Captain Mary is interesting for other reasons than her professional ability, as she is young and good looking, and as shrewd at driving a bargain and as stern in the discharge of her duty as she is fascinating. When not on the river her home is in Portland, where resides her aged and invalid husband, Captain "Natural" Miller. Captain Mary is the old river man's second wife, and she has a stepson as old as herself. She learned the river from having accompanied her husband on many of his trips, and when the Captain's health failed she took the helm of the old City of New Orleans, his vessel then, and ran her successfully. Captain Mary is, of course, popular with her crew, both on deck and in the office. She has saved many a poor deck-hand's head from a stroke with a club in the hands of a hot tempered mate. Captain Mary has been a licensed commander for three years. The Captain is without a vessel at present, but she expects a berth in a short time.—*New York Press.*

Fashion Notes.

Silver is all the rage in Paris.

The Hading veil has had its day.

The ladies of Boston do not take kindly to the Directoire styles.

Ladies' cardcases are made of old brocade in soft neutral colors.

Boston is said to be a year behind the times in grasping foreign styles.

Powder and patches begin to be worn by the more daring dames of the great world in Paris.

An immense trade in the new styles of jerseys and blouses is predicted for the spring and summer.

Many of the new stylish low silver fruit dishes have borders of grape leaves and clusters in repousse.

Very pale buff, deep yellow, and about half of the twenty greens are of the stylish colors for ginghams.

Dress shoes are slightly pointed at the toes and are cut down deep in front. They have plain pompadour heels. A narrow strip holds the shoe over the instep; this strap runs through an oblong buckle of French brilliants.

King Dinah of West Africa.

Those who have read of King Dinah, of the Nunez River, West Africa, and of his hermetically sealed beer brewery, which runs only when the King is looking on, to prevent the sly introduction of poison, will regret to learn that after counting the cost he has decided that he cannot afford to go to the Paris Exposition. He formally announced this fact a while ago at a banquet he gave to some French officers. King Dinah once invited a rival chief to dine with him. He prepared for his guest by digging a deep pit beside the festive board, concealing it with branches and a little earth, and placing thereon the chair of honor which his guest was to occupy. It was thought that after the rival chief had tumbled into the pit it would be a favorable time to fill up the excavation. Somebody took the news to the intended victim, and on the appointed day he had a pressing engagement elsewhere. His grave has not yet been dug. If France would give King Dinah a handsome [illegible] to Paris, put him in a conspicuous [illegible] and let him distribute [illegible] [illegible] his own [illegible] [illegible] the greatest [illegible] [illegible]

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Life is the test of faith.

Every one who practices virtue lessens vice.

Happiness is not to be prescribed, but enjoyed.

It is good to begin well but better to end well.

Too much help has ruined more men than too little.

Failure is only a question of time with the man who talks.

One of the sublimest things in the world is plain truth.

As you learn, teach; as you get, give; as you receive, distribute.

Nothing is so strong as gentleness, nothing so gentle as real strength.

The effort to supplant nature by substituting art and trained manners is the greatest fiction in literature.

Learning is real culture, but being taught is the imitation of culture, which is always second-hand goods.

No person suffers for what they are ignorant of, for if they sense the suffering they are not ignorant of it.

A man must first be drawn through the "slum" of life before he can fully realize the value of his own senses.

The principal obstruction to the success of a reform movement is, the instigator makes an exception of himself.

We are all of us bound to make blunders in this life. Most of our troubles come from trying to uphold them after they are made.

Labor makes capital and capital conserves labor, as the clouds are made by the rising exhalations and come down again in rain. To interrupt either process is to endanger both.

Figs a Mass of Flowers.

Most of you who read this have eaten figs, dried and pressed flat and put in a box. Few have seen them growing. Those who have know that they seem to bud out from the ends of twigs without the sign of a blossom. Unadorned by calyx or corolla, the little bud-like fig assumes a pear shape, which it maintains to maturity. But does the fig-tree bloom? Yes, within the fig itself. "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen," but not to "waste its sweetness on the desert air," for sweetness of flavor and beauty of color are developed and stored away by this unhidden inflorescence. Let one who cares to be curious take a small green fig and cut it lengthwise.

Now, with a good glass examine the cavity that is found within. Notice that the cavity is not quite closed at the upper or large end of the fig, and that a very small insect could easily pass into and out of it.

Let the observer now examine the walls of the cavity. He will find it composed mostly of densely packed, thread-like projections pointing upward toward the opening. A little acquaintance with the parts of a perfect flower will enable one to dissect those threads and discover in them the essential parts of a perfect flower. After studying these minute flowers examine the projections near the orifice; notice that there is a circle of them that are not so long and are broader than those just examined, and by a careful study will be found to consist of parts of a flower, sterile in themselves, but necessary to the other parts below. It will be noticed, too, that they point downward, as if to meet the fertile projections.

Now the observer will see that the green fig is nothing but a mass of flowers almost completely enclosed in a fleshy receptacle. Let him now take a fully matured fig. Upon opening it will be found masses of seed enclosed in succulent pericarps in the place of the fertile flowers, while the sterile seem to have dried away. The manner in which the fig blossoms are hidden away in their receptacle renders them more than ordinarily difficult to fertilize, and properly owing to this difficulty such a thing as a barren fig tree has become historic.

It is no uncommon occurrence for fig trees to cast their fruit before maturity, which is no doubt owing to imperfect fertilization. In many parts of Asia they have long practiced placing branches of the wild fig, in flower, over the cultivated fig tree, to insure fertilization and maturity of the fruit. Insects are known to have entered the receptacle as described above, and by this means pollen from other trees has been known to fertilize the cultivated varieties, and, acting upon this fact, in some places, sticks are thrust into the opening in the receptacle. We propagate figs now from cuttings. Why can we not do so from seed, and by cross fertilization improve the varieties, which cannot be done from cuttings?—*Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald.*

Happiness in Doing Good.

A big man walked down Fourteenth street at about o'clock in the afternoon. He was faultlessly dressed with a flower in his coat lapel and a gold-headed cane in his hand. His moustache was gray and his face a little flushed. He looked to be about fifty years old, and has been taken for a prosperous New Yorker. He was extremely dignified. Nobody would have suspected from his walk that he was drunk. His inebriety was of the sort which does not extend below the neck. His legs were perfectly sober, but he removed his hat and made a stately bow to an old darky who was passing in a coal cart. A red handkerchief about the colored man's neck had apparently led him to believe that an elegantly attired lady was going by in a landau.

Just above G street a poor, measly cur dog lay on the pavement in the sun. The big man stopped and looked at him. The dog feebly wagged his tail, but was either too poor or too lazy to get up. A sympathetic and benevolent look came into the big man's face. Out from his trousers' pocket he pulled a roll of bills. It was three inches thick. There were tens and twenties, and there must have been hundreds of dollars in the roll. Carefully picking out a dollar bill he laid it on the pavement just by the dog's nose.

"Here, poor doggie," said he, "go buy yourself a bone," and as he passed on down the street his face was radiant with the consciousness of a good deed done.—*Washington Post.*

Marriage Ages.

In Austria, 14 years for both sexes.

In Spain, the man at 14, the woman at 12.

In Russia, the man at 18, the woman at 16.

In Greece, the man at 14, the woman at 12.

In France, the man at 18, the woman at 15.

In Saxony, the man at 18, the woman at 16.

In Belgium, the man at 18, the woman at 15.

In Germany, the man at 18, the woman at 14.

In Switzerland, the man at 14, the woman at 12.

In Hungary, Catholics, the man at 14, the woman at 12; Protestants, the man at 18, the woman at 15.—*Chicago Mail.*

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

A Demand for Big Horses.

Don't be afraid of breeding too large horses, says the New York *Herald.* The people of the present day want them. The best farmers will have them, and the heavy freighters in the cities cannot do without them. The size of the horse of the future will fix its value. The boom is up for big ones, so don't neglect to breed them, and afterward to feed them. A big pair of half-breed Normans that are well matched will bring $500 as quickly as one silver dollar will bring another. The best horse for the farmer to raise is the draught horse. The 1400 to 1700 pound draught horse requires no special experience or training to sell, and the farmer has no need of a professional trainer. A ready market is constantly open for the draught horse. The demand far exceeds the supply. The farmer can turn them into cash at their real value more quickly than any other class of horses. While cattle, sheep and hogs have been so depressed the past year or two, the draught horse breeders have met an active demand at big prices; in fact, they are masters of the situation, and about the only class of breeders that can set up their own price, and get it too.

Value of Ashes.

"How much are unleached hard-wood ashes worth per bushel to use on land which is worth $150 per acre, and when hay is selling at $12 per ton?" asks a reader in central Vermont, of the *New England Farmer,* and the following reply is made: "Ashes vary greatly in their actual value and in their selling price according to the kind of wood burned and their freedom from sand, earth and charcoal. The best hard-wood ashes often contain nearly ten per cent. of potash while those from some of the softer woods may show less than three per cent., though it is claimed by some that soft-wood ashes are not so inferior as many believe, but being lighter than those from hard-wood ashes they are easily lost by being blown away while burning. The ashes from small twigs are much richer than those from the trunk of the trees. It is estimated that average ashes will contain from four to five pounds of potash in a bushel of forty-eight pounds, and that compared with potash salts as now sold in the market they should be worth about twenty-five or thirty cents per bushel, the phosphoric acid they contain adding to their value. It is also believed that ashes have a beneficial effect upon some soils, independent of their contents of potash and phosphoric acid. The chemist can determine the amount of valuable manurial substance in a given sample, but he cannot say what effect the sample will have when applied to a certain soil. That is a question which the farmer must himself answer, by experiment and intelligent observation."

Harrowing.

Both in the preparation of the soil for the crops before planting and in giving the earlier cultivation, afterward, the harrow can be used with profit to a more or less extent. For fining the surface of the soil it is one of the very best implements we have, and, with the large number of different kinds sold under this name, we can secure an implement adapted to almost any kind of work and in almost any kind of soil. The improvements made upon the old A harrow, are giving us the square, Scotch, vibrating, flexible, and smoothing harrows, to which may be added quite a list of spring, disc and cutting or slicing harrows. In this line of implements there would certainly seem to be a full supply, so that no matter what kind of soil the farm is composed of, a harrow can be used with profit on nearly or quite every farm. But with the spring, disc and cutting harrows, they will do much better work with some soils than with others. One will be best in one kind of soil, and the other in a different soil. Some are better for some kinds of work, and some for others.

It is best to have the soil prepared in a thoroughly fine condition before planting the seed, and to keep the soil in a good tilth until the plants have made a sufficient growth to be able to commence using the cultivators. Weeds are much more easily destroyed when young than after they get a good start to grow, and if the soil is prepared in good tilth before planting the seed, in a majority of cases the harrow will be found the cheapest and best implement to use in destroying the weeds.

The disc, spring or cutting harrows are good implements to prepare the soil in a good tilth for seeding oats, grass or other small grain; or when oats are sown on corn-stubble or land that has been planted in the fall. They are good implements to cover the seed, sowing the seed broadcast and then covering them with the disc or cutting harrow. The same applies to sowing wheat in the fall. They will fine the surface and prepare in a good tilth for sowing the seed with the drill or seed-sower. And the work can be done so much more economically that in many cases these can be made very profitable implements.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Mulch your orchards.

Peas should not be sown until warm weather.

Save and store a full supply of fruit and vegetables; none are so cheap as those grown on the farm.

A hen should be set in a dark, quiet place with access to plenty of water and corn, and a good dust bath.

A few drops of carbolic acid in the drinking water is said to be good for fowls affected with the cholera.

Do not be afraid to feed bran, for every ton of $15 bran you feed makes the manure into which it goes $9 richer in plant food.

Hens do not need antidotes to make them lay. Provide comfortable and sunny quarters and feed and water regularly and they will produce plenty of eggs without coaxing.

When a man is frightened or angry his digestive organs do no work; this is also true of an animal—hence the profit of keeping it in a peaceful and fearless state by kind treatment.

An ardent pig-fancier contends that the raising of pork, if properly conducted upon the farm, will lift the mortgage or raise the bank account more rapidly than any other farm stock.

A fine queen for breeding purposes should not be allowed to expend her force by too much egg-laying, but should be kept in a nucleus and only be allowed to keep that up moderately strong.

No system of dairying is complete that loses any of the fertility at the barn. Save all, liquid and solid, and do not be [illegible] [illegible] of manure drawn to the fields [illegible] the winter [illegible] [illegible], as compared with the usual [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] piles and [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible].

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Yellow Linen Made White.

When linen has been packed away for a long time it is apt to turn yellow, and it sometimes gets in this condition from repeated poor washing. A good remedy for it is to cut up a pound of fine white soap into a gallon of milk and put it over the fire in the wash-boiler. When the soap has melted entirely put in the linen and boil it half an hour; then take it out. Have ready a lather of soap and water, wash the linen in it, and then rinse it through two cold waters, with a little bluing in the last.—*New York World.*

Uses for Stale Bread.

The housekeeper need never fear the accumulation of stale bread if she will only take care of it in time. Every day the bits left from meals and the dry ends of the loaf can be dried hard in the oven and then put away in paper bags. If time allows pare off the crusts and dry separately to add to soups. This dried bread will keep for weeks or months—it must simply be kept clean and dry. In any recipe where bread crumbs are called for, as in bread pudding or bread omelet, use this dried bread, laying it first in cold water till it is soft and then pressing it dry in a towel and crumbing it lightly with the hand.—*Washington Star.*

Cleaning Wall Paper.

The proper way to clean wall paper is to first take off the dust with a soft cloth. With a little flour and water make a lump of very stiff dough and rub the wall gently downward, taking the length of the arm at each stroke, and in this way go round the room. As the dough becomes dirty, cut the soiled part off. In the second round commence the stroke a little above where the last one ended, and be very careful not to cross the paper or to go up again. Ordinary papers cleaned in this way will look fresh and bright and almost as good as new. Some papers, however, and the most expensive ones, will not clean nicely, and in order to ascertain if a paper can be cleaned, it is best to try it in some obscure corner which will not be noticed if the result is unsatisfactory. If there be any broken places in the wall, fill them up with a mixture of equal parts of plaster of Paris and silversand made into a paste with water; then cover the place with a little piece of paper like the rest if it can be had.—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

How to Boil Beef.

Take about four to five pounds of rump beef or the cross rib (the first cut). Ask your butcher to lard the same with small pieces of salt bacon. All butchers do this willingly, and it will save you an amount of trouble. Then take about half of a carrot, cut it into tiny pieces; also take an ordinary sized pickle, and if you have a few slices of pickled beets, cut them and the pickle in the same manner as you did the carrot. With the meat fork make little holes all over the beef, then fill the holes with the pieces, alternating from one to another—carrot, pickle, beet, carrot, pickle, beet, etc. The beautiful appearance of this beef, when sliced, depends entirely upon the above being done with care and taste. You then cut two onions into slices place a plate into the bottom of the sauce pan in which the beef is to be cooked. Put the onions on the plate, cut from the rump some of the fat, and chop same into very small pieces, and add this to the onions; also one laurel leaf and a few whole allspice and pepper. Now put sufficient pepper and salt on the beef, then roll it in flour, being careful to cover it with same on all sides. Now put the meat upon the onions, and pour boiling water over it, so that it is covered to about three-quarters of its size. Close it with a well fitting cover, and let it boil slowly but uninterruptedly for from three to three and a half hours. By adding a few of either fresh or canned tomatoes a half an hour before you wish to serve the beef it improves greatly the flavor of the gravy. The gravy should be run through a colander before sending it to the table. This beef is excellent when cold for either lunch or tea.—*New York Press.*

Recipes.

BUTTERMILK PIE.—Take the yolks of four eggs, one teacupful of sugar, one half cupful of flour, a half teaspoonful of soda, two tablespoonfuls butter, one pint of buttermilk. Flavor with nutmeg, lemon or vanilla. Make a meringue and brown slightly.

DELICIOUS CABBAGE.—Slice or chop fine a small head of cabbage, salt and pepper, and cook in just enough water to keep from burning; take half a cup sour cream, half a cup vinegar, two eggs, butter size of an egg; beat together; pour over the cabbage; let it boil and serve at once.

FIVE-EGG CAKE.—Two cups sugar, two-thirds cup butter, two-thirds cup buttermilk with one even teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it, two and three-quarter cups flour, whites of five eggs and yolks of two. Bake about one and one-quarter hours in moderate oven. This cake keeps very well for some time.

LEMON JELLY.—One quart of water, four heaping tablespoons of corn starch, one cup of sugar, three or four lemons. Dissolve the starch and sugar in the lemon, pour in the water. Boil several minutes, stirring constantly. This may be molded and the white of an egg, beaten with two tablespoons of sugar, spread over the top.

FAIRY BREAKFAST BISCUIT.—Mix a scant tablespoonful of butter with a pint of flour, salt to taste and enough water to make a dough that can be kneaded. When sufficiently worked with the hands roll out the dough as thin as a sheet of paper; cut in rounds with a muffin ring, prick them with a fork, and bake for a minute in a moderately hot oven.

RICE CROQUETTES.—Boil the rice until quite soft and tender; while warm, measure; to every teaspoonful of boiled rice add an egg, well beaten, a tablespoonful of butter, pepper and salt to taste, and a half teacup of any kind of cold fresh meat, ham or tongue, chopped fine. When cold, with floured hands make into croquettes, cover with beaten egg, roll in cracker dust, and fry in hot drippings until nicely browned.

BAKED TURNIPS.—Pare four good sized turnips; cut in thick slices; cook until tender in salted water; drain and lay in a baking dish. Make a sauce as follows: Two large tablespoonfuls of flour, two of butter; stir these together in frying pan; when thoroughly heated and mixed add a teacup of milk, pouring in gradually; add very little salt and pepper and bits of butter over top of turnips; pour the sauce over and bake in a brisk oven twenty minutes.

NEW YORK city consumes over 1,000,000 quarts of milk every month. It requires the best efforts of 40,000 cows, averaging fourteen quarts in two milkings, to furnish this amount of milk. Statistics show that during 1888, [illegible] in that city purchased [illegible] [illegible] pounds of milk.

SOMETHING YOU SHOULD KNOW.

Many of our readers have often asked "What is Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, about which we hear so much?" To answer their question we have secured the following explanatory article, written by a competent authority:

One of the worst physical scourges of the world to-day—notably in England, Germany, America and Australia—is Kidney Disease. An alarmingly large proportion of the population of the countries named is affected with it, in one form or another.

The symptoms of Bright's Disease (which is but an advanced form of Kidney Disease) differ in different individuals, but generally the patient presents a flabby, bloodless look, is drowsy and easily fatigued, has pain in the back, vomiting and febrile disturbance. Dropsy, varying in degree, from slight puffiness of the face to an accumulation of the fluid sufficient to distend the whole body and to occasion serious embarrassment to respiration, is a very common accompaniment. The urine is reduced in quantity, is often of dark, smoky or bloody color, and exhibits to chemical reaction the presence of a large amount of albumen, while under the microscope blood corpuscles and casts are found. Very often dimness of vision, due to a morbid condition of the retina of the eye, and also hypertrophy of the heart, leading to fatal apoplexy, are accompaniments of the disease.

There are several forms of the malady, but their common prominent characteristic is the presence of albumen in the urine, and frequently also the co-existence of dropsy. These associated symptoms, in connection with Kidney Disease, were first described in 1827 by Dr. Richard Bright, an English physician, who first investigated them. Sometimes there is a degeneration of the tissues of the kidney into fat, thus impairing the excreting powers of the organ so that the urea is not sufficiently separated from the blood. The flow of the blood, when charged with this urea, is retarded through the minute vessels, congestion ensues, and exudation of albumen and fibrin is the result. The disease is often accompanied by eruptions on the skin, as boils, etc., and is frequently associated with enlargement of the heart.

The causes of this terrible malady are, indulgence in too much ice-water as a beverage, strong drink, high living, indigestion, exposure to wet and cold, various kinds of fevers, malaria, pregnancy, and other bodily derangements, such as a complication of certain acute diseases, like erysipelas, diphtheria, and especially scarlet fever (of which it is one of the most frequent and serious after affects), diseases of bones and other scrofulous affections. The kidneys being the most important excretory organs of the body, their derangement may speedily destroy life.

Common-sense treatment of Kidney Disease of the character referred to necessarily involves removal of the causes, rectification of other secretions and increase in the number of blood-red corpuscles, by the administration of Warner's Safe Cure. It is a specific even in the advanced stages, when the blood has poisoned the nerve centres, restoring the secretion of healthy fluids and relieving the congestion of the brain. It speedily arrests the inflammatory action, which is marked by an increased amount of urine. The albumen gradually disappears, the dropsy subsides and the patient recovers. There is no standstill in advanced Kidney Disease; those who are afflicted with it are either constantly growing better or worse. How important, therefore, that this terrible disease be taken in hand in time and treated with a known specific.

IN a new-born child the pulse beats 150 in a minute; at one year old, 110; at two 75; from seven to fourteen, 85; in the adult, man 72; and in a woman, 80. Frequency of the pulse-beat is increased by drinking hot water or tea, diminishing by drinking these cold. Adding a warm covering to the clothing of the body increases the pulse by about ten beats a minute. Metal activity diminishes it more or less.

Instead of feeling tired and worn out, instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you rather feel fresh and strong? If you continue feeling miserable and good-for-nothing you have only yourself to blame, for Brown's Iron Bitters will surely cure you. It is a certain cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, malaria, weakness, kidney, lung and heart affections. Try it if you desire to be healthy, robust and strong, and experience its remarkable curative qualities.

The anarchists of Chicago, Ill., are very active distributing inflammatory placards.

B. B. B.

RAPID CURE OF CARBUNCLES.

Sam M. Leeman, May 7, 1888, writes: "I had boils all over my body. Less than one full bottle of B. B. B. caused them all to disappear, and I have not been bothered since."

INFLAMATION OF THE EYES.

O. P. Shell, Warrenton, N. C., April 17, 1888, writes: "In the morning my eyes would sting and burn, and if rubbed would inflame and swell up. Two bottles of B. B. B. made a firm cure."

A QUICK HEALTH RENEWER.

William B. Talley, Neals' Landing, Fla., writes: "Four bottles of B. B. B. healed up the broken out places on my limbs, and my general health never was better than now. My appetite is good and all I eat agrees with me."

A HEALTH PRESERVER.

P. A. Shepherd, Norfolk, Va., August 10, 1888, writes: "I depend on B. B. B. for the preservation of my health. I have had it in my family now nearly two years, and in all that time have not had to have a doctor."

HE BECAME BALD.

L. Johnson, Belmont Station, Miss., writes: "B. B. B. has worked on me like a charm. My head and body was covered with sores, and my hair came out, but B. B. B. healed me quickly."

A bogus corpse is used to deceive the charitable in Atlanta.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

The man or woman who is profitably employed is generally happy. If you are not happy it may be because you have not found your proper work. We earnestly urge all such persons to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., and they can show you a work in which you can be happily and profitably employed.

A Poser!

Why will you suffer with indigestion, constipation, piles, torpid liver and sick-headache, when a few cents will buy Hamburg Figs enough to relieve your distress at once and effect a cure in a few days? 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

Nothing so completely robs confinement of the pain and suffering attending it as the use of The Mother's Friend. Sold by druggists.

Best, easiest to use, and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By Druggists, 50c.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. [illegible] Merit Wins [illegible]

ASLEEP ON THE RAILROAD TRACK.

A little child, tired of play, had pillowed his head on a rail and fallen asleep. The train was almost upon him when a passing stranger rushed forward and saved him from a horrible death. Perhaps you are asleep on the track, too. You are, if you are neglecting the hacking cough, the hectic flush, the loss of appetite and growing weakness and lassitude, which have unconsciously crept upon you. Wake up, or the train will be upon you! Consumption, which thus insidiously fastens its hold upon its victims while they are unconscious of its approach, must be taken in time, if it is to be overcome. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands of cases of this most fatal of maladies. If taken in time, and given a fair trial, it will cure, or all money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Copyright, 1888, by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors.

$500 OFFERED for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness, difficulty of clearing throat, expectoration of offensive matter; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases result in consumption, and end in the grave.

By its mild, soothing, anti-septic, cleansing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Growth of the Postal Service.

It is estimated at the Post Office Department that the deficiency in the revenues of the postal service of the fiscal year just closed will be about $4,000,000. Last year the deficiency was something over $5,500,009. Owing to the cheap rates of postage, especially for newspapers, the bulk of mail matter has increased at such a rate that the cost of the service has grown immensely. The force of employees, especially in the large offices, is taxed to handle the quantity of matter that daily comes pouring in. In some instances the newspapers are not sent to the post office at all, but are weighed and stamped at the office of publication by some one authorized to do the work, and the bags are sent directly to the railroad depots. If this were not done, it is stated that some of the large post offices would be overwhelmed, and that it would be impossible to handle the matter with any dispatch or accuracy. It is thought by the post office officials that the statistics for the year just ended will show a large increase in the number of letters mailed. At present England is the greatest letter-writing nation in the world. The annual ratio of increase in this class of mail matter is much greater in this country than in England, and if the present rate continues, in a few years the United States will stand at the head as writing more letters per capita than any other nation. The bulk of mail matter, or the number of pieces handled by the United States Postal Service is now greater than any other country, but this is mainly due to the extensive circulation of the newspapers. —*Washington Star.*

Couldn't Get Away With Much.

"United States Sub-Treasurer Sutton, suppose a thief should get into your big vault some night?" said a visitor to the Treasury.

"No thief can get in there."

"But suppose he could?"

"It is impossible."

"But say that some clever fellow did get in, how much could he carry away in gold?"

"Not more than $25,000. We put that much in double eagles in a single bag, the weight of which is 100 pounds. That is a good deal of weight in a mighty small bundle, making it hard to carry. A thief would have hard work to run with one of those bags, and he couldn't manage to lug two to save save his life. You have no idea how hard it is to carry a 100-pound bag of gold. The weight is so concentrated. But after all no thief can get in here. The safes are absolutely proof against burglars."

Colors From Coal-Tar.

Coal-tar, formerly a troublesome waste of the gas industry, affords us about sixteen distinct yellow colors, about twelve oranges, more than thirty reds, about sixteen blues, seven greens, nine violets, and a number of browns and blacks, besides mixtures of several compounds, producing an almost infinite number of shades and tones of color.

GOVERNOR FRANCIS, of Missouri, has signed the grain option bill, which becomes a law. The bill virtually prohibits all dealing in grain options, unless the parties dealing in such options actually own the grain. It is causing great dissatisfaction among grain dealers.

SODEN MINERAL WATER

Sold by all Druggists. Information furnished. SODEN MINERAL SPRINGS CO. (Limited) Sole Agents, 15 Cedar St., New York.

$96 WEEKLY! [illegible] WATCH [illegible]

S.S.S.

In 1883 I contracted Blood Poison of bad type, and was treated with mercury, potash and sarsaparilla mixtures, growing worse all the time. I took 7 small bottles S. S. S. which cured me entirely, and no sign of the dreadful disease has returned.
J. C. NANCE,
Jan. 10, '89. Hobbyville, Ind.

My little niece had white swelling to such an extent that she was confined to the bed for a long time. More than 20 pieces of bone came out of her leg, and the doctors said amputation was the only remedy to save her life. I refused the operation and put her on S.S.S. and she is now up and active and in as good health as any child. MISS ANNIE GEESLING,
Feb. 11, '89. Columbus, Ga.

Book on Blood Diseases sent free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON arms. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of best quality wrought steel, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock, they are unrivaled for finish, durability and accuracy. Do not be deceived by cheap malleable cast-iron imitations which are often sold for the genuine article and are not only unreliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents and are guaranteed perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application. SMITH & WESSON, Springfield, Mass.
☞ Mention this paper.

MOTHERS' FRIEND
MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY
IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.
BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Road Carts! EVERYTHING ON WHEELS.
10 per cent. cheaper than anybody. Buggies!
☞ Don't buy before getting our prices and catalogues. THE GEO. W. STOCKELL CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.
Name this paper.

$160 FARMERS SAW MILL. ENGINES, Wood Planers.
Also Hene's Improved Circular Saw Mill With Universal Log Beam Rectilinear Simultaneous Set Works and Double Eccentric Friction Feed. Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C. Write for circular.

JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.
5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for $60.
Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

ASTHMA CURED
German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

CONSUMPTION
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

WASHINGTON INFORMATION BUREAU
COLE & WEBBLE, Proprietors,
639 I Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
General information furnished. Correspondence solicited.

DETECTIVES! We wish to employ good men everywhere to represent [illegible] SECRET SERVICE DEPARTMENT. No membership fee charged. Accompany application with stamp for information. Address, MOHAWK DETECTIVE BUREAU, Headquarters, Wichita, Kansas.

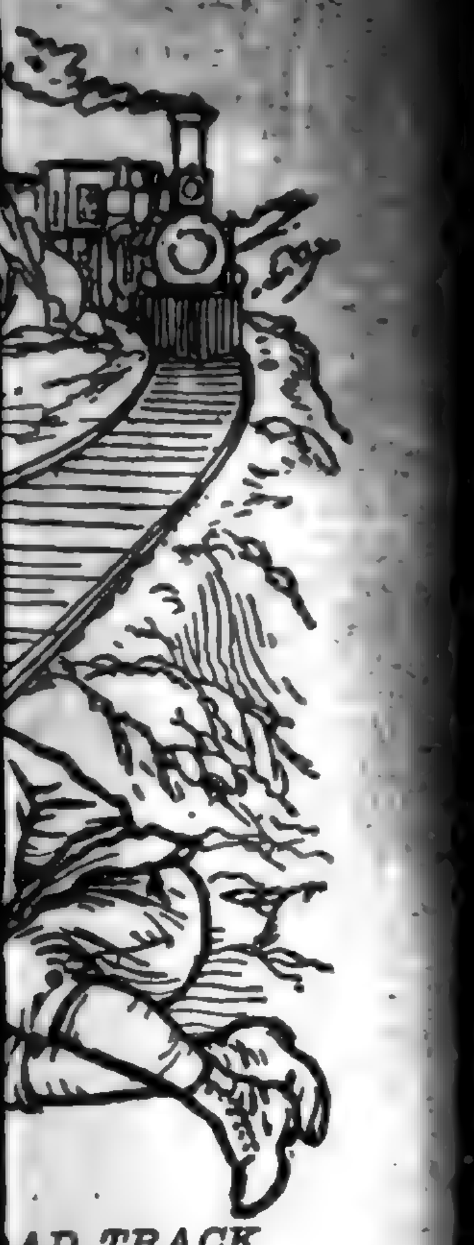
ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box 34; round 14 Pills.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $2.15 Free. Lines not under horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

PEERLESS DYES Are the Best. [illegible]

[illegible]



AD TRACK.
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reome. Dr. Pierce's Golden
this most fatal of maladies.
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of Breath, Bronchitis, Asth-
efficient remedy.
Association, Proprietors.

for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the
SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.
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Feb. 11, '89. Columbus, Ga.
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Swift Specific Co.
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

SMITH & WESSON
of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON
fine small arms
[illegible]
in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single action, Safety Hammerless and
Constructed entirely of best quality steel, carefully inspected for workmanship, they are unrivaled for finish and accuracy. Do not be deceived by cheap cast-iron imitations which for the genuine article and are not reliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON revolvers are all stamped upon the barrel with firm's name, address and dates of patents and guaranteed perfect in every detail. Insist on having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application.
SMITH & WESSON,
this paper. Springfield, Mass.

THERS' FRIEND
CHILD BIRTH EASY
USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.
BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

d Carts! EVERYTHING ON WHEELS.
cent. cheaper anybody. Buggies!
t buy before getting our prices and cuts
THE GEO. W. STOCKELL CO.
s paper. NASHVILLE, TENN.

FARMERS SAW MILL.
JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.
JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
ASTHMA CURED
CONSUMPTION
INGTON INFORMATION BUREAU
ETECTIVES!
RATORS
ir's Pills.
EERLESS DYES

Rates of Advertising.

One dollar per square, of one inch or less, for the first, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

Inches.	3 m.	6 m.	12 m.
1 inch	$ 5 00	$ 7 00	$ 11 [illegible]
2 inches	7 00	11 25	16 00
3 inches	10 00	15 00	22 50
4 inches	12 50	20 00	27 00
5 inches	14 00	22 00	33 00
[illegible] Column	18 00	27 00	40 00
[illegible] Column	27 00	40 00	60 00
Column	40 00	60 00	100 00

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1889. NUMBER 31.

Special Advertising.

Business Notices Ten Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞ The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and manufacturers to throw whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such slaughter in prices!

Announcement THIS WEEK. Tremendous Onslaught on Profits and High Prices.

We will sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay
2018 and 2020 Ist Avenue, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ENORMOUS Purchases at Auction. We are the only Birmingham houses represented in these sales.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS POINTS IN THE SOUTH.

AN ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF WHAT IS GOING ON OF IMPORTANCE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Joshua F. Ross, a well-known lawyer, of Gloucester C. H., Va., who was on bail waiting a second trial for killing his uncle, Geo. Hughes, shot himself.

The "seventeen year" locusts, although they do not come often to Tennessee, make a decided impression when they do come. Every bush and tree is laden with the pests around Sewanee.

A freight train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was derailed two miles west of Macon, Mo. Five oil tanks exploded and burned sixteen heavily loaded freight cars. Brakeman Joe Kutz jumped and received fatal injuries.

William Jackson, of Sampson, N. C., went to the town of Dunn, taking his little girl with him. As they were returning home, Jackson walking and the little girl driving, the horse became frightened, ran away and immediately killed the girl.

Grand River, near Chillicothe, Mo., is greatly swollen, and bottoms are flooded. Great damage and some loss of life is reported. Three teams and wagons were found lodged in the driftwood around the bridge at Jimtown, three miles southeast of the city.

Warren Fench, of Newark, N. J., died while bathing in the surf at Pablo Beach, Fla. He was seen to throw up his arms and sink while in water up to his neck. He was subject to fainting fits, and it is supposed death was due to heart disease.

The nineteenth annual session of the Colored Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia was held in Atlanta, Ga. There were 52 associations, 1,500 churches and 167,000 colored Baptists represented. There were about 400 delegates present.

A large fire broke out on Wednesday in the large warehouse on the wharf of the Cape Fear and the Peoples' Steamboat Co., at Fayetteville, N. C. The fire made rapid headway, the warehouse being stored with spirits of turpentine. The fire was incendiary.

In the criminal court at Birmingham, Ala., Minnie Moses, colored, was sentenced to hang June 27th for highway robbery. Not a muscle of the woman's face moved as she heard the sentence pronounced, and she returned to her seat as unmoved as if nothing had occurred.

R. J. Wilmoth, living in Atlanta, Ga., committed suicide on Wednesday, by taking two ounces of laudanum. He was a baggage master on the Richmond & Danville Railroad. He was despondent on account of an affection of his throat, which prevented his taking food.

O. S. Barnes and Milow Parker, two prominent citizens of Hamilton, Ga., had a difficulty about a business transaction on Tuesday. Barnes called Parker a liar, and the latter struck him. Barnes pulled out a knife and stabbed Parker in the side, inflicting a serious wound.

All the passenger conductors on the Decatur division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad have been discharged, and the vacancies filled by freight conductors. No reason for the changes can be learned, but it is understood that similar changes are being made on every division of the system.

The passenger steamer Johns Hopkins, belonging to the Merchants and Miners Transportation Co., caught fire while lying at Locust Point, Baltimore, Md., and was burned to the water's edge. She had just arrived from Boston, Monday, and had taken aboard her cargo for the return trip.

The East Tennessee farmers' convention met at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Tuesday. About two hundred delegates were present, and the session promises to be one of great interest and importance to all farmers. Papers were read on forestry, raising blooded stock, improved methods of farming and other subjects.

A memorial has been presented in the Florida legislature, assuming to come from Cubans, who want independence, offering to pay Spain $20,000,000 for liberty. The Florida legislature is asked to initiate action in the United States in favor of the movement. A United States protectorate, is asked pending the payment of the money.

The Richmond & Danville Railroad system has just concluded a lease, which gives the Georgia Pacific division of that system a through line from Atlanta, Ga., to Arkansas City, Ark., an important western connection. This gives the Richmond & Danville system an unbroken line from the seaboard into Arkansas, in connection with Gould's Missouri Pacific system.

Two negro [illegible], Albert Bartlett and [illegible], [illegible] at Americus, Ga., which resulted in the killing of the latter. They fell out about a nickel, which one claimed the other owed him, and a fight ensued, during which Bartlett picked up a four-pound rock, and with it dealt his antagonist a terrible blow on the back of his head, killing him instantly.

A killing occurred at Oliver Springs, in Anderson county, Tenn., on Thursday. Sam Diggs and Lippy Scarboro, went to the Springs, where a drug store is kept, to get some "ginger ale." They were both intoxicated, and Frank Chapman, the proprietor, refused to sell them. Thereupon both became very indignant, and Chapman and Scarboro clinched in a fight. Chapman was getting the best of Scarboro, when Diggs, drawing his pistol, placed the muzzle against Chapman's head and fired, the ball passing entirely through his head, killing him instantly.

UNCLE SAM'S TALK.

THE UNITED STATES SAMOAN COMMISSION MAKE POSITIVE DEMANDS ON GERMANY.

It is learned from reliable sources in Berlin, that the United States government has instructed its commissioners to insist upon the return of Malieota as king of Samoa. Messages are said to have been received there from Secretary Blaine, directing the commissioners to insist upon restoration of the status quo, and saying that Germany deposed Malieota as king, and must return him as king. They may higgle about indemnity, of a unit, or dual, or tripartite government, if they please, but Malieota must be king. While the Germans have come to agree with all other views of the American commissioners, they are reluctant to accept this condition, and point to the fact that Malieota was pardoned by the German emperor at the beginning of the conference. This, they claim, should satisfy America. The American commissioners, at the Tuesday session, were quiet and concilatory in their utterances concerning the situation, but expressed a determination to remain firm. Another difficulty grows out of theclaim for indemnity madeby Germany. The American section of the conference holds that if any indemnity is paid it must be a merely nominal sum. Germany, on the contrary, maintains that in the conflicts between German forces and the Samoans, the latter were invariably the aggressors. Besides, the native partisans of King Malieota were guilty of the barbarous practice of beheading German sailors, as well as inflicting upon the wounded, cruelties. These acts, Germany insists, should entail upon Samoa the payment of a special indemnity.

CHICAGO'S INSANE.

THEY ARE TREATED BRUTALLY IN THE ASYLUM—BOODLERISM RULES SUPREME.

At the inquiry as to the state of affairs at the Cook county insane asylum at Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, Dr. Clevenger, formerly a member of the medical staff, testified, that it wasimpossible for a reputable practitioner or attendant to stay there. The most disreputable ones were the ones to stay, because they devoted more time to intrigue. Disreputable ones practiced a system of elimination of the better element by either physical violence or other means. "In 1856," said he, "physicians who secured bodies at the asylum for dissection, told me the bodies were so covered with vermin that they had to be scorched before being put on the dissecting table. Once, in 1885, I heard the screams of pain, and running from my office, found two attendants standing over a patient, named Hertzberg, who was bleeding profusely. I knew there was no use in making any complaint, as the attendants were supported by John Cumming's influence in the county board. Soon after they rebelled and refused to obey my orders. They secreted the bodies on which I desired to hold post-mortem examinations, and I could not get them for two or three days after they were buried. I published a statement, and the following night one of the attendants called me a vile name, and a few moments later a shot was fired downstairs. The bullet crashed through the floor and lodged into my bookcase." "What is the matter with the institution now?" was asked. "It is under the influence of boodlerism."

A MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR.

The negroes of Clarendon, Williamsburg and Sumter counties, North Carolina, have, for some weeks past, been in a state of great alarm. They claim that there is a white man, a doctor, who can make himself invisible, and who, having done so, approaches some unsuspecting negro, generally a woman, and throws chloroform in the victim's face. Next he proceeds to take from the insensible victim a bucket of heart blood wherewith to compound his medicines. The dead body is then hidden away so that [illegible]

IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES THAT WILL BE INTERESTING TO THE ALLIANCES.

The May report of the statistician of the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., contains the result of an investigation of the deficiencies of supplies of each European nation, especially in the production of American agricultural products that seek foreign markets. As a single year's data would be misleading, the average imports and exports of ten years are taken to obtain the net deficiency of the supply. The net European deficiency is thus shown as to cereals, fibres, butter, cheese, etc., in connection with European production. The investigation was made pursuant to a resolution passed at the meeting of the National Grange held in Topeka, Kan., last Fall. Some of the figures given in the statement prepared by Mr. Dodge are startling.

As to wheat, he says, that Europe is practically the only market that Americans can have for this cereal, and Europe imports only 144,000,000 bushels a year, raising 1,200,000,000 bushels, more than half of the world's crop, and twice that of all America. Of the European deficiency, the United States supplies 95,000,000 bushels. In oats and barley there is a very small international trade, Europe importing net only 19,000,000 bushels of oats, and the United States exporting 2,500,000 bushels. Of barley this country imports 7,500,000 bushels. Rye is the great bread grain of Europe and Central Europe, and Russia alone produces more than the United States. Europe imports not less than 10,500,000 bushels, and the United States exports less than 3,000,000 bushels. The receipts of European countries requiring maize do not make half as much as the product of Illinois or Iowa or Missouri. Great Britain takes nearly three-fourths of the total, or 62,000,000 bushels, and that country exports 68,000,000 bushels.

Europe imports over one billion pounds of rice, but none of it comes from the United States. Of potatoes Europe grows more than it needs, while the United States supply their deficiency from Canada and Germany. Only Great Britain, Belgium and Portugal, of the European nations, do not produce enough butter and to spare. To make up the deficiency, 25,000,000 pounds, the United States exports 24,000,000. It requires 140,000,000 pounds of cheese to supply the European deficiency, of which 118,000,000 are furnished by the United States. Of course Europe has to import all its cotton, the average annual imports being 2,636,000,000 pounds. The United States sends of this 1,850,000,000 pounds. Mr. Dodge says: "This country is only exceeded by Great Britain in cotton manufacture and should, ere many decades past, occupy the first place. There has been greater relative advance in the consumption of cotton in continental countries during the past ten years than in Great Britain."

Europe gets from South America, Asia, Africa and Australia, two or three times as much wool as it imports from the United States. The net deficiency of Europe is 780,000,000 pounds, slightly more than is produced there. The United States produces four-fifths of the wool manufactured here. The aim of the wool grower of this country is to supply the home manufacturer if possible; never to export raw wool. If there ever shall be a surplus, it will bring more money to the wool grower if sent abroad in the manufactured form. The United States import net sixty-nine million pounds of wool every year. The statement shows that Europe produces about as much tobacco as the United States—500,000,000 pounds annually—and could easily produce all it needs; but American tobacco is desired for two reasons: it is cheap and very desirable for fortifying the European product, so the United States furnish 242,000,000 pounds of the annual deficiency of 324,000,000 pounds. In conclusion Mr. Dodge says: "About one-tenth of our agricultural products is exported. No other nation exports so long a proportion, yet the articles shipped abroad are few. They are cotton, tobacco, meats, breadstuffs and cheese. All other articles together are but 8 per cent. of the exports. The enlargement of the surplus must inevitably reduce the price both at home and abroad. More cheese could be sold if its reputation for quality should be kept up and there were more disposition to cater to fastidious or peculiar foreign tastes. Butter exports could be enlarged if they were of better quality. Evaporated or preserved fruits, the oranges of the Southern or Pacific coasts, wines from California may seek profitable market as surplus stocks as a safety-valve to the home market.

"What agricultural products are now imported that our country and climate are capable of producing? [illegible] present and immediate future, and the home demand would not be uncertain, but peremptory and insatiable. Flax and hemp should be more extensively grown, displacing foreign fibres costing millions and furnishing material for the bagging of cotton wool and hops. Other fibres of sub-tropical regions should be produced along the Gulf coast. Imported fires, with their manufacture, altogether amount to a value more than two-thirds as much as the munificent and boasted cotton exports of the United States.

FRUIT AS EVIDENCE.

FIVE SUPERSTITIOUS MURDERERS FURNISH CONVICTING PROOF.

During the trial of Gilbert Lowe at Birmingham, Ala., for murder, the testimony of Ben Elzey disclosed the fact that the superstition of five negro murderers was largely instrumental in the identification of their victim and their arrest. One night last January, Ben Elzey, Lawrence Johnson, Joe Halachi, Gilbert Lowe and Henry Joe, all negroes, found J. W. Meadows, a white man, drunk on the streets; learned he had about $100 dollars in money in his pocket, and they took him out on Red Mountain and robbed and murdered him. Meadows had a cocoanut in his hand when murdered. One of the negroes picked it up and was going to eat it, so Elzey testified on Thursday, but the others told him if he ate the fruit the ghost of the dead man would haunt him. This frightened him, and he left the cocoanut laying by the body. It was six weeks before the body was found, and then it was little more than a skeleton, and could not be identified. The shell of the cocoanut was still laying by the body. A fruit dealer, hearing of this, remembered selling a cocoanut to a drunken white man, who went away from his place in company with five negroes. This was the first, and one of the most important links in the chain of evidence which led to the identification of the body and the arrest of the murderers.

ALABAMA'S INVITATION.

THE PRESIDENT IS ASKED TO VISIT NEW DECATUR, ALABAMA.

Brickenridge Jones, of Decatur, Ala., called on President Harrison on Thursday, and in the name of the citizens of New Decatur, invited him to attend the ceremonies to take place there in celebration of the opening of various industrial enterprises. The President received Mr. Jones very cordially and assured him that he took a warm interest in the industrial growth of the South, and expressed his gratification at the many evidences of material advancement which the South was exhibiting. The President said he regretted that the state of public business would not permit him to be present in person at the opening of the new enterprises. At the suggestion of the President and Secretary Noble, Judge Shields, assistant attorney-general for the Interior Department, will attend the ceremonies at New Decatur and will represent the administration on that occasion.

PRESBYTERIAN HELP.

CO-OPERATION AT HOME AND ABROAD RECOMMENDED BY THE CONFERENCE.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly on Thursday, the report of the committee of conference on fraternities in Christian work with the Southern church, which had already been presented, was called upon the orders of the day. The report says that the committees of both churches agreed upon co-operation in the home field, and in reference to co-operation in the evangelization of the colored people recommended: that the relations of the colored people in both churches be allowed to remain in statu quo, the work among them to proceed on the same line as before; that the sympathy of both churches be extended towards the evangelization of the colored race, and, third, that the work undertaken by the Southern Assembly, such as the Tuscaloosa Institute, for the education of colored ministers be mutually recommended. Co-operation in publications had been agreed upon by the committees.

WHISKEY'S EFFECTS.

Barry Koehler, while crazy with drink, ran amuck through the streets of Joliet, Ill. In his course he shot and seriously wounded a young lady, Miss Della Hart. A crowd gathered and began search for him among some freight cars. Just then a freight train moved past and at the open door of one car a man was seen. The crowd called out that it was Koehler, and an excited policeman fired at him, inflicting a fatal wound in the head. [illegible]

GOOD ROADS.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GEORGIA CONGRESS, ASSEMBLED IN ATLANTA.

The three days' session of the Road Congress assembled in Atlanta, Ga., culminated on Thursday in the form of a bill to be presented to the Legislature in July. The principal feature of the bill is this clause: "That all male persons between the ages of 16 and 50, except ministers of the Gospel in charge of one or more churches, and all persons who are physically unable to work for themselves, shall be subject to work the roads such number of days as may be fixed each year by the board of commissioners, or ordinary, as the case may be, not to exceed eight days in the year, under the direction of the contractor of the road to which they may be assigned, and such contractor shall be charged with the amount of labor assigned to his road at the rate at which the hands are allowed to commute their labor, as provided in this act." The committee also submitted the following resolution in conjunction with the proposed act. It was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the convicts of this state should be used in improving our public roads and bridges, and that this law should be done as quickly as possible, with due regard to existing leases, and that the best interests of the masses of our people demand immediate legislation preparatory for such use of all convicts available now or made available in the future by the expiration or forfeiture of leases now existing. Provided, however, that exception should be made in cases of criminals, who should be more captiously and severely punished."

The most practical speech of the session was by Judge Eve, of Augusta, who said: "In Richmond county we have cloth tents. The convicts are quartered in them, and the tents are moved from place to place through the county. Our convicts have a shackle upon them with a chain which reahes to the waist and is fastened by a belt which prevents its interfering with them at work. At night the tent is pitched near a tree and there is a long gang chain upon which these chains attached to the convicts are slipped, and it is locked upon the tree, and there is one guard who is required to be on duty the entire night to watch the convicts, the rest of the guards remaining in the camp. During eleven years we have worked them in that way and I am confident we have not had ten escapes, and at night I think two would cover it, so the mode we adopt has proven quite successful. I would like to tell here another thing, that work on the public roads adds greatly to the health of convicts. During eleven years, we have worked them in this way we have not had a single death from any local cause or any cause attributable to their confinement in the chaingang. There have only been two deaths in eleven years. One was accidentally killed by a guard who got drunk while off duty and by the careless use of a pistol, killed one of the convicts. He was prosecuted and died in the penitentiary. The other was a convict sent from Burke county, a white man and a tramp, who died within two days after reaching the camp, and a post mortem examination demonstrated that he died from dropsy of the heart; otherwise we have not had a single death.

"What is the estimated cost, Judge Eve, of each convict worked by your county per day, including medicine, food, stock, etc., that you use in working the roads,—tools, and things of that kind?" was asked. "The cost of maintaining the chaingang on the roads of Richmond county, including guard hire, stockades, medical care, food, clothing and everything except the road machines and implements, mules and carts, was last year 31 cents per day."

The following resolutions were passed: "Resolved, That the memorial to be prepared shall embrace these ideas: 1. That the convicts of the state be utilized as far as possible. 2. That the labor of the state bear its fair proportion of the burden. 3. That the property of the state shall bear its fair proportion of an ad valorum tax. 4. That a large discretion be left to each county as to the amount and character of the work to be done. 5. That in any laws that shall be framed, the interest of the public shall bear against and not with the person or persons in charge of the road working." "Resolved, That the president and vice-president of this congress shall constitute an advisory committee, whose duty it shall be to determine the question of the future meetings of this congress, with power to determine the time, and call the body in session. At four o'clock the congress adjourned, subject to the call of the advisory committee."

[illegible]

GENERAL NEWS.

CONDENSATION OF CURIOUS, AND EXCITING EVENTS.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE—ACCIDENTS, STRIKES, FIRES, AND HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST.

The yellow fever in Vera Cruz, Mexico, is very bad.

Prince George, of Greece, has joined the French navy.

Forty-five persons lost their lives through the floods in Bohemia.

In the Illinois House, the bill to prohibit the manufacture or sale of liquors was defeated.

The coal miners of the Dortmund (Germany) region have again entered upon a general strike.

Dispatches from various places in Northern Ohio report a severe white frost on Thursday night.

Emperor William, of Germany, treated King Humbert, of Italy, to a military review on Wednesday.

The Agawam Woolen Company's mills, situated in Agawam, Mass., were entirely destroyed by fire.

The steamer Dispatch, of Port Townsend, was burned to the water's edge at Seattle, W. T., on Thursday.

Internal Revenue Collector Webster, of Iowa, states that the prohibitory law increased the sale of liquor in Iowa.

A number of towns in Central and Southern Minnesota report had frost Wednesday, doing some damage to vegetation.

Two hundred and fifty policemen and soldiers assisted in the evictions on the Elphart estate in Ireland, which took place on Thursday.

A newspaper of Munich has been confiscated and the editor arrested for publishing a scandalous obituary article on Queen Maria, of Bavaria.

The Lutheran Norwegian College, at Decorah, Iowa, was burned Monday night. The college was built by contributions, and was dedicated in 1866.

The Canadian government has received a cablegram from the imperial authorities, stating that work on the Pacific coast defenses will be begun this Summer.

The Parisians express great dissatisfaction over the fact that the American section of the Exhibition, and also a portion of the British sections, are closed on Sundays.

Mrs. Gladstone was on Wednesday presented by the Woman's Liberal Federation, of London, England, with a diamond brooch containing a miniature of Gladstone, copied from Miller's portrait.

A terrific wind and rain-storm, which afterwards turned into a cyclone, swept through the Lackawanna (Pa.) valley Monday. Many houses were wrecked, fences blown down, barns demolished and whole orchards ruined.

The steamships Cynthia and Polynesian, collided Wednesday, near Long Point, a few miles from Montreal, Canada. Eight lives are reported to have been lost. The Cynthia, Capt. Donaldson, was a freight steamer and was bound inward from Glasgow. The Polynesian was bound outward with freight and passengers for Liverpool.

The British steamer, German Emperor, from London to Bilboa, ran into the British steamer, Beresford, from Hartlepool for Bombay, while the latter was lying at anchor on Goodwin Sands. Boats were launched from the Beresford and succeeded in rescuing three persons from the German Emperor. Six men belonging to the German Emperor are missing. All the rest were saved.

CREMATED.

The residence of T. O. Clark, near Virginia Beach, in Princess Anne county, Va., was burned Thursday at midnight. He, his two daughters and one son, and a niece visiting him, were consumed by the flames. His wife, Miss Ella Bidgood, the governess, and two children escaped. The origin of the fire is unknown, though it is thought to have been incendiary. Mr. Clarke was pastor of London Bridge Baptist church, and was a preacher of note. Near Alexander, Tenn., Miss Lula Hobson, aged 55 years, was burned to death. Her clothes caught fire from an open fireplace, while she was alone in the room, and being quite feeble, she could do nothing to save herself.

THE CHINESE WAY.

Chan Yen, of San Francisco, Cal., who had had trouble with a discharged laborer, was brutally hacked to death with a hatchet by a highbinder [illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADVISERS.

APPOINTMENTS, DECISIONS, AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A daily exchange of registered pouches has been ordered between Omaha and Kansas City.

Information has been received that the United States steamer, Alert, sailed from Honolulu for Samoa, to take the place of one of the wrecked vessels.

The Comptroller of the Currency has organized the First National Bank of Pana, Ill., and the First National Bank of Burlingame, Kan., with respective capitals of $50,000 and $75,000.

Prof. Wm. C. Winlock, of the United States Naval Observatory, has been appointed curator of the Bureau of International Exchanges in the Smithsonian Institute, vice J. C. Kidder, deceased.

Secretary Windom signed the sailing orders of the revenue steamer Rush, directing that she sail immediately to Ounalaska, and then to cruise diligently in Behring Sea to protect Alaskan fisheries.

First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson appointed 367 fourth-class postmasters on Thursday, the largest batch made under the administration. Among them were J. T. Hightower, at Hinton, Pickens county, Ga., and J. G. Conner, at Tallulah Falls, Rabun county.

The United States steel cruiser Boston, now at New York, will be ordered to Hayti in a day or two in command of Capt. O'Kane. Secretary Tracy says that the order is in pursuance of relieving frequently vessels on West Indian stations when they are exposed to yellow fever.

There seems to be no doubt that Congress will be called together in October instead of waiting until December. This would be necessary to prevent a long session during the next Summer, as there was more work for the first session of the 51st Congress than could be disposed of in an ordinary session.

The President on Tuesday appointed about forty postmasters, among them the following: Charles W. Whitmire, at Newberry Courthouse, S. C., vice Mrs. E. S. Herbert, commission expired; Howard G. Howard, at DeLand, Fla., vice H. H. Tanner, removed; James Bell, at Gainesville, Fla., vice C. F. Sheldon, removed.

During the past week, the Treasury Department has disbursed $11,380,000 on account of pensions, thereby exhausting the appropriation for the current fiscal year, amounting to $1,750,000. An officer of the Treasury who had been looking over the figures, said it looked as if the Pension Office would spend about $105,000,000 before the close of the fiscal year.

The War Department officials confirm the report that part of the 4th artillery at Boston, Mass., has been ordered to exchange places with the 2d artillery, in the South. They say, however, that the troops will not be exposed to yellow fever, as Atlanta, Ga., is in a high belt, and has been successfully used as a point of refuge for troops in exposed Southern stations during the fever outbreaks.

The adjutant general has received a telegram announcing the capture of Cyclone Bill, who was arrested at Clifton and was brought into the post by Lieut. Clark and United States Marshal Breckenridge; and that Commanding Officer Thomas caused the arrest on the evening of the 16th of M. E. Cunningham, of Fort Thomas; that both have been identified by some of the paymaster's escort and the woman, Frankie Stratton, as being two of the robbers. The arrested parties are charged with the robbery of Paymaster Wham, at Rocky Gorge, Arizona.

PARNELL'S IDEA.

A deputation on Thursday from the various Irish municipal bodies presented to Charles Stewart Parnell an address congratulating him upon his success in disproving, before the commission, the many calumnies that had been heaped on him. Mr. Parnell replied that he was sure the Irish municipal authorities would continue to fight for their privileges, not for the purpose of disintegration of the empire, nor upsetting the authority of the queen, but for obtaining a realization of their legitimate aspirations. He had some [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., MAY 30, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

Sam Jones: "Girls are not as particular as boys. A boy will not go with an impure girl anywhere, but a girl will go to a ball and dance with a fellow she knows to be as smutty and as dirty as the devil."

John Wesley DuBose the famous murderer who went up from this county for life imprisonment is again quoting scripture for the Age-Herald reporters. John Wesley has a hard task before him in the conversion of those reporters.

The editor of the Talladega Home thus plaintively remarks: It's a mighty long time between greens and beans, no money is coming in, subscribers won't pay up—our hat is roofless but there is a stunning prospect of a "glorious" and wide spread blackberry crop.

Mr. Lewis Pugh, of Pine Level, Montgomery county, was shot dead at his home on Monday night last. The motive was robbery, and a large sum was stolen from a trunk in the room by the robbers.

The Opelika police have inaugurated a war on the small boy without regard to previous condition, etc., by passing an ordinance requiring "nigs" who run errands and black boots for the almighty nickle to take out a license of $3. All "whistling, singing, and bawling" has been prohibited. It is now a crime for the small boy to fly his kite in the city limits.

Some two years ago Col. Newcome Clark a prominent republican campaign orator and waver of bloody shirt in Michigan, removed to Ocean Spring, Miss. Now he is protesting against the appointment of a negro postmaster for that place. He had nothing to say against the honesty, ability or character of the postmaster, but he declared that the fact that a colored man was postmaster at Ocean Springs would hurt the town, and that no white man wanted to have his mail handed to him by a negro.

The editor of the Oxford Echo talks business sense to the people of his town in the following language: The town that cannot afford a better paper than the Oxford Echo should get down off the knees of its fast decaying mortality and slide in among the pale nations of the dead. Oxford has more poor, weak, financially imbecile, struggling, poverty struck, on-the-road-to-the-poor-house merchants and business men than any town, it has been our bad luck to hit since we have been in the newspaper line. They are awfully and fearfully poor.

An exchange says: "Complaining and running down things is in a large degree, a matter of habit, and people do it without intending to do any harm to their town or to any one else, but as sure as they live, it inflicts an injury upon their own town and consequently upon themselves. Suppose things do not move on just to suit you, if it is an improvement you ought not only to shut your mouth, but you ought to labor for its accomplishment. You will not find things to suit you until the millenium comes, and it would be wisdom on the part of all of us to fall into line and help push on the car of progress, even though it should not coincide with our own views."

The trial of one Henry Smith at Birmingham for murder emphasizes one glaring defect in our criminal laws. Smith assaulted two men and a woman without provocation, killed the men and badly wounding the woman. He has just been convicted of willful murder and sentenced to hang. Before and on the trial he confessed the deed, and yet his lawyers say they will carry his case to the supreme court. The object of such a course is only to delay the execution of the sentence and give the defendant's lawyers time to hunt up a loophole for the escape of their client. The absurdity of allowing such cases to be carried to the supreme court is apparent. Such license only tends to defeat the ends of justice and besides it occupies the time of the higher court which could be better employed on meritorious cases.—*Fort Payne Journal.*

NEWS ITEMS.

The encampment of the second regiment, A. S. T. will be held at Eastlake in July.

Fort Payne is still growing and adding to her trade and population. Several other north Alabama towns are following suit—notably Stevenson in Jackson county and Valley Head in DeKalb.

A negro rapist was shot and killed while attempting to escape from officers near Birmingham last week.

Houston, the new postmaster at Birmingham denies that he is under any promise to give negroes clerkships in the Birmingham office.

The State Fair at Birmingham is not yet a certainty. Some financial embarrassment seems to have given the enterprise a black eye.

The Montgomery Exposition is being pushed to success and promises to eclipse anything of the kind ever held in the State.

A New York banker, Max Goldberg, has disappeared with $20,000 which had been deposited with him by poor people.

Dr. Wharton, of the First Baptist Church, Montgomery, was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church at Birmingham, but has declared his intention of remaining with the Montgomery Church.

The Alabama Farmer, the official organ of the State Farmer's Alliance, is to be moved to Birmingham and its management changed. The former editor, Hector D. Lane, says in his valedictory that he is a friend of the farmer, but he doesn't love even the poor farmers enough to desire a residence in the midst of "hell and the iron works." The move is made because the paper is not "paying its way."

Mrs. Emma Folsom, mother of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, was married at Jackson, Michigan, last Monday to Mr. Henry F. Perrine a wealthy merchant of Buffalo, New York. Mrs. Cleveland attended the wedding.

It is estimated that 72 American citizens are worth the colossal sum of $1,443,000,000. This is just $33,000,000 in excess of the total money circulation of the United States according to the last treasury statement.

The Tuscumbia Alabamian hit the VIEW recently on account of a typographical error. In describing a mite meeting in its town that paper says: "The grounds were brilliantly illuminated, and the large crowd of lads, asses and matrons present did ample justice to the bountiful supply of seasonable refreshments."

The Alabamian is now listening to the braying, so we let up.

Calling on The President.

Some of the Alabamians See Him and Some Do Not.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—In its articles on the President's callers to-day, the Star to-night says:—Alabama's volunteer Representatives here seem to be tireless. Some of them saw the President and some did not.

Among the latter were Chas. W. Buckley and Lewis E. Parsons, Jr. The latter is the son of Lewis E. Parsons, who was one of Andy Johnson's reconstruction Governors.

Mr. Buckley stated very frankly that he wanted to be Postmaster at Montgomery, but he did not care to displace the incumbent, who is, he says, a good official. The term expires very soon, however, and thereafter Mr. Buckley proposes to collect the box rents and sell green postage stamps.

The other Alabamians are supposed to be looking after the possibilities of the two United States Marshalships and the vacant place of District Attorney for the Northern District of the State.

The Alabama Republicans are watching the District Attorney fight with a great deal of interest. They feel that the appointment of Parsons as District Attorney or to any other office of prominence, would be a distinct recognition of the "White Movement," so called. It is claimed by the leaders of this movement that the appointment of Houston was not a recognition of the movement itself. Houston, they say, was a candidate for the Birmingham postoffice before the movement was begun and as that is purely a local office, they feel that it ought not to be counted as a recognition of the movement. They urge that Parsons is the only man put forward as distinctly a candidate of the Birmingham meeting and the result thereof, and that it is only reasonable that the movement shall be recognized to that extent. On the other hand it is claimed that the appointment of Parsons would really be no more a recognition of the movement than the appointment of many of the other prominently mentioned candidates for that place. Nearly all those who are in the race, they say are identified either directly or indirectly with the White Protection Club.

The New York Press has collected from the largest advertisers of the country their opinions about advertising. As all of them have advertised in every conceivable way, it is interesting to know that their testimony is unanimous to the point that the best advertising of all is by the newspapers. Here are some of the expressions taken from the different letters:

"Two dollars returned for every dollar spent in printer's ink has been the result of our investment in advertising space in the great dailies."

"Practically the only medium worth using is the newspaper."

"We find that newspaper advertising pays for the money expended."

"The only reliable medium for advertisers is through the columns of the public press."

"Newspaper advertisements are pre-eminently the economical form of reaching the multitude.

"Next in importance to having the goods is to let the public know it, and there is no better way than through the newspapers."

"Our experience teaches us that display advertising in the daily papers brings the results."

"It is our experience that advertising pays and our belief that newspaper advertising pays better than any other kind."

"The fact that we receive over 6,000 newspapers per week with our advertisements inserted indicates the kind of advertising we consider profitable."

These are expressions from some of the richest concerns in the country. They include dry goods men, manufactures, patent medicinesand general dealers, and are thoroughly representative. The conclusion they reach is impregnable.

The Farmers Alliance Convention recently assembled in Birmingham adopted the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we, from all lights before us do insist upon the permanent use of cotton bagging as a covering for cotton.

2. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, whose actual expenses are to be paid from the treasury of the National organization, whose duty it shall be to secure from purchasers and manufacturers an allowance of at least eight pounds on each bale wrapped in cotton when sold.

3. Resolved, That in the event of any cotton-buyer refusing to grant the allowance above asked for we advise the membership not to sell until such concession is allowed.

Tax Sale.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CHILTON COUNTY.

Under and by virtue of decrees rendered at the regular term of the Probate court of Chilton county, on the 13th day of May, 1889, by Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of Probate of Chilton County, Ala., I will proceed to sell in front of the courthouse door in Clanton Alabama, between the legal hours of sale, on Monday, June 17th, 1889, the following described real estate for the taxes and costs due thereon for the year 1888:

BEAT TWO.

Mrs. Rebecca Busby, n ½ of n w q of n w q and n ½ of n e q of n w q, sec 6, t 23 r 14. State tax 15 cents, county tax 12 cents, cost and charges 50 cents. Total 77 cts. Printer's fee $3.98.

Calera Land Company, S ½ of n w q s ½ and n e q s 15 t 24 r 14, s w q and e ½ and e ½ of n w q s 17 t 24 r 14, w ½ of s w q and n ½ n w ½ of s w q s 19 t 24 r 14 e ½ of n w q n e q and s ½ of s 21 t 24 r 14 n e q, n ½ of s e q, s e q of s e q and w ½ of s 28 t 24 r 14, n e q, n ½ of s w q, s e q of s w q, s e q and n w q of s 25 t 24 r 14 all of s 27 t 24 r 14, the s w q the w ½ of n w q, the n e q and the e ½ of the s e q s 29 t 24 r 14, the n ½ of the n w q, the s w q of the s w q, the n e q of the s e q, the e ½ of n e q, the s w q of n e q s 31 t 24 r 14, n e q of s w ½ e ½ of s e q, n w q of n e q and s e q of n e q of s 35 t 24 r 14, e ½ of n w q, n w q of n w q, s thirty-five t twenty-four r fourteen, s e q of s e q s 13 t 24 r 13, all of s 35 t 24 r 13, n ½ of n e q s 27 t 24 r 12, n w q of s 15 t 24 r 13 n e q, s w q, e ½ of s e q and s w q of s e q s 25 t 24 r 13. State tax $62.50, county tax $50, cost and charges 50 cts. Total $113.00. Printer's fee $22.80.

Mrs. Nancy Sims, The e ½ of n w q the n w q of the n e q, the w ½ of the s e q and the s half of the s w q s 14 t t 23 r 12. State tax $2.50, county tax $2, cost and charges 50 cts. Total $5. Pr's fee $4.60.

BEAT THREE.

Unknown owner, The n w ½ of the s e q sec 2 t 21 r 13. State tax $2.50, county tax $2, cost and charges $1, total $5.50. Printer's fee $3.30.

BEAT FOUR.

C. C. Mitchell, The s e q of the s e q s 35 t 23, r 15. State tax 25 cents, county tax 20 c, c & c $1, total $1.45. Pr's $3.30

BEAT FIVE.

Susan Melton, The n e q of the n e q s 32 t 21 r 16. Also one house and lot in Verbena. State tax 58 cents, county tax 46, cost and charges 50, total $1.54. Printer's fee $3.60

T. L. Jackson, One house and lot in Verbena. State tax 13 cents, county tax 10 cents, cost and charges 50 cents, total 73 cents. Printer's fee $2.60

W. H. Merritt, The n e q of the n e q s thirty-two t twenty-one r sixteen. State tax twenty-five cents, county tax twenty cents, cost and charges $1.00. Total $1.45. Printer's fee $3.40.

BEAT EIGHT.

M. F. Fuller, One house and lot in Clanton Ford. State tax 50 cents, county tax 40 cents, cost and charges 50 cts. Total 1.40. Printer's fee 2.90.

Greil & Kohn, The s w q of the n w q s 34 t twenty r 11. State tax 50 cents, county tax 40 cents, cost and charges 1.00. Total 1.90. Printer's fee $3.85.

G. W. Harrison, The w ½ of s w q and s e q of s w q s 18 t twenty r 11. State tax 60 cts, county tax 48 cents, cost and charges 1.00. Total two dollars and eight cents. Printer's fee 3.70.

Unknown owner, the e ½ of the n e ½ and the s w q of the n e ½ and the n ½ of the s e q and the s half of the s w ½ of s 1 t 20 r 11. Total State and county taxes and costs $3.38. Printer's fee $5.00

B. M. GENTRY,
Tax Collector of Chilton Co.
Clanton, Ala., May 13, 1889.

TROUBLE AT GUTHRIE.

A House Built Within a Cordon of Bayonets.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. May 26.—A Times' special from Guthrie, Okl., says:

E. A. Weed claimant to a lot on first and Harrison streets, also claimed by M. Hayes, engaged a large force of men and began this morning to erect a building over and around the one held by the other claimant. The aggrieved party was soon reinforced by a large party of idlers, and at a preconcerted signal the frame of the building was picked up by the crowd and carried into the streets. In doing this part of the men carrying the frame in walking backward, stumbled over a pile of lumber, and the men and timbers were piled in a confused mass. While the disturbance was at its height, United States Marshal Needles arrived and commanded the crowd to disperse. He was opposed by argument by some of leaders. He at once secretly sent a messenger for troops one-half a mile off, and in order to hold the people in check until the soldiers arrived sent two deputies into the center of the crowd. During the next few minutes one or two fights of little consequence occurred, one of which was occasioned by a thief. There was much excitement at this time but as the blue coats were seen coming, the turbulent element quieted down and in five minutes the carpenters were at work with the military, under Lieutenant Poe, formed in a hollow square around the site of the proposed structure.

The Montgomery Dispatch says there is genuine philosophy in the subjoined, and it doesn't mind commending it.

The average woman walks further in a week than a drover, she stands on her feet more than a blacksmith, she defies the laws of health more than the Indian, and then wonders why she "isn't well like other folks."

O, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

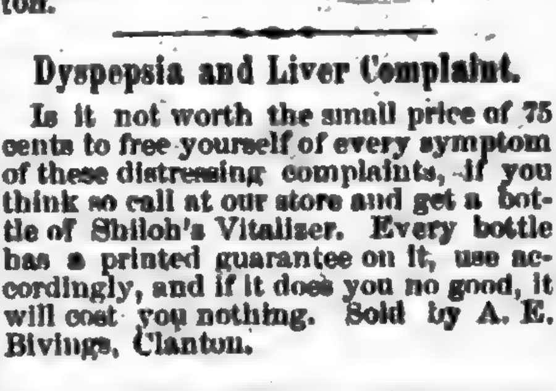
Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good, it will cost you nothing. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

Register's Sale.

Mary E. Hamrick vs. James M. Huggins et. als.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the March term 1889, of the Chancery Court at Columbiana, of the sixth district of the Northeast Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, in the above entitled cause, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry, at Clanton, in Chilton county, on Monday, the 24th day of June, 1889, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following real estate, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, to-wit: The south half (s ½) of section fourteen (14) township twenty-three (23) range thirteen east (13 e).

D. R. McMILLAN,
Register in Chancery
May 20th 1889. Shelby Co. Ala.



Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

—AND TO—

Cleanse the System Effectually,

—SO THAT—

PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
jel12-y

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

Sick Headache

Is a complaint from which many suffer and few are entirely free. Its cause is indigestion and a sluggish liver, the cure for which is readily found in the use of Ayer's Pills.

"I have found that for sick headache, caused by a disordered condition of the stomach, Ayer's Pills are the most reliable remedy."—Samuel C. Bradburn, Worthington, Mass.

"After the use of Ayer's Pills for many years, in my practice and family, I am justified in saying that they are an excellent cathartic and liver medicine—sustaining all the claims made for them."—W. A. Westfall, M. D., V. P. Austin & N. W. Railway Co., Burnet, Texas.

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered stomach and liver. I suffered for over three years from headache, indigestion, and constipation. I had no appetite and was weak and nervous most of the time. By using three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and at the same time dieting myself, I was completely cured."—Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kansas.

"I was troubled for years with indigestion, constipation, and headache. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills, used in small daily doses, restored me to health. They are prompt and effective."—W. H. Strout, Meadville, Pa.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

tmal8

Remember
The View Job Office
When you want
First-class Job Printing done.

CLUB RATES:

We will send the VIEW and the Age-Herald one year for $2, and give each subscriber a ticket to the great gift distribution in July. We will send our paper and either of the Montgomery papers for one year at the same price.

MELANINE
TRADE MARK
THE ONLY
ABSOLUTELY INDELIBLE
INK

"THE ETHIOPIAN CAN NOT CHANGE HIS SKIN NOR THE LEOPARD HIS SPOTS."
MARKING DONE WITH this INK is EQUALLY UNCHANGEABLE.
CAN NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT DESTROYING THE FABRIC.
NO HOT IRON OR SUNLIGHT REQUIRED. CAN BE USED WITH STAMP OR PEN.

RETAIL PRICE, 25c.

—ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF—
Writing and Copying Inks, Sealing Wax, Mucilage, Wafers, Etc.

THADDEUS DAVIDS CO.,
127-129 William Street, NEW YORK CITY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
mar30-6

The Great Newspaper of the South.

The AGE-HERALD, in addition to covering the field most thoroughly with their bright and newsy daily, is getting out the Great Weekly of the South. It is a mammoth 12-page paper at only $1 a year, with a ticket for every subscriber to the largest gift distribution of over $8,000 in valuable and useful articles ever offered by a newspaper. It is a paper for the farm and fireside. Its Agricultural Department is full of practical information for the farmer, while its Household Department renders it a treasure to every housewife in the land. A special feature is also made of a department for Our Little Folks.

We will furnish the WEEKLY AGE-HERALD and our paper one year for $2 and give each subscriber a ticket to the gift distribution.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

The Lawson Carpet Co.

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention of the people of Chilton county to their large and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-clothes, Window Shades,

Curtains & Household Novelties.

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,

ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

BAINS & PORTER.
(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

THOMAS FOSHEE,
(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,

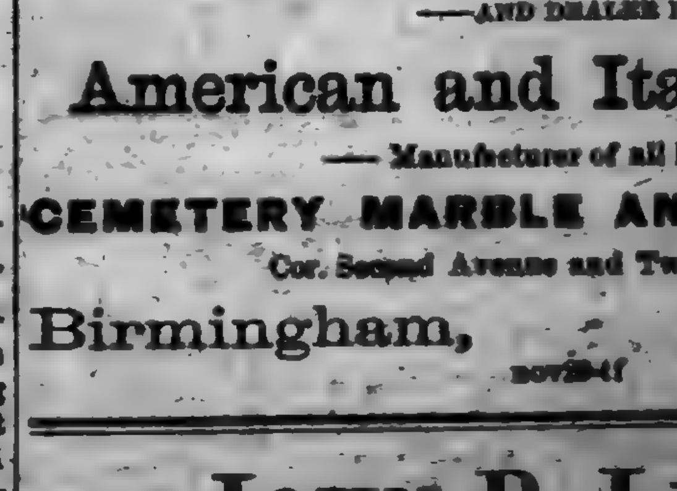
feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

BLOOM,
The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.
—HAS OPENED—
THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,

With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

WALL PAPER,



WINDOW SHADES,
MOULDINGS,
—AND—
PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER

H. M. MANCHA,
204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will send samples on application. apr 11-y

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.
THOS. H. HOLT,
PRACTICAL WORKMAN,
—AND DEALER IN—
American and Italian Marble.
— Manufacturer of all kinds of —
CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.
Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,
Birmingham, Alabama.
nov29-tf

JOHN P. LEEPER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
—AND—
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d Street
Birmingham, Ala.
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the attention of
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, and prices are guaranteed as
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mail. Respectfully,
RPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

ORTER.
PEEBLES.)
UGGISTS.
Receive Prompt At
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Company's Prices.
June 19 y

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THOMAS FOSHEE.

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LOR ROOMS,
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APER,
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MOULDINGS,
—AND—
ACTICAL PAPER HANGER
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OMERY, ALABAMA.
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STONE WORK
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Alabama.

EEPER,
Dealer in
, BLINDS,
RDWARE.
e. and 22d Street
, Ala.

GO TO BLANK BROS. LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAY 30, 1889.

The VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continues three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continues two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.

—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	8:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:08 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:16 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

New seats will be placed in the Methodist Church very soon.

Mr. West, of Montgomery, visited Mr. O. A. Duke this week.

Col. W. S. Thorington was in Clanton on professional business Monday.

Miss Laura Sankey, of Montgomery county, is visiting relatives in our town.

Miss Minnie Phillips has been visiting *Dr. Green's* family in Montgomery.

Mr. J. F. Stough, Jr., of Montgomery, spent Sunday with friends in Clanton.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Holt have returned home after a pleasant visit to Meridian, Miss.

Mrs. L. Holt, after spending some time with relatives in Sumpter county, returned home last Tuesday.

The merchants in Clanton are doing a good advancing trade. Cash trade is getting dull.

We learn from Prof. A. J. Scott that the District Teachers Institute will be held at Clanton in September.

In Bibb county the small amount of property advertised for taxes is attributed to the deficient assessment of real estate by the assessor.

A. D. Bentley, Esq., of Rockford, spent several days in our town the past week filling appointments announced.

Mrs. M. Dejarnette and children returned home Wednesday morning after spending a pleasant time in Montgomery.

The long dry spell we understand has about ruined the oat crop in this section. A dry May foretells a good year for other crops.

The picnic given last Friday by the Methodist Sunday school was quite a success notwithstanding the warm weather and dust.

Mr. Goodgame, father of Mr. John Goodgame, of Clanton, died in the Jumbo neighborhood on last Friday at the advanced age of 90 years.

Mr. W. F. Claughton, at Verbena, says in a letter to us that he wants some planting peas; that he cannot get any. Those who have them for sale can find purchasers in Mr. Claughton's neighborhood.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Spring Goods.

New dress goods now on sale at low prices for cash. Shoes for spring trade now in. Groceries go all the year, the present is no exception. Everything guaranteed as represented. Fair dealing at fair prices is my plan for holding trade, and my sales will prove that the people are treated well. Give me a call.

Respectfully
W. L. SAMPEY.

Mrs. J. B. Boykin, of Pratt Saw Mill, spent Sunday with her parents here.

Governor Seay has appointed Mr. P. R. McCary constable in beat five of this county.

The Methodist Ladies Aid Society had a called meeting last Monday for the purpose of taking steps to raise money enough to have the seats put up.

Prof. R. D. Acker, of Verbena, has closed his school and he is now engaged in canvasing for Johnson's Cyclopedia. Prof. Acker will not re-open his school at Verbena next session.

Mr. Jonathan Bice was a sufferer from fire at his coaling at Bice's switch about a week since. Sparks from a passing train set his platform and a car loaded with charcoal on fire and they were entirely destroyed.

Would you not be willing to make some personal sacrifice of time and money to see Chilton county take on new life and growth? No one man can do anything. Unity of work has done much in other sections and would do much for us.

The residence known as the Callen house and several town lots adjoining were sold at Chancery saloon Monday and the only bidder was Mr. Adam Schuessler whose bid was $500. The property was knocked down to him as administrator of the heirs of the late Moses Simmons.

Card of Thanks.

Strasburg, Ala.,
May 23d 1889.

ED. CHILTON VIEW:—Please allow me through your good paper to say God bless and help the good friends who so kindly came to my aid in rebuilding my dwelling house which was burned not long since. They came to the front with money and labor and I am on my feet again. J. W. MADDOX.

The value of a remedy should be estimated by its curative properties. According to this standard, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best and most economical blood medicine in the market, because the most pure and concentrated. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

Closing Exercises.

The closing exercises of Clanton High School will take place on the 5th and 6th of June. Examination of primary classes June 5th commencing 9 a. m. Exercises at 8. p. m. at the court house. Examination of higher classes Thursday, June 6th, commencing at 9 a. m. Closing exercises at 8 p. m. at the court house.

All are cordially invited to attend.

Heard her Funeral Preached.

Squire Jesse R. Jones mentions Mrs. Goss, who resides some miles east of Clanton, as being over 90 years of age. He and Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Episcopal church, can recall that about fifty years ago she was at the point of death and to gratify her supposed last wish she was taken to church on a cot by her relatives that she might hear her funeral preached before she died. The furneral sermon was preached and the object of it is still living.

The following fable told by an Eastern exchange contains a suggestive moral:

Down in Indiana a man went out hunting. While he was out there came up a big rain and he sought shelter in a hollow log. The log soon became soaked with water and swelled until the aperture was too small for the man to get out again. There he was in a dilemma. He quickly reviewed his past life, and when he began to remember that he was not a subscriber to his town paper he felt so small that he crawled out of the log without any trouble.

Twin Calves.

The Stanton correspondent of the Age-Herald says: "Two of Capt. A. A. Dyer's children went out to the cow pen yesterday morning and ran back to the house, reporting a new calf to an older brother, who bet them $1 that they were mistaken, and to prove it went to see. Reaching the pen he found that the cow had given birth to twins. He then went back and bet the first two $1 that the cow had two calves. The bet was accepted and all went out to decide it, and sure enough the cow did have two strong healthy and beautiful little heifer calves. Your correspondent went around to see them being something unusual.

Stanton Notes.

Your correspondent attended the marriage of his daughter in Uniontown last week was the reason you had no news from this place.

Rain is needed very much and farmers are beginning to look blue, but we are told a dry May for a good crop and why not clean it out and look for rain in June.

I am sorry to see that Gen. Roger A. Pryor has declined to deliver the address before the bar association of this State because of some slanders circulated against him by certain parties wholly ignorant of his course during the war. The writer knew Gen. Pryor well and is well acquainted with the circumstances that brought about the discussion and charges made against his reputation as a soldier and patriot. The writer had two brothers in the same company with Gen. P., and numerous other relatives who will testify to the true patriotism and undaunted courage of this manly soldier, and I will state that he did what I don't believe any other Brigadier General in either army would have done, i. e., to resign as a general and go into ranks and fight as a private.

The new Methodist Church is nearing completion and will be quite an accession to our town when completed. Our Mr. C. W. Plant and Capt. A. A. Dyer are the men to push things through when they start to work.

The commencement exercises of the Stanton Institute will take place June 14th proximo. All are invited.

Weather-Crop Bulletin.

A slight fall of rain occurred in north Alabama during the week, but it was too limited to be of lasting benefit to the crop. In all other sections of the state the dry weather and cool nights have continued throughout the week with serious results to all crops and fruits.

The yield of strawberries was greatly shortened and vegetables have been damaged. In some sections the oats planted in spring have been almost destroyed. The cool weather and want of rain have held back the cotton plant and its growth has not been as rapid as is desired. The dry weather, however, has enabled the farmers to kill the grass and put the land in excellent condition when the rain does come. Corn has not suffered as much as other crops.

The weather has been favorable for the rapid increase of insects.

P. H. MELL, Director.

Live It Down.

Has your life a bitter sorrow?
  Live it down.
Think about a bright to-morrow,
  Live it down.
You will find it never pays
Just to sit, wet-eyed and gaze
On the grave of vanished days;
  Live it down.

Is disgrace your galling burden?
  Live it down.
You can win a brave heart's guerdon;
  Live it down.
Make your life so free from blame,
That the lustre of your fame
Shall hide all the olden shame;
  Live it down.

Has your heart a secret trouble?
  Live it down.
Useless griefs will make it double,
  Live it down.
Do not water it with tears—
Do not feed it with your fears—
Do not nurse it through the years—
  Live it down.

Have you made some awful error?
  Live it down.
Do not hide your face in terror;
  Live it down.
Look the world square in the eyes
Go ahead as one who tries
To be honorable ere he dies;
  Live it down.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A dry, hacking cough keeps the bronchial tubes in a state of constant irritation, which, if not speedily removed, may lead to bronchitis. No prompter remedy can be had than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is both an anodyne and expectorant.

Judge Green Departs From the Friday Custom of Hanging.

BIRMINGHAM, May 22—[Special.]—Henry Smith, white who murdered J. D. Conley at Haywood's Cross Roads last year, was convicted to-day in the Criminal Court of murder in first degree with the punishment of death. This makes two white men and one colored woman in the jail here under the sentence of death. Judge Green pronounced the death sentence on Minnie Moses, the negress recently convicted of Highway robbery, and fixed the date of execution Thursday, June 27. This will be the first time in Alabama when a legal execution took place on any other day than Friday. It was custom, not law, which fixed Friday, and Judge Green makes the first break.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvel one cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

Bring your job printing to this office.

$100 REWARD $100

The readers of the VIEW will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75. ma16-m

Meeting of State Alliance.

The State alliance has been invited to hold their annual meeting at Auburn, Lee county. This is where the State Agricultural College is located, and in all respects, a most suitable locality. The committee has decided to accept the invitation and Auburn will be the rendezvous.

During the term of court just ended Mr. J. O. Scruggs, refused to submit to the grand jury for examination, his record of sales of whiskey on prescription, on the ground that the provision of law requiring such submission is unconstitutional. Judge Sprott was appealed to and he decided in favor of Scruggs; saying that no one can be compelled to produce evidence tending to criminate himself; adding, however that if in investigating a case the grand jury desired the submission to them of any particular prescription, it would have to be produced.—*Livingston Journal.*

The Lawson Carpet Co., of Birmingham have a new and attractive advertisement in the VIEW to which attention is directed.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton, Ala.

HELP IN TIME OF NEED.

When a man is drowning he will grasp at straws, but straws will not save him. Extend to him a life-boat and his rescue is certain.

Mr. James A. Greer, of Athens, Ga., (endorsed by the editor of the Athens Banner-Watchman) makes the following statement:

"I am first cousin of the late Ex-Governor Alexander H. Stephens, and have been postal clerk on different railroads since 1866. For ten years I have

CANCER been a sufferer from a cancer on my face, which grew worse until the discharge of matter became profuse and very offensive. I became thoroughly disgusted with blood purifiers and pronounced them humbugs, as I had tried many without relief.

Finally I was induced to use Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) The offensive discharge decreased at once and the hardness disappeared. It became less and less in size, until nothing remains except a scar. I gained flesh and strength, and all who have seen me bear testimony. I cannot say too much in its praise."

A. H. Morris, Pine Bluff, Ark., writes:

"Hot Springs failed entirely to cure me of several terrible, indolent running ulcers on my legs, with which I have been troubled for many years. Several doctors also attempted to cure me but failed. I

HOT SPRINGS have only used a few bottles of B. B. B. (made in Atlanta, Ga.) and the effect has been truly magical, as they have all healed and I am cured after everything failed. My general health is also improving, appetite and digestion good. I sleep soundly, and never felt better. Doctors told me that I could not be cured.

I refer to every merchant or professional man of Pine Bluff.

Any one interested who desires to know more about the wonderful merit of B. B. B., will please send address to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for their illustrated "Book of Wonders."

[sep27 ew 1y]

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.
[ma15 y]

NOTICE NO. 5780.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., May 7, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on June 15, 1889, viz: Daniel W. Stewart, homestead 16818 for the n w ¼ of section 28, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Stephen Bales, John Hendley, W. A. Jones, Cyrus M. Culp, all of Clanton, Ala.

May9 J. C. [illegible], Register.

A. E. BIVINGS,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, AND Medicines, FAMILY Groceries, ETC.
Clanton, Alabama.
I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS
Copper and Sheet Iron Workers
Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.
Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE,
Birmingham, Ala.
mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—
I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.
Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.
oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS,
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN
nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.
Lyman & Stone.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Blank Books, - Letter Presses,
PRINTERS' STOCK.
Fine Stationery a Specialty.
2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
dec5 ly

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. G. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

INDURATED FIBRE WARE.
ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!
HAS NO HOOPS!
NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!
NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!
HAS APPEARANCE OF POLISHED MAHOGANY.
PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, [illegible], SPITTOONS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c. &c. LARGE VARIETY OF GOODS.
CORDLEY & HAYES, New York, Sole Agents.
[illegible]

READ THIS!
I have removed my stock of
Confectioneries
—AND—
Fancy Groceries
into the Johnson Drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.
Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BOYKIN.

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.
Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastle, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
Correspondence solicited.
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER,
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

Insure
Your Property
against Fire.
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery, has a record for reliability unsurpassed.
Insure through the Local Agency at Clanton, and save expense.

HERBINE
After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.
Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.
Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."
Dr. W. A. Baker of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."
Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than pills.
Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle.
It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all, but will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by
The Herbine Co.
(Successors to Wm. Condell,) St. Louis, Mo.
mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION
Piso's Remedy for Catarrh gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.
The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.
CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.
Easy and pleasant to use.
Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.
nov21-y

ALLEN'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

TO PRESERVE THE HEALTH OF HORSES.

The best treatment of disease is to prevent it by judicious attention to keep the animals in health and avoid injuries which may result in disorder of the joints. The food should be given in moderation and regularly, and never when the horse is weary from hard work, and water should be considered as food. Water should never be given directly after feeding, but always a few minutes before, affording time for it to be absorbed. The coat should be thoroughly carded and brushed to keep the skin in good condition twice a day. The shoes should be flat and without calks always, if possible, thus avoiding wrenches and sprains, which produce disease of the joints and limbs. Exposure to cold rains, or cold wind when the animals are heated, are to be avoided. If the owner of a horse would think of these things as he does for himself or his children, or, in fact, a little more and better, there would be fewer diseased horses. Lastly, an unsound or diseased animal should never be used for breeding.—*New York Times.*

A WORD FOR DUCKS.

It is now the season of the year when the value of a good flock of ducks should be impressed upon the farmer. Most people think that ducks are fearful eaters and that they cannot exist without water. A farmer who has tried the experiment of raising a flock, and allowed it to destroy all the water on the farm, is convinced that he has made a great mistake, and when fall comes kills all his duck, and no amount of persuasion can induce him to have any more ducks upon his place. How different his views on the subject would have been had he made a good pen and kept his ducks as he does, or should, keep his sheep and cattle, and given them only water enough every day to drink. Ducks do not need a pond, and can be very profitably raised without any swimming place. A number of farmers have told me that their farms did not make expenses. I always ask do they pay any attention to fowl, and in ninety and nine cases out of one hundred they will say "No."

No more profitable fowl can be raised than ducks. Not only on account of their quick maturity, but from the large number of eggs a duck will lay and the immense flocks that can be raised from a very small breeding pen.

As hens make better mothers than ducks, the latter can be kept laying, and frequently lay from 180 to 200 eggs in one season. If a farmer has a boy or girl, even ten years old, let him get a few settings of duck eggs, set them under his hens and promise the child one-half the money received. Make a board pen, with a large dry goods box for a house,—a pen ten feet square will be large enough for thirty duck—and you will not be thinking how you will procure money enough to buy him an overcoat or more and new schoolbooks for next winter. Make a watertight box deep enough for them to wade, but not swim in, and give them fresh water twice a day, and they will prove a mine of profit instead of a nuisance.—*New York Herald.*

DRAGS FOR SMOOTHING FLOWED LAND.

Many farmers prefer drags to rollers for smoothing the surface of fields when seeded to grass, especially when the land is comparatively free from stones. These drags are made of hardwood planks, two or two and one-half inches in thickness, and about a foot in width. The width of the drag must be adapted to the strength of the team, or from six to eight feet. Four such planks will be sufficient. These planks should be lapped upon each other about two inches, and should be bolted to a couple of bed pieces on the top of the drag. These bed pieces should be about four inches in width and two in thickness. The forward end of each should be turned up something like the forward end of a sled runner. The angle, however, should be less than that of a sled runner, or only enough to raise the upper edge of the forward plank some four inches from the ground, when the drag lies upon a flat surface. This will enable it to glide over the clods and crush them or bury them in the soil. After getting the measurement of the planks, and making allowance for lapping them two inches, bolt the rear edge of the plank, which is to form the hind end of the drag, to the bed pieces above mentioned. Lay the next plank with the rear edge lapped two inches upon the front of the first plank; bore through the two planks and the bed pieces with a three-fourths inch augur, and bolt them solid. Put on the other planks in the same manner until the drag is completed. The device for attaching the whiffle-trees or chain for drawing the drag should be nearly on a level with the bottom plank. By boring a two-inch hole from the top of the bed pieces through the centre of the forward plank, short pieces of chain can be arranged which will make a convenient attachment for fastening the team to the drag. If the drag is not sufficiently heavy to accomplish the desired result it can be weighted with any convenient object.—*Boston Cultivator.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Don't plant beans yet, that is, unless you live in the South.

A shingle roof is far better than felt or tar paper, and in the long run the cheapest.

Don't forget to get onion seed in as soon as the ground will work up nice and fine.

An apple orchard when it gets to be forty years of age, has passed beyond its glory.

A strong point in the Plymouth Rocks and Brahmas, is that they are very hardy fowls.

If you set out tomato plants—look out for frosts for awhile and cover the plants at night.

Sow grass seed early in the spring on the knolls in the pasture and on thin spots in the field.

Keeping Meat Fresh.

The Japanese keep meat fresh, in hot weather, by placing the raw flesh in porcelain vessels and pouring on it boiling water, covering the surface of the [illegible]

The First American Postmistress.

The first American postmistress was the widow of Colonel Andrew Balfour, of those revolutionary times in the days of our good and great President, Washington. She was a Miss Elizabeth Dayton, of Newport, R. I. Balfour came to America from Edinburg, Scotland, in 1772, landing at Boston. He was a few years in the North—married Miss Dayton in New York city. His brother had preceded him to Charleston, S. C. In 1777 he sailed for Charleston, but the distracted state of the country induced him to leave his wife and her children with relations in New England until he could prepare a Southern home for them, but soon after this the tide of war turned South and rolled its wave over the Carolinas, and her husband cast in his lot with the defenders of the home of his adoption (North Carolina); but he soon fell a victim to the barbarity of a party of Royalists led by Colonel Fannin, a British officer, who murdered Balfour in his house, in the presence of a sister and his eldest child, recently come from Edinburgh. They were with him to nurse and comfort him in his illness, caused by exposure and fatigue in military service. Soon as Mrs. Balfour heard of her husband's tragic death, she hastened South, coming in care of General Greene, who landed at Washington; from thence it was a tedious trip through the country to the home in Randolph County where her noble husband was murdered on the holy Sabbath, the 10th of March, 1782. She visited the spot where he was so hastily interred, for it was unsafe for his sister and child to remain long there, as Fannin threatened to return and burn the dwelling and take away the negroes. As the country was still unsafe, Mrs. Balfour deemed it improper to live upon the plantation. With sorrow she turned away from his lonely resting-place, and went to Salisbury until she could return to the spot so dear to her.

While residing in Salisbury President Washington appointed her postmistress, which position was filled with entire satisfaction, and when she gave up office there was only one-half a cent behind in accounts. When the country was peaceful she returned to the home provided for her by her noble but lost husband. She lived under the protecting love of her only son.

After a long life of good deeds, she rests beside him who was murdered because of his devotion to Carolina's freedom, and to the American cause in the days that "tried men's souls" and principles, too.—*Sunny South.*

"The Second Jonah."

George Leonard, an Acting Master in the United States Navy during the Civil War, and stationed on board the gunboat Katahdin, West Gulf blockading squadron, in 1863, told a story of heroism, and exhibited marks on his body that corroborated his words. The year 1850 found Leonard as one of the crew of the ship Enterprise, a whaler, in the North Pacific. One day he was stationed in the bow of a whale-boat a long distance from the ship with a brave crew, who had sighted a whale, and made for the monster with all possible dispatch. When within proper distance Leonard threw his harpoon, striking the fish hard and deep. In some manner the line, as it was running out, caught the body of one of the men in such a way as to throw him overboad. The man suddenly sank, whereupon Leonard transferred his line to a boatmate and sprang into the ocean in aid of the drowning sailor

The whale, now maddened by his fast-flowing blood, made a rush for the boat. Remarkable and horrible to relate, Leonard's friend had managed to regain the boat, while he himself was caught by the whale between its jaws, his position being inside the monster's mouth, with nothing protruding but one of his arms. In this manner the man was in reality within the jaws of death itself. The whale instantly plunged down into the deep, and in the words of Leonard himself, "The fish seemed to be going down, down into eternity itself." The imprisoned man, after all of this had not lost his presence of mind. He mustered his entire bodily strength—and he was a powerful man—actually bracing himself in such a position as to compel the fish to spread its jaws, at the same time, with his arm that was free, he grabbed the sheath knife out of its socket, cutting right and left. No sooner was there a sufficient opening made than Leonard forced his body outside.

Up to the surface he swam, when, most strange to say, he found himself within an arm's length of his boat. He was saved. The marks of the whale's violence and the dents of its teeth were very plainly visible on Leonard's arms, and he was always pointed out by his brother naval officers as "The Second Jonah."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Practices of Russian Police.

Great numbers of runaway criminal exiles die, freeze to death, or are killed in Siberia every year, and the finding of the dead body of an unknown man in the neighborhood of a village is a common occurrence. In one village the peasants told me that they never reported the finding of a dead body to the police officer of their district. It always cost them money in some way when they did, and they therefore either buried it qu[illegible] and said nothing about it, or carried it at night to the outskirts of some other village and let it be found there. The *Eastern Review* reports a case in which a dead body was put into a prison cell with living prisoners and kept there until it became so offensive that the other occupants of the cell were ready to pay for its removal.

The methods of obtaining money that are practiced by police officials are not all so ghastly and repulsive as this, although many of them are quite as original. I knew one case where a district chief of police, in the midst of the wheat harvest, notified thirty or forty peasants to come to the police office on important business the following day at 2 o'clock. They obeyed the order and found the assedatel dressed in full uniform, with three or four huge quarto volumes of the Svod Zakonof, or collection of Russian laws, lying on the table in front of him. He said to the peasants that he had received orders from the higher authorities to instruct the people of his district in the laws of the Empire, and that he had called them together for the purpose of reading to them regulations that the Gosudar (Gō-soo-dar) desired every true Russian to know. He then opened one of the big quartos, read unintelligible laws to these unhappy peasants all the afternoon, and notified them to come around the next morning for another lesson. Before bedtime that night the peasants sent a deputation to him to ask him how much he would take to let them off [illegible]

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

A SOFT VOICE.

We agree with that old poet who said that a low, soft voice was an excellent thing in woman. Indeed, we feel inclined to go much further than he has on the subject and call it one of her crowning charms. No matter what other attractions she may have; she may be as fair as the Trojan Helen, and as learned as the famous Hypatia of ancient times; she may have all the accomplishments considered requisite at the present day, and every advantage that wealth may procure, and yet if she lack a low, sweet voice she can never be really fascinating. How often the spell of beauty is broken by loud, coarse talking. How often you are irresistibly drawn to a plain, unassuming woman, whose soft, silvery tones render her positively attractive. Beside, we fancy we can judge of the character by the voice; the bland, smooth, fawning tone seems to us to betoken deceit and hypocrisy as invariably as the musical, subdued voice indicates a genuine refinement. In the social circle how pleasant it is to hear a woman talk in that low key which always characterizes the true lady! In the sanctuary of home how such a voice soothes the fretful temper and cheers the weary husband! How sweetly such cadences float through the sick chamber and around the dying bed! With what solemn melody do they breathe a prayer for a departing soul.—*American Analyst.*

THE CENTURY'S CHANGE IN WOMEN.

Of all the changes which have taken place in the hundred years of the life of the Republic, one which is very marked is never spoken of—the revolution in the fashionable shape of women's shoulders. Look at Blythe's portrait of Mrs. John Adams, painted when she was twenty-two, the one with the triple string of pearls about the throat. The shoulders are curved downward in a full oval. Girls in her day were trained to let their arms hang pendant, to depress the shoulders and to poise the head high up on a swan-like neck. Look at the painting of Lady Kitty Duer, the friend of Mrs. John Jay and one of the belles of the inauguration ball. The points of her shoulders drop downward until the line of the arms seem only a continuation of the line of neck and shoulders. Look at Mrs. John Jay herself, the wonderful American beauty, who looked so much like Marie Antoinette that the audience in a Paris theatre once rose to their feet to do her royal honor. She had sloping shoulders, and so had pretty Mrs. James Beekman, who served President Washington with lemonade gathered in his presence from her own lemon trees. Could you find a sloping shoulder to-day? Fashion no longer considers the long, drooping line elegant or beautiful, and, fashion, within a comparatively recent period, has evolved, by accelerated development, the full, square, high shoulder, bigger framed, smacking of the gymnasium, which is the present ideal. Square shoulders are almost universal.—*Macon Telegraph.*

CHINESE WOMEN.

The popular idea of the Chinaman at home is that he has eyes like a half-moon, that he passes his time in smoking opium, offering rice and sweetmeats on the altar of his joss, and attending to the burial of the bones of his relatives sent over from the United States. Of the Chinese women, the popular impression among us barbarians is that she is a helpless, inane, doll-like creature, with feet pinched to the size of an English walnut, and with no brains, energy or practical value.

A French resident of China presents a very different view of the Chinese men and women. He asserts that the women are not at all the feeble, illiterate slaves they are thought to be by the remainder of the world. In fact, the pictures which he draws of the women are charming, and might serve as models to be studied with advantage by the women of other countries. The Chicago *Herald* translates a summary, which is full of interest:

"Closed in her home, the Chinese wife talks little, but is active in certain duties. She fulfills in the silence of her home her duties as wife and mother; aids her husband or son with her counsel, often more prudent and wise than the decisions of the men.

"The Government does not hesitate to recognize and reward this kind of merit in a woman. Titles are conferred on her, giving her the right in some instances to wear a uniform. In the absence of her husband, if an official, she is allowed in a case of urgency to transact his business and decide as she deems best.

"Emancipated by our private and public customs, she has no cause to clamor for emancipation; she holds by the side of her husband a place so important that she has no ambition for anything higher. Nature intended man and woman to unite their forces and to work in common. What more beautiful destiny is there than that of one who devotes her grace and intelligence to a home of obscurity?

"There are many Chinese women who have attained individual fame. From antiquity to the present time China celebrates the existence of its heroines, its historians, its poetesses and its authors; but never has it had a female politician."

FASHION NOTES.

Parasol handles are quite long this season.

The black-lace dress is declining in popularity.

All Paris gowns for evening wear are with trains.

New corduroys are beautifully soft and velvety.

Tulle hats will be much worn with evening dresses.

There are many transparent tissues among summer fabrics.

Linen collars and cuffs are only worn with tailor made gowns.

Very large meshed net is used for entire costumes of black net.

Tan gloves and tan stockings and tan suede shoes are worn with both black and colored dresses.

"Wash silks" for ladies' and children's underwear cost only a dollar a yard, and they are a yard wide.

A triple, or quadruple cape, with a [illegible]

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Never worry or overwork.

Learn to put truth forcibly.

Watch the methods that win.

Keep your eyes and ears wide open.

It is a strange salt fish that no water can freshen.

A capon eight months old is fit for a King's table.

The vicious reproving vice are like the raven chiding blackness.

Choose brave employment with a naked sword throughout the world.

Live to-day—to-morrow may be too late—the wise lived yesterday.

Whatsoever was the father of a disease, an ill diet was the mother.

Truth is as impossible to be soiled by any outward touch as the sunbeam.

Contentment swells a mite into a talent, and makes the poor richer than the Indies.

A good trade is something which bank failures or commercial panics do not destroy.

When we fail to faithfully reprove a sinful act, we lose our power over the one who commits it.

If you have built castles in the air your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put the foundations under them.

The greatest of fools is he who imposes on himself, and in his greatest concern thinks certainly he knows that which he has least studied, and of which he is most profoundly ignorant.

Strong thoughts are iron nails driven in the mind that nothing can draw out. Although it is dangerous to have too much knowledge of certain subjects, it is still more dangerous to be totally ignorant of them. Rest satisfied with doing well, and leave others to talk of you as they please.

Printing Postage Stamps.

The method of printing postage stamps is as follows: The printing is done from steel plates, on which two hundred stamps are engraved, and the paper used is of a peculiar texture, somewhat resembling that employed for bank notes. Two men cover the plates with the colored inks and pass them to a man and a girl, who print them with large rolling hand presses. Three of these little squads are employed all the time, although ten presses can be put in operation if necessary. The colors used in the inks are ultramarine blue, Prussian blue, chrome yellow, and Prussian blue (green), vermillion and carmine. After the sheets of paper on which the two hundred stamps are engraved have been dried they are sent to another room and gummed. The gum used is made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables mixed with water. Gum arabic is not desirable, because it cracks the paper badly. The sheets are gummed separately; they are placed back upward upon a flat wooden support, the edges being protected by a metalic frame, and the gum is applied with a wide brush. After having been again dried, this time on little racks, which are fanned by steam power for about an hour, they are put in between sheets of pasteboard, and pressed between hydraulic presses, capable of applying a weight of two thousand tons. The sheets are next cut in halves; each sheet, of course, when cut contains a hundred stamps. This is done by a girl with a little pair of shears, cutting by hand being preferred to that of machinery, which method would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed to the perforating machine. The perforations between the stamps are effected by passing the sheets between two cylinders provided with a series of raised bands which are adjusted to a distance apart equal to that required between the rows of perforations. Each ring on the upper cylinder has a series of cylindrical projections which fit corresponding depressions in the hands of the lower cylinder; by these the perforations are punched out, and by a simple contrivance the sheet is detached from the cylinders in which it has been conduted by an endless band. The rows running longitudinally of the paper are first made, and then, by a similar machine the transversed ones. This perforating-machine was invented and patented by a Mr. Arthur, in 1852, and was purchased by the Government for $20,000. The sheets are next dressed once more, and then packed and labeled and stowed away in another room, preparatory to being put up in mail-bags for dispatching to fulfil orders. If a single stamp is torn, or in any way multilated, the whole sheet of one hundred is burned. Five hundred thousand are burned every week from this cause. The sheets are counted no less than eleven times during the process of manufacturing, and so great is the care taken in counting, that not a single sheet has been lost during the past twenty years.—*New York Dispatch.*

The Missing Coupon.

The Chemical Bank was the scene of a unique little incident the other day, when Mrs. Hetty Green, one of the wealthiest women in America, dropped into the establishment for the purpose of clipping the coupons from a million-dollar batch of bonds. She was accompanied by her six-feet-four husband, and after completing the work the couple started for home. As they were about closing the reticule containing the clipped coupons one of the little two-by-two-inch papers was found to be missing. The news was communicated to the President, cashier and clerical staff. The detective of the bank was just barring the doors to prevent the escape of the bold coupon thief when Mrs. Green came tripping down the stairway wiping the tears from her eyes. The missing coupon had been discovered sticking to the heel of Mr. Green's boot, and its recovery again restored her equilibrium and permitted the bank to resume its normal condition.—*New York Star.*

The Lord of the Scilly Islands.

"I am monarch of all I survey," announced Alexander Selkirk, on his Robinson Crusoe island, and no doubt his authority and power was greater and more undisputed than that of many of the Kings and Queens. Indeed, should we want a modern man with whom to compare him, we would not look for him on a throne, but may find him in a person of the name of Smith—Colonel Smith Dorrien Smith, Lord Proprietor of the Scilly Islands, in the English Channel.

He leases the islands [illegible]

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Red stone from Arizona is now used to some extent in California for building purposes.

The invention of a "bicycle locomotive," which will "create a revolution in railroading," is announced.

It is stated that mercury extracted from cinnabar ore mined in California is most highly prized by the manufacturers of thermometers.

It is estimated that Niagara Falls will recede two miles and then remain stationary, their height at that point being eighty feet, instead of 164, as at present.

Professor D. M. Wade, of Early County, Ga., has discovered a new species of rattlesnake. It lurks in trees and pounces down upon the unsuspecting hunter or fisherman. Its bite is very dangerous.

At Thompsonville, Mass., the water obtained by the water company from eight springs is found to be so absolutely pure that steam boilers supplied with it for three years have kept perfectly clear of sediment or crust during the entire time.

A couple of jackals have been added to the Philadelphia "Zoo." These little animals, which are known in their native country as "lion providers," had hardly been placed in their cage, in a wing of the lion and tiger house, before the lions set up a roar of welcome.

Observations upon the sway of tall chimneys during high winds show that one of 115 feet in height and 4 feet in total diameter at the top waved 20 inches during a heavy gale, and another 164 feet high, but with a 6¼ feet diameter of flue, moved through an arc of only 6¼ inches.

A tablespoonful or more of powdered borax thrown into the bath-tub while bathing will communicate a velvety softness to the water, and at the same time invigorate and rest the bather. Persons troubled with nervousness or wakeful nights will find this kind of a bath a great benefit.

Cigar boxes are supposed to be made of Spanish cedar, but there is not enough of the wood grown for the purpose, and nearly all the boxes used by American cigarmakers are made from West Virginia poplar. The wood is sawed up into thin boards, and the cigarmakers dye them brown with cedar extract, which gives them the proper color and odor.

There is a place near Belfast, in the North of Ireland, where bauxite, a kind of mineral earth from which alum is procured, is mined. The miners who work there twelve hours a day up to the waist in water receive less than $4.50 a week. The bauxite was discovered about seven years ago by Alexandre Sutherland, a scientist, who bought a lease of the ground and started the mines.

The Paris Municipal Council offers a prize of $2000 to the inventor of the most reliable system of computing the quantities of electric light used, and five other prizes of $400. If any system is only applicable to a continuous or to an alternative current, half the money will be given. The city of Paris will consider itself entitled to the full ownership of all the inventions which may gain prizes.

A new substance called kelgum has been invented as a substitute for rubber. The name comes from the first syllable of the inventor (Henry Kellogg, of New Haven) and the word which represents his invention. It is reported that this kelgum is waterproof and will not harden or crack, and is especially adapted for textile fabrics. It is produced by removing the unctuous matter from vegetable oil so that a gummy residium is left.

If the condensed breath collected on the windows or walls of a room that several people have been occupying were assembled and burned it would give off a smell like singed hair, thus showing the presence of organic matter. If it were left for a few days and then examined under the microscope it would be found to be putrescent and alive with animalculæ. In such a condition is would form a powerful factor in promoting disease, but it can always be got rid of by the free circulation of fresh air through the room.

White House Hygienics.

The White House is carefully attended to every year, and the filling-up of the flats at the back of the house has done away with the malarial influence from that quarter. It deserves now, just as much as it ever did, the encomiums that cautious Tom Moore passed on it—almost the only thing he found in this country to praise; and the great country house upon which it is modeled—that of Duke of Leinster—is considered one of the finest in Great Britain. When Munkacsy, the Hungarian painter, was in Washington, he went into raptures over the architectural beauty of the building, declaring the proportions were among the most correct of any he had ever seen. As for the cramped five bedrooms, there are in reality six, and they are all perfectly huge, with high ceilings, great mantels and heavy, old-fashioned windows, out of which the most charming views are visible. They all open on a large corridor, the size of the state corridor downstairs, and on the whole it seems rather ridiculous that people who were yesterday plain American citizens, and to-morrow will be plain American citizens, should not be able to make themselves comfortable in the house that Abigail Adams thought palatial.—*Boston Transcript.*

Wonders of the Camera.

The peculiar rythmical effects which accompany discharges of powder and of nitro-glycerine compounds have been elaborately investigated by the aid of photography. It has also been suggested that careful photographs, taken of steel and timber just at the point of rupture under a breaking load, would conduce to our knowledge of the complicated subject of elasticity.

The lightning flash can be investigated. Dr. Koenig, in a recent communication to the Physical Society of Berlin, states that he has photographed a cannon ball which was moving at a rate of 1300 feet per second. The ball was projected in front of a white screen and occupied one-fortieth of a second in its passage. Muybridge has photographed the motions of limping people, and has thus given surgeons the materials for a study of lameness. It is said, moreover, that photography often reveals incipient eruptive diseases which are not visible to the eye. [illegible]

A COMMON-SENSE LETTER.

To THE EDITOR:—I see that newspaper articles are again making their appearance calling attention to matters pertaining to health as well as to the means whereby disease may be removed and good health preserved. I am thereby reminded that I have received from time to time, pamphlet publications issued by the well-known firm of H. H. Warner & Co., which dwell upon the history and growth of kidney diseases; showing how such is the cause of consumption, heart, brain and nervous disorders, which can only be successfully treated by removing the primary disease from the kidneys. At the same time care is taken to remind the reader that Warner's Safe Cure is the only means whereby the physician or the individual can successfully prevent and cure this class of disease.

Whilst I have personal cause to feel grateful to Warner's Safe Cure, for the benefit which I derived from it when suffering from kidney troubles last Spring, I cannot see, since that remedy is already so well known in every household, why the parties interested in its manufacture should continue to expend money in calling attention to what the public already knows so well. I am aware, Mr. Editor, that the members of the medical profession are seldom disposed to give due credit to proprietary medicines, but public confidence is likely to be even more shaken in those learned gentlemen since the startling disclosures in the Robinson poisoning cases were made in Somerville, Mass.

Here it was discovered, through the efforts of an insurance company, that eight cases of death from arsenical poisoning had occurred—seven of them in one family, and within five years and the other that of a relative—wherein the true cause of death had not been even suspected by prominent physicians who were in attendance, but who treated the cases for other causes, and finally, when death occurred, issued certificates for such causes as pneumonia, typhoid fever, meningitis, etc.

After such an evidence of the utter incompetency of those physicians who were regarded as experts in their profession, I cannot conceive why it will be longer necessary for further advertising to be done in behalf of Warner's Safe Cure, since I deem the Somerville disclosure to be the best possible endorsement of the good sense manifested by those who take matters of health in their own hands and use a remedy which experience has shown to be fully adapted for the purposes intended, instead of trusting themselves in experimental hands.

EXPERIENCE.

Control the Market.

The New England mills have practically surrendered the manufacture of low grade goods to the Southern mills, and now devote themselves exclusively to finer and more profitable work. The Southern mills have fairly captured the "brown goods" market, and as they are crowding each other in that market some of them should enter upon the manufacture of higher grades of goods, and so make profitable business for themselves and room for the new mills at the same time. Enterprise is better than "combination," both for our mills and the people who support them. Having entered the field of cotton manufacture, the South should not rest or halt until it dominates every part of it. There is room and opportunity on the higher levels, and the next step must be forward and upward; not backward. It will be a great event for the Cotton States when a Southern cotton factory sends its first bale of calico to market.—*Charleston, S. C. News-Courier.*

Place for Americans.

Edmund W. P. Smith, for eight years United States consul at Carthagena, Republic of Colombia, but for the past two years engaged in business there, is home again. He says that there is a great field for American enterprise in the Republic of Colombia. Electric lights, water works, railroads and ice machines are particularly wanted. The government is disposed to be liberal. Concessions will be given to bona fide capitalists for twenty-five years, and in the case of the water works the government will guarantee 7 per cent. on the capital invested for twenty-five years. Most of the trade of the country is controlled by the Germans and English, whose representatives are met everywhere, while a traveler for an American firm is rarely met with.

THERE are hints from Berlin and London that there is a sort of understanding between Prince Bismarck and Lord Salisbury on the Samoan question. It is certain, however, that the people of England, as well as of her Pacific colonies, are decidedly opposed to any alliance with Germany in this issue or on any issue.

Why suffer longer from dyspepsia, indigestion, want of appetite, loss of strength, lack of energy, malarial, intermittent fevers, etc.? Brown's Iron Bitters never fail to cure these diseases. They act like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as belching, heartburn, biliousness, etc. Remember it is the only iron preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

Michigan papers are agitating for the restoration of capital punishment.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.
Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oreg. Im'igr't'n Board, Portland, Ore.

Take
Hood's
Sarsaparilla
100
Doses
One Dollar

[illegible] Merit Wins [illegible]

B. B. B.

SCROFULA.

H. L. Cassidy, Kennesaw, Ga., writes: "Three bottles of B. B. B. cured my wife of scrofula."

CATARRH FOR SIX YEARS.

Mrs. Matilda Nichols, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "I had catarrh six years and a distressing cough, and my eyes were much swollen. Five bottles of B. B. B., thank God! cured me."

A KIDNEY TONIC.

T. O. Callahan, Charlotte, N. C., writes: "B. B. B. is a fine tonic, and has done my kidneys great good."

10-YEARS' OLD RHEUMATISM.

W. J. Morehead, Newton, N. C., writes: "I used three bottles of B. B. B., and I now feel a healthy man, after suffering ten long years from rheumatism."

PILES SINCE 1868—RHEUMATISM AND BOILS.

J. M. Barfield, Elberton, Ga., writes: "B. B. B. cured me of piles I had since 1868. It also cured my nephew of rheumatism. It also cured Mrs. M. A. Elrod of carbuncles, boils and swollen feet that had troubled her a long time."

1,500 drinking places closed in Boston, Mass., under the high-license system.

Catarrh Cured.
A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

Dangerous Trifling.
It is not only foolish, but dangerous, to trifle with constipation, indigestion, piles or liver derangement. Take the proper remedy as soon as possible, and avoid all danger incident to delay. Hamburg Figs are a specific for these affections. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

Nothing so completely robs confinement of the pain and suffering attending it as the use of The Mother's Friend. Sold by druggists.

SODEN
MINERAL
PASTILLES
FOR CATARRH
Sold by all Druggists. 50c. a box.
SODEN MINERAL SPRINGS CO. (Limited),
Sole Agents,
15 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

S S S
My little boy, 5 years old, was sick with a disease for which doctors had no name. The nails came off his fingers, and the fingers came off to the middle joint. For 3 years he suffered dreadfully; is now getting well, and I am satisfied Swift's Specific is the chief cause of his improvement.
JOHN DEIHL.
Jan. 12, 1889. Peru, Ind.
POISONED BY A CALF—My little boy broke out with sores and ulcers, the result of the saliva of a calf coming in contact with a cut finger. The ulcers were deep and painful and showed no inclination to heal. I gave him Swift's Specific, and he is now well.
Feb. 15, '89. JOHN F. HEARD, Auburn, Ala.
Send for books on Blood Poisons & Skin Diseases, free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.
Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for Chichester's English Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

MOTHERS' FRIEND
MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY
IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.
BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Road Carts! EVERYTHING ON WHEELS.
10 per cent. cheaper than anybody. Buggies!
Don't buy before getting our prices and catalogues. THE GEO. W. STOCKELL CO., Name this paper. NASHVILLE, TENN.

$75 TO $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. N. B.—Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. B. F. J. & Co.

DETECTIVES
Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

WASHINGTON INFORMATION BUREAU,
COLE & DEEBLE, Proprietors,
933 1 Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
General information furnished. Correspondence solicited.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere. 25c.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34; round, 14 Pills.

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE or do you wish to buy a farm? If so address CURTIS & WRIGHT, 25 Broadway, N. Y.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $2.15 Free. Lines not under horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

Agents wanted, $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Cat'lgue and samples free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y.

PALMS BUS. COLLEGE, Philadelphia, Pa. Scholarship and positions, $50. Write for circular.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE
FOR
Gentlemen AND Ladies
[illegible]

THE BEST COUGH [illegible] PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Rates of Advertising.

One Dollar per square, of one inch space or less, for the first, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion.

[illegible]	3 m.	6 m.	12 m.
1 Inch	$ 5 00	$ 7 00	$ 11 95
2 Inches	7 00	11 25	16 00
3 Inches	10 00	15 00	22 50
4 Inches	12 50	20 00	27 00
5 Inches	15 00	22 50	33 00
¼ Column	18 00	27 00	40 00
½ Column	27 00	40 00	60 00
1 Column	60 00	80 00	100 00

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1889. NUMBER 32.

Special Advertising.

Business Notices Ten Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, [illegible] rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be treated as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal discount made with those advertising by the year.

☞ The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and manufacturers to throw whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such slaughter in prices!

Announcement THIS WEEK. Tremendous Onslaught on Profits and High Prices.

We will sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay

2018 and 2020 1st Avenue, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ENORMOUS Purchases at Auction. We are the only Birmingham houses represented in these sales.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS POINTS IN THE SOUTH.

AN ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF WHAT IS GOING ON OF IMPORTANCE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Dr. Jerome Cochran, of Alabama, has just returned from Florida and Cuba, and reports no yellow fever in Florida and very little in Havana.

A man named Reviere, in custody at Decatur, Ga., on a charge of murdering an alleged burglar, escaped from jail on Thursday, but was recaptured.

The business interests of Dublin, Ga., received a severe shock Sunday morning by the destruction by fire on Sunday, of ten blocks of stores, aggregating a loss of nearly $50,000.

Some of the wholesale merchants of Savannah, Ga., are talking of having a bill introduced in the Legislature making it an offense punishable by a heavy fine to underbill goods.

The color line was drawn in Richmond, Va., on Monday night, by a meeting of colored people who organized an independent party to whose membership no white man will be admitted.

The dead body of John Johnson, a negro, was found in a ditch in the woods near Oxmoor in a fearful mutilated condition, Monday. The throat was cut and a dozen stabs had been inflicted in the sides.

George Allen, a colored man, killed his wife in Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday, with a piece of gas pipe, by striking her over the head. The husband alleged that his wife chewed up a $20 bill because she was angry.

A brakeman on the Jasper branch of the N. & C. Railroad, named Frank Hoge, was caught between the bumpers of the passenger coach while making a coupling at Chattanooga, Tenn., was mashed almost into pulp and was killed instantly.

In Chatham county, N. C., Sally Emerson left her house, after locking in her two children, one three years old, the other an infant in the cradle. On returning she found the elder child in the chimney corner, burned to death, and the baby in flames.

Returns from the election held in New Orleans, La., show the drainage ordinance has been defeated by 900 to 1,000 votes. The last legislature authorized the tax payers of New Orleans to vote a tax of three mills per annum for the purpose of drainage and paving.

Official information was received at Raleigh, N. C., of a brutal murder in Alleghany county, which has greatly stirred up the people. A mulatto man named Joe Russell, alias Rowland, shot down and instantly killed a venerable white man named David Tompkins, near Sparta.

At last, the 4th United States artillery, with their magnificent band, all under command of Col. H. W. Closson, have domiciled at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, Ga., and the Gate City fashionables are happy. Germans, hops, picnics, concerts, etc., will enliven the life of the Atlantians.

Fayette Evans, a desperate character, who has been a terror to the suburb of St. Elmo, near Chattanooga, Tenn., for years, and who recently made a desperate attempt to kill Amos Field, in Walker county, Ga., was on Tuesday tried on a warrant of lunacy, and judged insane.

The recent discharge of conductors in the upper division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, was followed by the discharge of three on the South and North division, running between Montgomery and Decatur, Ala. No cause is given. The conductors are simply served with notice to quit.

Rev. George W. Murray was found at the gate of Bennett Holt, in Wilcox county, Georgia, where he was on a visit, lying under his horse crushed to death. His horse was lame in the left fore leg, and it is supposed that the horse fell on him as he tried to mount to go to his home. He was a Baptist minister, seventy-five years old.

The preachers of the Tennessee Conference, M. E. Church South, are very indignant at the book agent of the publishing house in Nashville, for having bought and published a book in which preachers are criticised for dabbling in politics. It is charged that this is a direct blow at those ministers who entered the lists in the prohibition campaign of 1887.

St. Coleman, the rich merchant of Macon, Ga., died on Sunday. A strange fatality has recently attended Mr. Coleman's business firm, two of his partners and himself dying within two months. About two months ago N. M. Solomon died, and about six weeks ago Charles Wright died, and now comes Mr. Coleman himself. The surviving members of [illegible]

An unknown tramp, who was stealing a ride on an east bound freight train of the Memphis & Charleston road, was set upon and beaten by two negro brakemen and shot by the conductor. The dead body was thrown on the track near Iuka, Miss., and not discovered until it had been run over by the west bound passenger train early Monday morning. The two negroes were arrested and one has confessed. The conductor ran away.

A Chattanooga, Tenn., bank is in receipt of letters from producers and brokers who control five-sixths of the entire pig iron production of the Central South, relative to the cut in price of iron by the Thomas Iron Co., and the outlook. All agree in stating that the cut will have no effect whatever on Southern furnaces, and the opinion among all is that the bottom is about reached, and an early improvement in the market is anticipated.

The jury in the case of Louis Claire and John Gibson, charged with murdering Hon. Patrick Mealey, on New Year's morning 1888, in New Orleans, La., rendered a verdict of "guilty without capital punishment." This is the second trial Claire and Gibson have had with similar results, the verdict in the first case having been set aside by the supreme court on the ground that the testimony of a material witness for the defense had been improperly excluded.

Ethel Harris, a handsome woman of about twenty-two years, was found dead in her room at a hotel in Birmingham, Ala., with a silver-mounted pistol, ladies' size, beside her. She had suicided. Last Wednesday a well-dressed young man came to the hotel with her and registered "A. Wilson and wife, Washington Territory." He represented himself as being a United States detective. He left there on the following night and has not been heard of since.

Mose Mims, a section hand working on the Augusta & Knoxville Road, a few miles from Augusta, Ga., was run over and killed Sunday. He had been paid off and wanted to come to town, but the boss refused to let him off, declaring that he could not spare him from the work. An engine with a couple of flat cars started off towards town, the cars in front, and it is supposed the negro tried to steal into town by hiding himself under one of the cars on the brake shaft.

Simon Anderson, a miner at Coaldale, Ala., was shot and killed Tuesday by Scott Parker, a fellow workman. Tuesday night, when returning home from work, Anderson met Parker and asked where he had been. Parker replied: "It is none of your business." Anderson snatched a pistol from his pocket and tried to cock it, when Parker leveled a double-barreled shot gun on him and pulled the trigger. Anderson fell dead with three dozen bullets in his body.

Capt. W. R. Joyner, the chief of the fire department in Atlanta, Ga., attended an exhibition of fireworks on Tuesday night with his family, and in an altercation with Policeman Stamps, the officer struck him over the head with his club, inflicting an ugly gash. There was a terrible crush at the exits of the show, and in defence of his action, the policeman alleged that Joyner knocked one lady down and was likely to knock down some others. The policeman has been suspended.

W. A. Newton, who lives one mile from Jackson, Ga., went to his blacksmith shop and started a fire in the furnace. After heating a plow and while standing at the anvil hammering away on it, the bellows burst with the noise of a large gun. Lying on the bellows were several heavy plows and other old irons, and they were dashed against the roof of the house with such force as to loose the shingles. The bellows had become filled with gas from the stone coal that had been used in the furnace, which becoming ignited, caused the explosion.

Shortly after midnight, on Thursday, fire broke out in the engine room of the extensive tannery of C. C. Smoot & Sons, in Alexandria, Va., and before the flames could be subdued, the entire structure, covering a square of ground, was destroyed, together with a large quantity of leather, hides, etc. The establishment was one of the largest and most complete in the South, and the buildings were principally of brick. The loss is estimated at from $35,000 to $50,000, which may be increased to $100,000 if the leather proves a loss.

Augusta, Ga., business circles has spent the past week, in discussing what is generally looked upon as a sensation of unusual magnitude, involving, as it does the most prominent young brokers in the state. James U. Jackson is the man, and rumor has charged him with being over $50,000 short in his account with George R. Eager, president of the North Georgia Improvement Co., which virtually is the Marietta & North Georgia Railroad Co. He is a relative of Maj. Jackson, whose troubles several years ago attracted considerable discussion.

Suit has been entered in the United States Circuit Court by Charles Edward Lewis, of St. Louis, Mo., against the City of Shreveport, La., for [illegible] This is the [illegible] tion made by that city for the depot of the Texas & Pacific Railway. The United States Supreme Court has decided that the bonds upon which the money was loaned were illegally issued, but this time the holders come into court and say they were induced to loan the money on representation made by the mayor and council of Shreveport, it having been loaned by mistake.

The civil engineers and those of the Savannah, Americus & Montgomery, collided in the upper part of Tattnall county, two or three days ago. The Central corps started out ten days ago to locate the Eden extension west towards Eastman. Col. Hawkins has had a corps in the woods for three weeks, running a line from McRae to Savannah. To the surprise of both parties they ran plum against each other this week. The Central men were surprised to find their rivals so far north. No blood was shed, and each party went on its way. Where the two lines are to strike the East Tennessee, they are fifteen miles apart.

B. W. Harvey, when opening a new road about two hundred yards up on the side of Pigeon mountain, near LaFayette, Ga., a flat rock was moved. Beneath it was a stove pot, that contained $2,688.60 in specie. Fifteen years ago there was a flud near Trion. Some hands were at work cutting down a hollow post oak. As it broke off the stump, a Mexican dollar rolled out. When a thorough search was made, a number of them were found. All were counterfeit. Some shover of the queer had in times past used this oak as the keeper of his secret.

CHICAGO'S HORROR.

A DETECTIVE CHARGED WITH DECOYING A MAN TO A HOUSE TO BE MURDERED.

Dr. P. H. Cronin, of Ireland, and a resident of Chicago, Ill., was murdered a few days ago. One reason for the removal of Dr. Cronin was the minority report which he had prepared as a member of a committee of the National League, which had been appointed to look into certain rumored misappropriations of League money. This report of Dr. Cronin is said to have implicated a number of prominent officials, and would have been read before the meeting of the League next January. There was scarcely an Irish benevolent, political, literary or social society of which he was not a member. He was an ardent supporter of the policy of Parnell, and was prominent in Irish-American political movement. His friends attributed his disappearance to a conspiracy of his Irish political enemies, and asserted that he had several times said to his wife: "If I lose my life, or anything happens to me, Alexander Sullivan will be the one back of it." A member of the Chicago police force is implicated in the taking off of Dr. Cronin. The officer in question is Detective Daniel Coughlin. On the morning of the day on which Dr. Cronin disappeared, Coughlin engaged at a livery stable, not far from where Dr. Cronin lived, a horse and buggy, which he said a friend of his would call for that evening; that he called and was given a white horse similar to the one attached to the buggy in which Cronin was decoyed away; that the time of going and the description of the man corresponds minutely, both with the time when the man came for Dr. Cronin and with the appearance of the man himself; that Coughlin subsequently cautioned the livery stable keeper to say nothing about the matter. Coughlin was a member of one or more societies of which Cronin was a member and they were enemies. The matter was finally brought to the attention of Chief of Police Hubbard, who seems inclined to take a serious view of the matter and promises to probe it to the bottom. It is reported that C. I. Long, who sent dispatches from Toronto to several Chicago papers to the effect that he had seen and conversed with Dr. Cronin in that city several days after he was murdered there, has been seen in Chicago within the past week. The rumor cannot now be verified. The whole affair is a singular one, and seems to bear out the theory of the police that it was a political murder, and that Detective Coughlin is cognisant of the particulars, if he did not take part in the actual murder.

THE REASON.

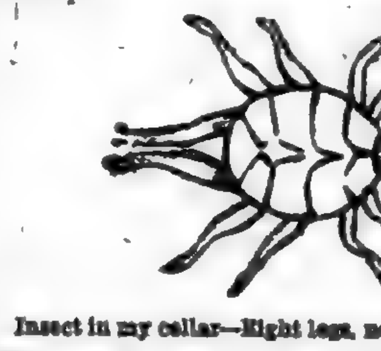
Politics had something to do with the $80,000 of missing Clan na Gael funds, said to be the cause of the Cronin tragedy at Chicago, Ill. A prominent Irishman, who was connected with the affairs of the Irish Republicans during the campaign of 1884, offers a suggestion that may throw some light upon the recent tragedy. He said that it was well known that at one time during the campaign something in the neighborhood of $10,000 was received in a lump by the Republican managers that was credited to contributions by the Irish-Americans. The source of this [illegible]

SOUTHERN FARMERS

CAN GET SOME INTERESTING NEWS BY READING THIS.

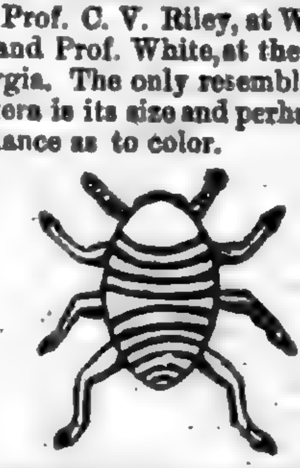
NOT SO BAD.

Maj. Felix Corput has addressed a letter to the Atlanta, Ga., *Constitution*, saying: "I notice in your issue of a recent date an article headed, 'Corput's Grapes Have Been Attacked by Blight or Phyloxera." This was news to me. I have 18,000 vines, and if there is the least sign of blight among them, I have never seen it. There is no decay to either vine or fruit as stated, and at present the only fear I have of losing my very full crop of grapes is from excessive bearing, hail or wind. The insects alluded to did not come from my vineyard, but from my cellar, as I informed Dr. Clifton, giving him a detailed account of their appearance, and my ineffectual efforts to destroy them with the fumes of sulphur. Every vineyardist who makes his business a study is well posted on the appearance of the phylloxera, and knows him to be a round-headed, six-legged individual with two antennæ, while the insects which I sent Dr. Clifton were sharp-headed, eight-legged, horny-bodied and devoid of antennæ. I inclose a rough sketch of both the phylloxera from memory, and the insect in my cellar from actual observation through a microscope.



Insect in my cellar—Eight legs, no antennæ.

Specimens of these insects have also been sent to Prof. C. V. Riley, at Washington, D. C., and Prof. White, at the University of Georgia. The only resemblance to the phylloxera is its size and perhaps a slight resemblance as to color.



Phyloxera—Six legs and antennæ.

The cultivation of grapes is a new industry in the South, in fact, comparatively speaking, in America; and, fearing that the article in question might have a tendency to work an injury to what a few of us are trying to successfully build up in Georgia, I ask that you give this communication a like prominence to that occupied by the article in Saturday's paper."

In a second letter, Maj. Corput says: "I fear grape growers have been given an unnecessary phylloxera scare. I have written Dr. Clifton in regard to it, but thinking the matter had better be set at rest at once, will give the following as the fruits of my researches.—Prof. W. O. Connor, of the deaf and dumb institute, and myself have been investigating the matter for some time, but until to-day had never satisfactorily located these insects. We now believe them to be sugar mites (Tyroglyphus Sacchari) and to belong to the spider family (acaridea). The phylloxera is known to belong to the plant louse family (hemiptera) and is entirely different in appearance to the mites sent Dr. Clifton. For sixty days after pressing my wine I allowed the pomace to remain packed in barrels in the cellar, and I now have no doubt this is where they originated. No grape vines of any kind have ever been in the cellar. I send this communication as a supplement to mine of the 27th, and in the interest of those who might feel scared up on the question. I further desire to assure the grape growers of Georgia that the phylloxera business, so far as vines in this section are concerned, is a groundless scare."

THE MELON CROP.

Last year according to the statistics of the Albany, Ga., convention of melon growers, the net return to growers averaged $46 on melons in ventilated and $7 on those in box cars. It is a desideratum this year to use as few box cars as possible. Last year about twenty-five per cent of the crop was shipped in box cars. This year the roads propose to do much better in this respect. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad say they will beat everything they have done heretofore by using ventilated cars and fast schedules. There are new lines which will compete as outlets for the Georgia business. The Macon and Covington will take melons from Macon to Athens and there deliver them to the [illegible] go that way, it is thought. Those from the Atlanta and Florida can go out by any of the lines from Atlanta east or west. The additional crop on the 1,000 acres new territory between Macon and Cochran has been sold ahead in Boston. It is a special crop, and Mr. Griffin thinks will turn out from 500 to 600 cars of select fruit. The East Tennessee line, of course, will carry that business as far as Norfolk. The Savannah, Florida and Western trains to Albany will also connect with fast freight schedules of about ten hours to Atlanta, and there with twenty miles an hour schedules over the Western and Atlantic railroad to Chattanooga and the West. The Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus road proposes to do some business by a connection with the Central by way of Carrollton. Its road bed and motive power will be good but it is not known how many ventilated cars it has at its disposal. The drought in South Georgia is threatening the crop in that part of the state and may reduce the yield below what has been anticipated. Railroad estimates of the melon crop of Georgia are now about as follows:

From the line of the East Tennessee road	800 cars
From the line of the Savannah, Florida and Western road	2,000 cars
From the line of the Georgia Southern and Florida road	1,000 cars
From the line of the Atlanta and Florida road	1,100 cars
From the line of the Central road	2,300 cars
From the line of the Georgia road	250 cars
Total	7,250 cars

This is about 2,000 cars more than last year's crop. The rates are in the hands of the railroads, and the following are the freights to some of the leading points:

RATES PER CAR OF 24,000 POUNDS.

Atlanta to Chicago	$81 60
Atlanta to Buffalo, N. Y.	78 96
Atlanta to Cincinnati	45 60
Atlanta to Cleveland, Ohio	76 80
Atlanta to Detroit, Mich.	79 20
Atlanta to Evansville, Ind.	45 60
Atlanta to Louisville, Ky.	45 60
Atlanta to Indianapolis, Ind.	67 20
Atlanta to Pittsburg, Pa.	76 32
Atlanta to St. Louis, Mo.	64 80
Atlanta to Memphis, Tenn.	45 60
Atlanta to Nashville, Tenn.	28 80

PLANTERS' EXPERIMENT.

Last Fall the Alliance men of Coweta county, Georgia, agreed to operate a cotton warehouse of their own to handle their crop at Newnan. They rented a warehouse of Powell & Russell for the year ending September 1st, 1889. There are three warehouses in Newnan controlled by Powell & Russell, Arnold & Burdett and the other by Brown & Powell. The Alliancemen have just learned that these warehouses have all been rented for the next year, thereby leaving them without any warehouse to handle their year's crop. Therefore they are now consulting as to the best plan to be independent of the warehousemen who are not Alliancemen. They propose as one plan to build a warehouse of their own by assessing each member twenty-five cents a bale of cotton he raises this year, to put up the necessary building, employ weighers, markers and draymen, all of whom are to be members of the Alliance, thereby running the warehouse on the most economical basis. Newnan generally handles from 14,000 to 16,000 bales annually, and a majority of the farmers belong to the Alliance. They think they can put up a warehouse and handle their crop this season for about $5,000, and by assessing each man according to the number of bales raised, they would equalize the expenses upon a fair and equitable basis. By this arrangement they say they can save money, give employment only to their members, and hire their own watchmen, bookkeepers, and other officers. They propose to put in several scales so as to weigh their cotton with dispatch, and have their own sworn weighers. This plan is meeting with general approval among all the Wheel in the county.

BRITISH BLUSTER.

Startling revelations concerning the tenor and extent of orders issued by the admiralty authorities to Admiral Heneage, commanding the Pacific squadron, and under which the British man-of-war Swiftsure, Icarus and Amphion, now at Esquimalt, will proceed to Behring sea early in June, were made at Victoria, B. C., by an officer in high rank attached to the flagship. He and a number of other naval officers attended a luncheon given by local club men, and before the affair came to a close all were very much under the influence of champagne. At the height of the festivities an officer, in responding to the toast of the navy, said in substance that there would be some fighting soon in Behring sea if the American authorities attempted to prevent Canadian sealers from hunting there. No attention would be paid to the President's proclamation, he said, and the [illegible]

GENERAL NEWS.

CONDENSATION OF CURIOUS, AND EXCITING EVENTS.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE—ACCIDENTS, STRIKES, FIRES, AND HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST.

Serious rioting took place in Belgrade on Monday, resulting in the killing of at least three persons.

On application of the London *Times*, the Parnell libel suit has been postponed until November.

Severe storms prevail throughout France. In some places the country is almost devastated.

George Wagoner, a prisoner in the Pittsfield, Mass., prison, committed suicide by taking poison.

The walls of a large building in Danville, Va., was blown down by the wind on Thursday, and one workman was killed and several injured.

The British man-of-war Surprise was run ashore at Syracuse on Sunday after colliding with and sinking the steamer Nesta. The man-of-war got full of water.

A fire broke out in the office of the Bellows Falls, Vt., *Times*, destroying the building and injuring the mammoth block adjoining. The probable loss is about $20,000.

The steamer Orange which arrived at New York on Monday from the West Indies and brought news contradictory of the former stories, regarding the victories supposed to have been gained by Hippolite's army.

The vault in the registered letter division of the Chicago, Ill., postoffice was entered Monday night, and eighty-six registered letters were stolen. It is believed to have been the work of some one connected with the office.

Referring to the indignation caused in France by the announcement that King Humbert, of Italy, would visit Strasburg, the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* warns the French to mind their own business nor dare to interfere with Germany's doings in her own province.

At an early hour Thursday afternoon, Capt. C. Henry Withers committed suicide at his home, in New York city, by shooting himself. He had returned from the parade in his uniform of the Old Guard at noon, and went to his room to prepare for dinner. His brother went up stairs to call him to dinner and found him dead.

Sheriff Henderson, who has been on guard the last two weeks at Sistonville, Ill., a mining town, telegraphed for reinforcements. A riot is anticipated, as the striking miners of Spring Valley, LaSalle and Streator have threatened to close the mines by force. The coal mines at Sistonville are the only ones in operation in the northern part of that state.

There was another conflict at Falcarragh, Ireland, on Monday, between evictors and tenants, during which twenty-five policemen were injured. Houses were barricaded in the usual way, and the police for a time were totally unable to effect an entrance through the doors. As usual, the superior forces of the besiegers at last prevailed, and the evictions were finally accomplished.

Experiments in the economy of burning powdered coal side by side with natural gas at the works of Moorhead Bros. & Co., at Pittsburg, Pa., were successful. The amount of coal consumed in the first test was 864 pounds and the amount of iron heated was 4,000 pounds. The charge for natural gas is at the rate of one dollar per ton of iron, while the cost under the new process, it is claimed, would not exceed, including pulverization, fifty cents per ton of iron.

A special freight train from Bridgeport, Conn., collided with the regular Albany freight, bound south, on the Housatonic Railroad on Tuesday near Bull station, causing a disastrous wreck. Both trains came together with a terrible crash, wrecking the engines into a shapeless mass, telescoping two fruit cars on the up train and derailing nine other cars. Engineer William B. Look, of Great Barrington, Mass., who had charge of the engine of the up train, was crushed to death.

A terrific windstorm passed over Quincy, Ill. The storm was cyclonic in its nature, and considerable damage was done. A black, funnel-shaped cloud swept at a furious rate from northwest to southeast, descending to the earth at irregular intervals. Several houses and barns were unroofed and trees were pulled up by the roots. [illegible]

[illegible] cago, Ill., on Tuesday for the murder of Dr. Cronin. The three prisoners were included in one indictment, to which there were three counts, one charging them with killing Dr. Cronin with blunt instruments, the second alleging the use of a sharp instrument and third, instrument and means unknown. The confession of Sullivan in all probability will lead to the arrest and punishment of some of the murderers of Dr. Cronin.

The two companies of the Chicago, Ill., militia, which left that city for Braidwood, where they have been sent by Governor Fifer to preserve the peace, had a close call at Gardner Tuesday. The conductor of the train, on leaving Chicago, had received orders to run slowly between Gardner and Braidwood. It was well this warning was given, otherwise there would have been a terrible disaster. On reaching Gardner it was found that some miscreant had wedged stones in the switches so firmly that a wreck would surely have followed had not the obstructions been discovered.

Fire started on Monday in an old theater building, just opposite the depot hotel at Reno, Nev., destroying the hotel, six other houses and offices near, the Pioneer hotel, Lafayette house, Pollard house, and Pyramid hotel. The N. & C. depot was also partially consumed. On Center street, fire broke out again and destroyed five business houses and ten residences. In one block every building except one, was in ashes. Fire in another direction burned the round-house and turn-table of the Central Pacific Road and two houses and one cement house. The Silver State Flouring Mills were the next consumed, and after that the Fogus Flouring Mills.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

A COLORED MAN LYNCHED IN MICHIGAN AFTER VERY BRUTAL TREATMENT.

Albert Martin, a colored man was lynched at Port Huron, Mich., on Monday. Every since the outrage with which he was charged, there has been considerable talk of lynching, but the fact of its being talked so openly, led the sheriff and police to pay no attention. About 2 o'clock, Turnkey Laroche opened the door, when he was confronted by three strangers wearing masks. They seized Laroche and demanded the keys. He said he did not have them. They then choked, beat and dragged him into the street, when about fifty masked men rushed him around the corner. A noose was quickly made in a long rope which the lynchers carried, and it was slipped over Martin's neck while he was yet in bed. The other end of the rope reached out to the street, where it was held by not less than fifty willing hands. With a blood curdling yell the mob started on the run. Martin was unable to regain his feet, and was dragged through the sheriff's office out into the street, his head striking the coal stove with such force as to turn it half way round. Amid shouts and the firing of revolvers the infuriated mob headed for the Seventh street bridge, three blocks away. They had to turn two street corners on their way, and as they made the turn by the Baptist church, the poor wretch's head caught in the stone covering to the gutter. No effort was made to extricate him and a halt was made only long enough to give a terrible tug on the rope, by which the body was released. The noose on the rope had loosened, and the knot being in front, slipped over the wretch's chin and into his mouth. It was then tightened until his jaw was pulled down upon his neck in a manner which must have caused the victim terrible suffering. Arriving at the bridge, one end of the rope was run over an iron stringer, and Martin was swung off. His body, which by this time must have been lifeless, was left hanging, and with a few parting shots the mob quitted the scene.

LUCKY TENNESSEEANS.

A PEDDLER'S FORTUNE WILL BE DIVIDED AMONG SOME DESERVING PEOPLE.

State Representative Jones, of Benton county, passed through Nashville on his way to Plainfield, N. J., to look after a large fortune left to some of his clients. About fifty years ago a man named Latimer was tramping through North Carolina with a peddler's pack on his back, when he fell in love with a poor girl named Sarah Mitchell, whom he saw working in a field. [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 6, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

There is no gossiping lying or anything of that kind going on in our midst. Everybody attends to their own business and speaks the truth. Whew!!

The above is from Shelby Iron Works correspondent of the Columbiana Chronicle and accounts no doubt for the prospective boom at Shelby.

The Jacksonville Times-Union congratulates the town of Lawty, Fla., that it has a postmaster who can tell the difference between a postal card and a pancake. Some of Mr. Wannamaker's Alabama postmasters would have to be shown the material object to tell the difference, they couldn't distinguish the written word.

The Eiffel tower at Paris, is the highest structure ever reared by human hands being 1,178 feet high, or over twice as high as our great monument at Washington. The electric light at its summit will be visible for 40 miles, and it will be strong enough to enable a person to read a newspaper at a distance of 7 miles.

The meanness and frightful depravity in this world was perhaps never more horribly illustrated than during the floods in Pensylvania last week when fiends robbed dead bodies of jewelry cutting off pieces of the ears to obtain ear rings, and taking finger rings by cutting off fingers without disengaging the jewelry from the bodies. Several lynches took place of parties who were found with fingers and ears in their pockets.

Mr. Kolb addressed the citizens at Branchville to-day on agriculture. A large and attentive audience listened to him for an hour and a half. All seemed gratified with his speech. He urged that secretaries of Alliances send him a full list of names of their male members and all other farmers, so that he could send them monthly reports, bulletins, etc., and seeds at the right time, all gratis. He gave us a good deal of information in regard to the department, etc., all very pointed, plain and impressive.—*Ashville Advance.*

There is no mistake about the genuineness of the desires of the people of West Florida to become citizens of Alabama. The Pensacola News says that it "is not a simple majority of the people of West Florida who subscribe to such a sentiment. The vote is almost unanimous. Nearly every man, woman and child in the west is in favor of annexation, and it shall not be for want of unanimity on their part should the object of their presently making efforts fail of accomplishment." Under these circumstances Florida should permit these people to depart in peace. Alabama wants them and they in turn yearn for Alabama.

In speaking of the action of the Farmer's Alliance and Wheel in Birmingham on the 10th inst., the New Orleans cotton exchange which is the most important as well as the leading exchange in the industry, yesterday, through its board of directors, adopted resolutions expressing the sympathy of the institution with the position assumed by the planters and pledging its support in introducing the cotton bagging as a substitute. These resolutions, which will be found elsewhere in this issue, put in a very clear light the desire of our local cotton merchants to relieve the trade from dependence on a foreign article as covering for the cotton crop, as well as their desire to see the establishment of an industry which promises to consume a large amount of the cotton raised in this section and afford employment to thousands of Southern laborers.

Luverne's Indignation.

R. L. Gomez has been appointed postmaster of Luverne, a little town at the terminus of the Florida and Northwestern Railroad, about fifty miles from Montgomery. The appointment causes much excitement among the white people of that village. Gomez is a negro school teacher. There are very few negroes at Luverne and very few, in fact, in the county in which Luverne is seated.

Alabama In The Lead.

There is no halting in steady march of progress which the south is making. Every reader of this issue of the Manufacturer's Record will see that everywhere there is bouyant and enthusiastic feeling. The old towns and cities as well as the new ones are pressing forward vigorously. The low price of iron has not dampened the ardor of the most experienced and conservative business men for the building of new furnaces. The greatest single contract made for many months has been the closing of an agreement between English and northern iron makers to build four furnaces steel works and rolling mill at the new town of Middlesborough, Ky., at a cost of $3,000,000. Other furnaces are projected at several points, and contracts are to be made at once for two steel plants in Alabama. Steel works are also projected at Roanoke, Va. Hon. Abram S. Hewitt's statement published in this issue of the Manufacturers' Record, that pig iron can be made in Alabama at $7.50 a ton will prove somewhat of a sensation to many. The remarkable activity previously reported in cotton-seed oil-mill building continues, and five or six new mills, to cost about $100,000 each have been organized. A $75,000 oil mill is to be built at Florence. Ala. by the Farmers' Alliance. three $100,000 mills in South Carolina by the new cotton seed oil company of Philadelphia and one or two other mills by different companies. At Fort Payne, Ala., a $500,000 company has been organized for development of property, building dummy lines, etc stone works are to be started at the same place. Large glass works are projected at Ranford, Va., a $50,000 furniture factory company at Anniston, a nine story $500,000 hotel at Dallas, Texas, and many other enterprises large and small. The outlook is indeed cheering and to quote the enthusiastic language of Mr. Chas. Dana, the distinguished editor of the New York Sun who has just returned from the south and is enraptured at its marvelous progress "it is a great country, and the blessings of God rest upon it."—*Baltimore Manufacturer's Record.*

Senator Morgan on Negro Suffrage.

In his great speech to the students of Howard college. on the "Constitution," Hon. J. T. Morgan said: If the people of the State desire that the sovereign citizens who vote and thus rule, shall not be foreign to them in race, and shall not be the slave of caste, but shall have a natural and acceptable membership in the family circles of the great race who ordained and have built up our governments, State and Federal, they will in due season, expurgate any unnatural element that disturbs the harmony of the country. If we work with patience and fortitude, according to the organic law our fathers have provided for us, all will be well.

The family relation is the controlling power that is exerted in the States by the four persons who do not vote, over the one voter who represents them. Without this influence, free government would be a licensed despotism. Under its benign sway, the best affections of the human heart diffuse themselves into government and draw it to the love of the people. An element forced into the ballot box, that cannot be assimilated into our family relations, and is rejected at the fire-side of our homes, must be a warring element, in all the energizing rivalries and aspirations that lift our people to higher efforts and nobler deeds, for the good of our race and country. If we have peace and accord in the family circles of our country with the door left open so that all who are found worthy may enter and gain the highest places of honor and preferment without distrust or jealousy of race, the mind of man cannot now conceive of the glory that will be revealed in the American people at the close of the second century of the constitutional government that is now so signally blessed of God in its early dawn.

Bring your job printing to this office.

"They Say."

"They say"—to whom do they say it? Do they go to their neighbor's face and tell him of it, or do they spread it with many dark intimations and inuendoes behind his back? Do they talk of it where it will be taken upon scandal's tongue. You should never say that behind a man's back that you would not say to his face. Suppose it is true; don't publish it abroad to his injury. It will do you no good and do him infinite harm. You yourself are liable to err, and as you would that he should defend, or excuse, or forgive you, do you even so to them.

How much better is it, if instead of spending our lives in detraction and slander, we should endeavor to soften down the rumors, disbelieve half of them, and above all give the absent one the benefit of the doubt. If, in speaking of a person, we should not mention their bad qualities, at least not parade them, would there be much harm done? To poetize the truth on the side of charity cannot be a great vice. If it is one, the recording angel will probably drop a tear on it and blot it out forever.—*Screvin County Watchman.*

The Candidates Don't Show Up.

So far only one candidate has declared himself in the field, Colonel Jones, of Montgomery. No doubt there are others who are working just as earnestly for the Governor's mansion as Col. Jones but they are not ready to show up yet. The field will be full of candidates by January, 1890. Very little comes of postulating prospective candidates and a good man is often defeated by just that sort of thing. Let the people have one year of peace. We are thankful that there is no State election this year. Sufficient unto the day are the political evils thereof, and we do not propose to aggravate them unnecessarily.—*Talladega Reporter.*

English as She is Spoken

The murderers have discovered some astonishingly valuable parts of the humanatomy of late. From the paper this morning, we learn that a Georgia Colonel was "shot in the ticket office," the other day, and that another man was fatally "shot through his door." —N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

He was "shot in the suburbs." —Chicago Daily News.

He kissed her pasionately upon "her re-appearance."—Jefferson Souvenir.

She whipped him "upon his return."—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

He "kissed her back."—Atlanta Constitution.

Mrs. Jones "walked in upon her invitation."—Electric Light.

She "seated herself upon his entering."—Aliba Democrat.

We understand that "she sat down on being asked."—Saturday Gossip.

A Disgusted Contemporary.

The latest from our Montgomery contemporaries is a long and silly attack in The Advertiser upon The Dispach. It seems that The Dispatch has published an article on the subject of cod-fish. The Advertiser starts off in Sunday morning's issue by saying: "It always affords us unalloyed satisfaction to find something in The Dispatch to commend." The esteemed Advertiser then fills two-thirds of its first editorial column with a meaningless batch of stuff on The Dispatch's opinions on "codfish balls." This brings to mind the long-continued controversy these journals had some time back over "pot-metal" matter. Of course we are not running a great daily at the State capital, and don't know the kind of reading that would entertain the readers of such a journal, but we are certain that if we were to send out The Blade with such nonsense as "pot-metal," "cod-fish balls," etc., our large subscription list would soon begin to wane. Talk about something better, brethren.—*Bibb Blade.*

A chicken snake of an enormous size was killed by Mr. Ben. Sherrod, of this city Tuesday, in the act of stealing eggs from under a hen that was setting. Two large knots in the snake's anatomy excited Mr. Sherrod's curiosity and he cut his snakeship open, and much to his amazement he found two china eggs such as are generally used for darning. Mr. Sherrod called Dr. Rand over and exhibited the strange find. The Doctor upon examining the eggs said that they were undoubtedly two that disappeared from a nest in his yard more than three years ago. The eggs may be seen by anybody.—*North Alabamian.*

The New York Evening World's prize for the most remarkable dream was awarded to J. E. J. Buckley, of Cumberland, Md., who swore to the following: "I dreamed one night last summer that I met a man of small statute, dark complexion, black hair and heavy black mustache, fashionably dressed on the corner of Center and Baltimore streets in this city. Some quarrel arose and I shot him in the neck. Some of his blood spurted on my white vest. The next morning about 10 o'clock, as I was turning the corner above mentioned, I met the dream man. He sprang back with a cry, covered his neck with his hand, and said: "For God's sake don't shoot!" We were both too much shocked to speak for some moments. Explanations followed. We had both dreamed the same thing. Oddly enough, in looking at my vest afterward I found a smear of something on it about the size of a quarter. This had been concealed under my coat and not been noticed in the hurry of dressing. A chemist afterward removed the stain and said it was human blood."

Normal Institute at Livingston.

The educational campaign for 1889 will be opened by an institute held at Livingston beginning June 10th and continuing two weeks.

It will be under the supervision of Dr. T. J. Mitchell, of Montgomery ably assisted by Supt. J. H. Phillips and Prof. L. D. Robertson of Birmingham and Pres't. J. K. Powers, and Prof. N. M. Bates of Florence. Major Palmer also will be in attendance assisting and encouraging in his usual happy manner.

The members of the faculty having each a state and national reputation need no special recommendation.

The announcement of their names is sufficient to guarantee a large assembly of the best teachers of the state.

The regular annual examinations for the Peabody Scholarship will be held Thursday, June 20th. This will give candidates time and opportunity to prepare for the institute.

Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a mortgage made us on the 23d day of October, 1888, the same being recorded in Vol. 20, pages 54 and 55 Book of Record of Deeds for Chilton county, Ala., we will sell to the highest bidder for cash at the courthouse door in Clanton, Chilton county, Ala., on the 17th day of June, 1889, during the legal hours of sale.

One Standard Lane & Bartlett Saw Mill and fixtures.

One Atlas forty-horse power Engine and Boiler and fixtures.

One Hoyt & Bros. Matching and Planing Machine and fixtures.

One St. Louis Lathe Machine and fixtures.

All located on the L. & N. Road about 1½ miles north of Jemison, Chilton county, Ala.

MACKEY & NORTON.

Register's Sale.

Mary E. Hamrick vs. James M. Huggins et. als.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the March term 1889, of the Chancery Court at Columbiana, of the sixth district of the Northeast Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, in the above entitled cause, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry, at Clanton, in Chilton county, on Monday, the 24th day of June, 1889, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following real estate, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, to-wit: The south half (s ½) of section fourteen (14) township twenty-three (23) range thirteen east (13 e).

D. R. McMILLAN,
Register in Chancery
May 30th 1889. Shelby Co. Ala.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

—AND TO—

Cleanse the System Effectually,

—SO THAT—

PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

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All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

Catarrh

IS a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathsome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troublesome complaint and completely restored my health."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrh, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that anything would cure me. I became emaciated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was about discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and referred me to persons whom it had cured of catarrh. After taking half a dozen bottles of this medicine, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate disease is through the blood."—Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

tma16

DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN'S
TREATMENT BY INHALATION

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN
COMPOUND OXYGEN
NOT A DRUG
1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

Drs. Starkey & Palen's office records show over 50,000 cases in which their Compound Oxygen Treatment has been used by physicians in their practice, and by invalids independently. Over 1000 physicians and more than 49,000 invalids.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their Treatment:

Rev. O. A. Darby, Columbia, S. C.
Col. T. B. Crews, editor Herald, Laurens, S. C.
Rev. John L. Gerardeau, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. Sidi H. Browne, editor Christian Neighbor, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. H. F. Chreitzburg, Chester, S. C.
Mrs. Wm. H. Johnstone, Tarboro, N.C.
Rev. S. P. Richardson, Athens, Ga.
John J. Mason, M. D., Columbus, Ga.
Rev. W. F. Cook, D. D. Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Ella R. Tennent, Home Magazine, Marietta, Ga.
Rev. T. R. Kendall, Macon, Ga.
Rev. W. A. Candler, President Emory College, Oxford, Ga.
Rev. Henry D. Moore, Montgomery. Ala.

Would you like to know whom it has cured, where these restored and vitalized people live and what were the diseases removed? Return mail will bring you a brochure of 200 pages containing these points if you will drop a postal to

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Or Mrs. A. W. MOORE, Camden, S. C.

MELANINE
TRADE MARK
INDELIBLE INK.

THE ONLY
ABSOLUTELY INDELIBLE
INK

"THE ETHIOPIAN CAN NOT CHANGE HIS SKIN NOR THE LEOPARD HIS SPOTS."
MARKING DONE WITH this INK is EQUALLY UNCHANGEABLE.

CAN NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT DESTROYING THE FABRIC.
NO HOT IRON OR SUNLIGHT REQUIRED, CAN BE USED WITH STAMP OR PEN.

RETAIL PRICE, 25c.

—ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF—

Writing and Copying Inks, Sealing Wax, Mucilage, Wafers, Etc.

THADDEUS DAVIDS CO.,
127-129 William Street, NEW YORK CITY
ESTABLISHED 1825.

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Remember
The View Job Office
When you want
First-class Job Printing done.

The Great Newspaper of the South.

The AGE-HERALD, in addition to covering the field most thoroughly with their bright and newsy daily, is getting out the Great Weekly of the South. It is a mammoth 12-page paper at only $1 a year, with a ticket for every subscriber to the largest gift distribution of over $8,000 in valuable and useful articles ever offered by a newspaper. It is a paper for the farm and fireside. Its Agricultural Department is full of practical information for the farmer, while its Household Department renders it a treasure to every housewife in the land. A special feature is also made of a department for Our Little Folks.

We will furnish the WEEKLY AGE-HERALD and our paper one year for $2 and give each subscriber a ticket to the gift distribution.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

The Lawson Carpet Co.

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention of the people of Chilton county to their large and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,

Curtains & Household Novelties.

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,

ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

BAINS & PORTER.
(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

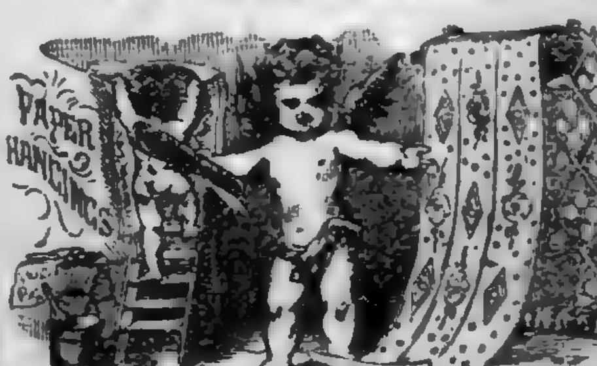
P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

THOMAS FOSHEE,
(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,
THOMAS FOSHEE.
feb 28-y

BLOOM,
The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala
—HAS OPENED—
THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,
With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.
No. 7, North Court Street.

WALL PAPER,



WINDOW SHADES,
MOULDINGS,
—AND—
PRACTICAL PAPER HANG

H. M. MANCHA,
204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will samples on application.
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BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.
THOS. H. HOLT,
PRACTICAL WORKMAN
—AND DEALER IN—
American and Italian Marble
—Manufacturer of all kinds of—
CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WO
Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,
Birmingham, Alaban
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JOHN P. LEEPER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS
—AND—
BUILDERS' HARDWARE
Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d St
Birmingham, Ala.
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Novelties.
Prices are guaranteed as
markets.
Respectfully,
CO. (Wm. Lawson.)

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A SPECIALTY.
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June 19 y

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HOMAS FOSHEE.

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Scouring and dyi
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ARDWARE
Ave. and 22d St
m, Ala.

GO TO BLANK BROS, LEADING CLOTHIERS,

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 6, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. —Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:08 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:16 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Mrs. W. H. Phillips is visiting relatives in Montgomery.

A negro child of George Vinson was buried Thursday evening.

Dr. A. J. Massey, of Wetumpka, spent a few days with friends in Clanton.

Mrs. Margie Garrett, of Bessemer, Ala., is visiting Mrs. L. Holt in Clanton.

Mrs. W. L. Sampey leaves to-morrow on a visit to Birmingham for several days.

Miss Gussie Mahone, of Loachapoka, sister of Miss Annie Mahone, is visiting our town.

Mr. J. W. Moore and Miss Mary E. Thompson, were maried at the Court house, Thursday morning. Judge Callen officiated.

Mr. Wm. A. Collier returned home last night from Marion with his bright and attractive daughter, Inez.

Silas Roberson and Elizabeth Moon, colored were married by George Blakely, colored at the Courthouse, Thursday.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. W. P. Powell, which occurred at his residence 5 miles south of Clanton on Wednesday night last.

Mr. W. M. McGee, of Stanton, was in Clanton on Tuesday. He has been attending lectures at the Mobile Medical College the past year.

The Masons will have a masonic picnic at this place on the 29th inst. The M. E. Ladies Aid Society will have refreshments on the ground.

"My daughter was greatly troubled with Scrofula, and at one time it was feared she would lose her sight. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has completely restored her health, and her eyes are as well as ever, with no trace of scrofula in her system. —G. King, Killingly, Conn.

Our subscribers at Montevallo complain of failure to get the VIEW regularly. The trouble is probably with the new route agents, who have recently been appointed and are not yet familiar with their duties.

Parties making remittances to the VIEW of amounts not exceeding $5 will please send by postal note or registered letter instead of by money order. During the dull season we find it not always convenient for the Clanton office to cash all money orders and notes, and we can use the postal notes at any other money order office.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Spring Goods.

New dress goods now on sale at low prices for cash. Shoes for spring trade now in. Groceries go all the year, the present is no exception. Everything guaranteed as represented. Fair dealing at fair prices is my plan for holding trade, and my sales will prove that the people are treated well. Give me a call.

Respectfully
W. L. SAMPEY.

Mr. Oscar Mullins who has been clerking for Sampey has gone home to spend some time, much to the regret of his friends in Clanton.

Mr. John Boyd formerly of Clanton, died last Thursday morning in Birmingham. His remains were brought here and intered. He was a promising young man.

"Tip" Mullins has returned from the Nashville Normal College and will spend his vacation in Chilton, with his home folks. He is imbued with the importance of obtaining a thorough education.

Mr. W. F. Midleton, who left here and went to Corsicana, Texas, last summer, and who has since been attending lectures at the Louisville Medical college is in Clanton visiting his parents.

Mr. O. A. Duke spent the day in Birmingham last Monday and returned Monday night accompanied by his daughter Miss Anna Lou, who has been attending school at Nashville.

The vocal organs are strengthened by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Clergymen, lawyers, singers, actors and public speakers find this preparation the most effective remedy for irritation and weakness of the throat and lungs, and for all affections of the vocal organs.

Picnic At Coopers.

ED. VIEW:— Please announce through your columns that there will be a picnic at Cooper's on Saturday, June 8th. Dancing and base ball will be the program. All ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited to come with baskets.

GEO. COOPER,
W. A. GOODSON,
W. N. DERAMUS,
JNO. GULLAHORN, JR.
E. H. LOWE,
Managers.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Providence Points.

Farmers in this section are up with work, though the crops are backward for lack of rain.

The Gullahorn saw mill will be moved to Providence in a few days.

Successive dry weather has greatly damaged the oat crop.

Rain the 29th and 30th ult., enthused the farmers who had been backward on account of dry weather.

The neighborhood of Pleasant Cherry met in an all day singing last Sunday. During the noon recess fine repast was spread which met with a hearty welcome from the singers. We long for another.

R.

Maplesville Dots.

The 30th and 31st of last month were the coldest ever felt in this climate within the memory of the oldest people. Some reported frost though no perceptible injury was done cotton or potatoes.

The crops are looking remarkably well notwithstanding the very dry weather. We had a rain on the 29th ult.

Mr. Clayton Woolley and wife are visiting Dr. Woolley.

We think we can claim as many old people as any other locality.

Mr. Sinclair McCary, who died last year was 88 years old, was remarkably healthy until a few months of his death, and could read without his glasses. His wife is yet living and is now in her 76th year, is in the enjoyment of very good health, keeps house, and is great assistance in house work. She was married when 15 years old in S. Carolina, and came to this country on a bridal tour riding horse-back and never returned.

Mr. Griffin, who died two years ago, was in his 80th year and was able to walk about until a few months of his death.

Uncle Jimmie Griffin is 87, is very healthy, and did field work until this year. His wife, aunt Sophia is 75, and until two years ago when thrown from a horse could do more house keeping than many younger women. They are much given to hospitality. Aunt Sophia takes a chair and case knife and works her garden making many savary dishes of vegetables. By honesty, industry and economy this highly respectable couple have a competency in their old age.

REVOLG.

The Miller, His Son and His Ass.

[From Æsop's Fables.]

A miller and his son once drove an ass to a neighboring market-town in order to sell it. They had not gone far on their road before they were met by a number of girls, laughing and singing. As soon as they saw the father and son trudging after the ass, they said one to the other, "Did you ever see such a couple of dull fellows, to let the ass go idle in that manner when they might be riding?" The father, overhearing this remark, immediately desired his son to mount the ass, while he proceeded cheerfully by his side. After a while they came up to some old men, who seemed to be earnestly debating some important matter. When they saw the young man riding on the ass, and the old man patiently walking by his side, one of them exclaimed, "Do you see that young scapegrace riding while his old father walks by his side? Does not that prove what I have been saying? Is not that an instance of the respect shown to old age by the young of the present day? Get down, you young rogue, and let the old man take your place?" As soon as the son heard these words, he immediately jumped off the ass, and let his father get up. In this manner they went some distance farther along a sandy road, when they were met by some peasant women. They immediately bawled out to the father, "You are a cruel old fellow to make yourself so comfortable on the ass, and to let your poor son toil through the deep sand. It is impossible for the lad to keep pace with you." The good natured miller, wishing to oblige all parties, immediately desired his son to get up behind him. In this way they were drawing near the town when a shepherd, minding his sheep by the road-side, called out loudly, "Pray, my friend, does that ass belong to you?" "Yes," said the miller. "One would not have thought so by the unmerciful manner you have loaded him. Why, you two fellows are far better able to carry the poor animal than he you!" The father and son at once got down, and the son said to his father, "What now shall we do to satisfy the people? We must at last tie the ass' feet together and carry him on a pole on our shoulders to market." So they tied the ass' legs together, and, by the help of a pole on their shoulders, they endeavored to carry him across a narrow bridge which led to the town. This was so novel a sight that the people left their shops and their houses to enjoy the fun. But the ass, patient as he is said to be, could not endure either his situation or the noise on all sides of him, so he commenced kicking away at the cords which bound him. He soon managed to burst them asunder and tumbling off the pole, he fell into the river, and, being carried away by the tide, he was drowned. Upon this, the old man, annoyed at having tried in vain to please everybody, and vexed at the loss of his ass into the bargain, made the best of his way home again.

MORAL: It is impossible to please everybody.

General Items.

Since Sept. 1, $2,300,000 new capital has been invested in manufacturing establishments in Florence, and over $300,000 in real estate. It is said that 800 houses have been built it the last four months. According to local authorities the population has increased from 2000 to 7000 in the past twelve months.

The Livingston Journal has witnessed "the changed condition in the south," it was three stalwart negro men under a shade tree and a white man hoeing corn near by.

Floods swept over portions of Pensylvania, Maryland and Virginia the past week. The telegrams report over six thousand lives lost by drowning though this is only an estimate. Fifteen hundred houses were swept away at Johnstown, Pa. At Washington the Potomac flooded the city and boats were plying Pensylvania Avenue. The damage and loss of property was enormous.

A writer in the Montgomery Dispatch over the signature of "Alliance," makes an appeal for the establishment of a Farmer's Exchange in Montgomery where it will be in the heart of the agricultural section of the State. Nearly all of the South Alabama papers are working in the same line and many of the South Alabama farmers whose trading point is Montgomery. It is not yet evident that the exchange is not succeeding, but seems unfortunate for the agricultural section that it should have been located in the mineral district. Of course the committee locating the exchange could not please everybody.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

The weather has been warm and sultry most of the week, but Thursday night and all day Friday the air turned quite cool, rendering fires comfortable. This cool spell followed immediately the heavy precipitation that occurred on the 29th in all parts of the State. This reduction of temperature is unusual for this season of the year. The thermometer at the Central Station on Thursday night registered as low as 45 degs. and the wind blew quite briskly all night from the northwest. Frost was seriously apprehended at one time, but the cloudy condition of the atmosphere and the continued wind dissipated such tendencies, and preserved the tender vegetation. Plants have suffered somewhat on account of this cool wave.

Ex-Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, in speaking of the negro, says:

The southern people will not have negro rule. The negro is not a white man with a black skin. He is of a different race. He is a barbarian, and barbarians cannot rule civilised people. His head is covered with wool. He is a sheep. The white man has straight hair, like a lion. The negro is an infant. It will take centuries of development to fit him for civilization."

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

$100 REWARD $100

The readers of the VIEW will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by Druggists, 75. mai16-m

Judge Smith's Book.

What the papers say about it.

The Age-Herald says: "No such interesting book has been published for a long time."

The Evening Chronicle says: "Altogether, Judge Smith has done a great work for local history, and given a splendid book to the shelves of libraries."

The Evening News says: "The book will be read with delight by scholars and with profit by all." The Times-Democrat says: "It is one of the most delightful books of recent years, and it has an especial charm for Alabamians."

This book can be had on application at the VIEW office and at the principal book stores in the State. Price $2.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good, it will cost you nothing. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

O, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

A PHYSICIAN'S
WARNING!

Of all the terrible, soul affrightening curses that afflict all classes of humanity, nothing in all ages has ever approached comparison to the ravages of BLOOD POISON that slow, insatiate destroyer of flesh and life. Alas! How often just such an affliction loves to affect a noble life with its poisonous taint. It strikes with destructive aim the most notable, sparing neither king nor statesmen. SCROFULA Even unto the third generation are the sins of the father made manifest. What a fearful heritage to bequeath an innocent child! Ah! the horrible ravages of this affliction! To its activity is due sore throat SORES sore liver, sore kidneys, sore lungs, sore skin, great ulcers, internal, external and eternal unless proper treatment is applied. The best remedy is a prescription used extensively in private practice by an old Atlanta physician. It is now prepared a thousand gallons at a time, and PIMPLES is sold in large bottles at only one dollar per bottle. It is called B. B. B. or Botanic Blood Balm. Under its peculiar influence the blood poison first becomes passive, then divided, and lastly is exuded through the liver, through the kidneys, and through the pores of the skin.

It is clearly the duty of every one who suspects the least trace of syphilitic or scrofulous poison in their blood, whether recently from contagion or from inheritance, to get it out of their system thoroughly PAIN by the use of this great remedy so that pimples, sores, aches, pains, weak kidneys and other symptoms will not be transmitted to innocent posterity.

Demand it of your druggist and take no substitute. Testimonials from those who have used it may be found in the illustrated "Book of Wonders" sent free to any address by the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.

[sep27 cw 1y]

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.
[ma15 y]

NOTICE NO. 8789.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., May 7, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on June 15, 1889, viz: Daniel W. Stewart, homestead 16516 for the n w ¼ of section 26, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Stephen Baker, John Headley, W. A. Jones, Cyrus M. Culp, all of Clanton, Ala.

May9 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

A. E. BIVINGS,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, AND Medicines,
FAMILY Groceries, ETC.
Clanton, Alabama.
I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times.
[mar20]

CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS
Copper and Sheet Iron Workers
Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.

Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
☞ AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE, ☜
Birmingham, Ala.
mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R..)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—
I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.
☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.
oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜
nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.
Lyman & Stone.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Blank Books, - Letter Presses.
PRINTERS' STOCK.
Fine Stationery a Specialty.
2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
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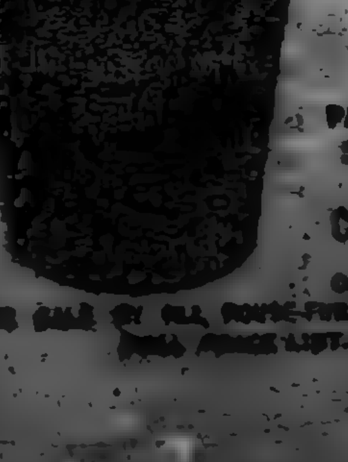
INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.



INDURATED FIBRE WARE.
ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!
HAS NO HOOPS!
NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!
NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!
HAS APPEARANCE OF POLISHED MAHOGANY.
PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS, SPITTOONS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.
LARGE VARIETY OF GOODS.
CORDLEY & HAYES, New York, Sole Agents.
FOR SALE BY ALL HOUSE-FURNISHING, HARDWARE, GROCERY AND CROCKERY DEALERS.
PRICE-LIST AND CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
Apr25-6

M, ALA.

READ THIS!
I have removed my stock of
Confectioneries
—AND—
Fancy Groceries
into the Johnson drug storehouse, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.
Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.
Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastle, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER,
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

Insure
Your Property
against Fire.
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery, has a record for reliability unsurpassed.
Insure through the Local Agency at Clanton, and save expense.

HERBINE
After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.
Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.
Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."
Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."
Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than pills.
Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle.
It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Why would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by
The Herbine Co.,
(Successors to Wm. Condell.) St. Louis, Mo.
mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best
Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION
PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.
The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.
CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.
Easy and pleasant to use.
Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.
nov22-y

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

A BULL FIGHT.

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF ONE WITNESSED IN MADRID.

How the Infuriated Animal is Despatched by the Sword in a Matador's Hand—The Picadors, Banderilleros, Etc.

I REMEMBER the only bull-fight I ever saw, and the only one I ever wished to see. I had other opportunities in Spain to witness the national spectacle, but had no desire to "assist" again in the brutal and disgusting performance. It was on Sunday; and this is the only day in the capital of Spain when the exhibition takes place.

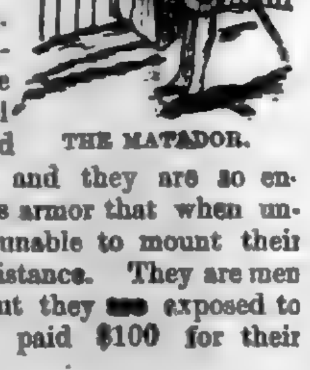
The regular programme for the Sundays of the mild season was to go to church in the forenoon, though this duty was as faithfully neglected there as in the large cities of this country; the cock-fight at 1 o'clock; the bull-fight at 3 o'clock, and the opera or the theatre in the evening. In the heat of the summer the "functions" are suspended for a brief period, and closed for the winter at the end of October, to be renewed in the early spring. I saw the last one of the season, and flaming posters all over the city announced that eight bulls would be killed on this special occasion, though six is the usual number.

These bulls are bred for the ring, and the bills inform the curious experts at what farms they were raised, for each had its own reputation to maintain. The principal actors are named, and are regarded in much the same light as the great actors of other lands.

Early in the afternoon the Calle de Alcala, the street leading from the Puerta del Sol, was crowded by the multitudes that hastened to secure good places in the Plaza de Toros, as the bull ring is called in Spanish. The best seats, in the shade, cost about $1, and from that down to a few reals, each of the value of five cents. There are boxes which are taken for the season by the nobility, and the prices are increased upon great occasions, as on Easter Sunday.

The bull ring at Madrid accommodates 12,000 persons. When I "assisted" the arena was full, but not more than one-sixth of the audience were ladies. The money received for admission is given to the hospitals, which is really all the good that can be said of the spectacle. Each "funcion" is presided over by some distinguished personage.

A band of music is present, and each entree of a bull is announced with a flourish of trumpets. The first scene is a procession of the bull-fighters of all ranks. There are of four classes. The chulos are very active men, who carry banners of red and yellow, with which they draw off the attention of the bull when he pursues other performers. They are often chased by the bull, and their principal business seems to consist in leaping over the high fence which surrounds the arena. They are paid from $15 to $20 for an afternoon.



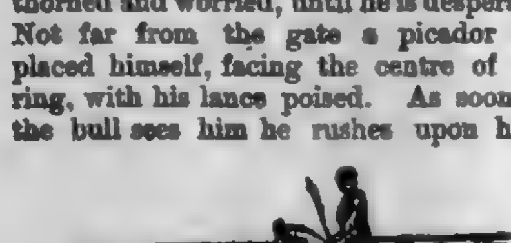
THE MATADOR.

The next in rank are the picadors or pikemen. They are mounted on old worn-out horses, which have done duty on the omnibuses or hacks. Their legs are protected from the assaults of the bull by splints of wood and sole leather, and they are so encumbered by this armor that when unhorsed they are unable to mount their steeds without assistance. They are men little esteemed, but they are exposed to danger and are paid $100 for their services.

A banderilla is a round stick about two feet long and an inch or less in diameter, armed with a barbed dart at one end. The second-class in rank use this implement, and are called banderilleros. They must be very expert, and they are paid from $50 to $75 for their services.

The highest class are the matadors, or espadas, the latter meaning "swords." They are the elite of the ring, and have a national reputation, receiving for each funcion from $250 to $300. Their photographs are for sale at the stores and they are looked upon with admiration. At least two of them are employed at each spectacle, with a substitute at hand in case of accident.

As soon as the procession has left the ring, a bugle blast is sounded, the doors of one of the entrances are thrown wide open, and the bull, if he be a gamey one, rushes furiously into the arena. He has been thorned and worried, until he is desperate. Not far from the gate a picador has placed himself, facing the centre of the ring, with his lance poised. As soon as the bull sees him he rushes upon him.



IN AT THE DEATH.

The horseman punches him with his spear and pushes him aside. The enraged animal then sees another picador on the other side of the arena, and he bounds towards him, charging upon him with his horns so furiously that his doom appears to be sealed. But he turns the beast aside as the first had done, and the bull is ready for another charge. The chulos then flaunt their high-colored banners at him, and he darts at them. They run and leap over the fence.

But the audience are not satisfied with this sort of bull-fighting and manifest their dissatisfaction. The nearest picador must "face the music" then; the bull rushes upon him and horse and rider are pitched into a heap upon the ground. The ready chulos rush to the rescue, and while some of them amuse the beast the others pick up the picador and put him on his poor old horse. Then it is seen that the bull has ripped up the animal, and he is ridden out of the ring with his entrails dragging on the ground, while the brutal spectators applaud.

Lightly and gracefully the banderilleros spring over the fence into the ring. As soon as the bull sees them he gives them a chance to play their part. Dropping his head so as to make his long horns available he rushes upon one of these men, who has a banderilla in each hand, profusely dressed with gayly colored papers. It looks then as though he would be transfixed on the horns of the mad beast, but he does not flinch, and when the animal is in the right place he adroitly swings his two implements over his head and drives the darts into the flesh of his foe just back of the shoulders. The darts remain and add to the fury of the bull. Sometimes two more darts are planted in him by the other man. These actors are enabled to retire with the aid of the chulos.

Then comes the fourth and last act of the tragedy. All the actors are dressed in Spanish costume, as we see it on the stage, and most of them look very gay; but the espada is clothed in sober black, perhaps as more becoming to his office. He marches to the front of the box in which the patron of the "function" is seated, makes a bow and delivers a little speech, asking permission to kill the bull for the glory of the city and the benefit of the hospital, adding that he will do so or be killed in the attempt. Then he throws his hat into the audience, and with his red and yellow banner in one hand and the long and slender sword in the other he approaches the bull with the dignity of a king.

For some time he plays with the bull, who flies at his banner every time, and he is able to show off his skill to the best advantage. He is vigorously applauded when he does a wonderful act. The audience are sometimes so carried away by their enthusiasm that they throw their hats into the ring, as well as cigars, and rarely, silver money. When he has done all he desires of this play he addresses himself to the master work of his office. He holds the banner in his left hand, but over on his right side, and, as the bull lowers his head and rushes upon it, he drives the sword down between his shoulders, reaching over the horns, and piercing the creature's heart, if he is fortunate enough to hit it. But he often fails. Sometimes he has to try several times, but the bull is sure to be killed in the end.

THE ASSAULT BY THE PICADOR.

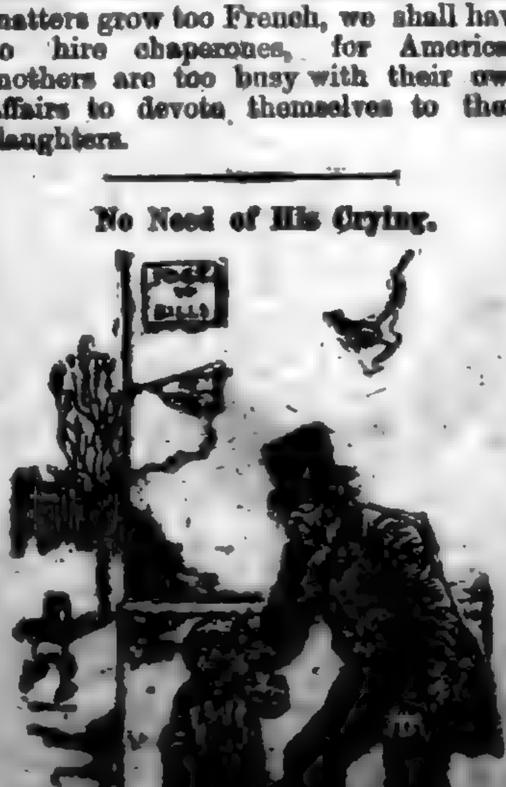
When he falls a pointed instrument is driven into the spine to complete the work beyond a doubt. A team of three mules abreast, gayly decorated with ribbons, then rush into the arena, makes fast to the dead bull and drags the carcass out, to be cut up for poor people's dinners. This is the end of the first scene; but the gates are hardly closed on the mule team before the bugle blast is heard again, another bull rushes to his certain fate, and the same programme is carried out again. One espada I saw lost his hold on his weapon, leaving it in the bull. By the law of the ring he must pull it out, for he must not use another sword. By standing on the high fence he succeeded in recovering it after many trials. Another bull leaped over the fence, six feet high, causing a great scampering among the chulos; but he was driven back. Some bulls will not fight, and then they are worried by dogs and fireworks.

An American lady who witnessed this performance said: "My sympathies were all with the bull. I should have been glad to see the men gored by him."—*Oliver Optic, in New York World.*

Professional Chaperones.

This is the time of year when the professional chaperone moves from the city to Newport or Saratoga says a New York letter. At Asbury Park or Bar Harbor they have no need of her. The professional chaperone is really a professional escort. She has not arrived at that dignity of station where mammas or uncles put our petted darling of fortune under her care, with or without money recompense, to be responsible for morning, afternoon and evening until turned over safely to the tender mercies of a husband. The professional escort's duties are more simple and her business more precarious. She advertises in a small way in a theatre programme or a weekly, not a daily newspaper. Your true chaperone never advertises at all. She make it known in modest notices to the public that she escorts ladies to the theatre or, if they like, to the races. If mamma want to send a couple of girls out for an evening she can put them into the professional escort's trusty hands. This lady will call for them, suitably dressed, take them to their seat, sit beside them, if a seat is purchased for her; if not, be on hand to see them safely home when the curtain falls. All this for possibly $1.25. At Saratoga, where she takes up her quarters in July, she can be retained on any occasion where the regular guardian, or dragon, in whichever light she may be regarded, is indisposed. She will take a young heiress driving or walking, or sit with her on the piazza, or have an eye on her at concert or hop, faithfully warding off the approaches of the impecunious young men. Sometimes she is engaged by the week when papa has deposited his darling and gone to the city to do business; then she thinks herself decidedly in luck. She is not in any way numerous, but I have seen two, seen the advertisement of one other and heard of three or four. If *les convenances* in such matters grow too French, we shall have to hire chaperones, for American mothers are too busy with their own affairs to devote themselves to their daughters.

No Need of His Crying.



"What's the matter, little boy?"

"That feller hit me."

"Well, I wouldn't cry if I were you."

"'Course you wouldn't, 'cause you're big enough to lick him."—*Life.*

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

BEGINNING POULTRY RAISING.

We admire the young fancier who is governed by taste, for it is a much better and safer way of beginning than by picking up this or that breed merely because some breeders have lauded them to the skies. Taste is usually accompanied by fondness for the object of choice, and every experienced fancier knows that a real love for the birds one keeps is a great element of success. Begin in spring or fall to breed poultry, but be sure to begin slowly, and learn by degrees the art of mating, caring for and managing a small flock before you launch headlong into breeding on a large scale. Make the keeping of poultry a second pursuit in the beginning and until you have found it more agreeable, pleasurable and better paying than the occupation you first followed. Begin with good breeding stock though you may have to pay a big price. Remember that this is putting your money to big interest. After you have started their care or keeping will cost no more, or not much more, than if the same number of inferior or common fowls were kept, and the profits from the sale or use of the eggs and their living product, for either ornament or utility, is much greater than that realized from the best of the common sorts.—*American Poultry Journal.*

REMEDY FOR STAGGERS IN HORSES.

Vertigo, staggers or megrims in horses may be caused by almost any kind of brain disorder, such as tumors, congestion or from sudden compression of the jugular veins. Among young animals overfeeding and want of regular exercise often produces slight spasms or dizziness. During warm weather in summer, confinement in a warm, unventilated stable, from which the animal is suddenly taken into the open air, will sometimes produce a severe attack of vertigo, especially with horses predisposed to this malady. In treatment much depends upon the condition and age of the animal. If very fat, then restricted diet will be beneficial, giving an ounce of hyposulphite of soda dissolved in a pint of water; then mix with bran or ground feed. This medicine may be given three times a week for a month. If the horse is not fat, feed oats and good hay and avoid excitement, and in warm weather and when driving keep a wet sponge on the top of the head between the ears. Should the horse have an attack of vertigo while on the road or work in the field, loosen the cheek rein, throat latch and collar, and throw a handkerchief or light blanket over his eyes to shut out the light. Then, as soon as possible, apply cold water to the head and neck, but in doing so use every precaution to prevent fright.—*New York Sun.*

DEPTH TO PLANT SEED.

No infallible rule can be given for this. Even in the same locality the condition of the soil and variations of the seasons will make a considerable difference in this respect, Even opinions will differ as to the proper depth for planting. In a cold, wet soil, and especially if inclined to be stiff, seed should be planted near the surface; in a more sandy or loamy soil, a deeper covering will be better.

If the soil is warmer and moist, plant a little deeper, and if dry, still deeper. A certain stage or degree of warmth and moisture is essential in order to secure a good germination of the seed, and this should always be considered in determining the depth to cover the seed.

Some seed must be covered reasonably deep, while others should be covered as lightly as possible; in fact, some seed will germinate and grow by coming in contact with the soil, and without being covered.

In Colorado, Western Kansas, and other Western localities with a light, loamy soil, seed is planted deep; in fact, it is necessary in order to secure a proper growth of the plants. Corn is often planted ten or twelve inches deep, a depth that in other soils would be equivalent to burying entirely, as it would not germinate covered at such a depth. Usually four inches is sufficiently deep to cover corn in an average soil, unless it is loose or dry, when it will be better to increase the depth.

With the majority of small seeds, grass and vegetables, a good rule is to cover twice as deep as the length of the seed, this to be taken as an average season and an average soil; increasing the depth in a dry season if necessary, to secure the moisture essential to a good germination.

Oats need but a light covering, and can usually be covered with a harrow or brush. Wheat ought to be covered deeper. Potatoes planted in a good, loamy soil ought to be covered reasonably deep. A soil that is inclined to bake, will often form a crust through which it is impossible for the young plant to force its way whether planted deep or shallow.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Set the hens at night.

Sunshine is better than medicine.

Poultry and fruit are twins—keep them so.

A nice flock of poultry ought to keep up a farmer's table in splendid shape.

Save the best birds for next year's breeding and send the others to market.

The early killed is the easily killed weed and the weed that robs the crop least.

If you are careful to keep the furrows straight you will do faster and better plowing.

Don't fool away your time with poor teams or poor implements. It is economy of time to have only the best.

If you would dry your soil, stir deep and often, but if you would retain the moisture, stir only the surface.

Almost everybody can get bees of some sort near home, and all you have do is to get such a queen as you want, by mail; and queens are carried by mail safer and quicker than hives of bees, even by express.

It is always best if you find that a colony has nearly finished a case of sections, and then have done but very little for two or three days, to remove it at once and give them a case of empty sections, as they might not finish it in several days.

Sorghum molasses will do for spring feeding whenever the bees fly freely; that is, providing the bees will pay any attention to it. Unless the quality of the sorghum is quite good, and no honey of any sort it to be had in the fields, bees will seldom work on it.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

THE COOK STOVE A SHAM.

A writer in the *North American Review* says that in the matter of economy the American cook-stove of the present day is "a scientific sham." He declares that we use every day in the year fifty times the fuel actually needed. Chief among the sources of this waste is the fact that we use cold-blast stoves. Our hot-air blast furnaces date from an invention of Nielson in 1828, and the same principle, when applied in the regenerative gas-lamp, results in more heat and light, with economy of fuel. The invention of a regenerative cooking-stove is now in order.

PRETTY FISH NAPKIN.

A pretty fish napkin can be made from a piece of fine bird's eye linen, twenty-seven inches square. From each corner cut a piece that will measure eight inches one way and six and a half the other. This will leave a piece shaped like an open envelope. On the two longest flaps have stamped a pattern of fish—three small ones and a large one on one flap and six small ones on the other. Work them first in outline in salmon-colored floss; fill in the fins and tails and all lines of shading in chain stitch with white floss. The lines representing water should be done in outline with pale blue floss. Fringe it all around an inch deep and hem-stitch the fringe before drawing all the threads. Fold the two flaps over first and then the embroidered ones, just to meet each other. The pattern is very handsome, worked entirely in white floss. —*Brooklyn Citizen.*

NUTRITIOUS FOOD.

The substance richest in muscle making is albumen, and is contained in the white of an egg and the lean of meat. The carbon needed to sustain the heat of the body is most abundant in vegetables and cereals, which furnish a large amount of starch; oil is also of importance in supplying carbon to the system, but does not nourish the muscle. Butter is the least objectionable of all fats; beef fat is more wholesome than lard, while the fat from salt pork and smoked bacon is less injurious than that from the fresh pork. Carbon is also supplied by the use of sugar which in moderate quantities has no ill effect. Nearly all fruits are rich in sugar, hence their worth as food. Eggs contain a great deal of carbon, and are for that reason excellent food, to combine with articles composed largely of starch. Phosphorus is another necessary element of food, especially where nerves and brain are overworked, and is found in fish, oysters, game, cheese and some vegetables. —*Housewife.*

PEPPER POULTICES.

A dear friend of mine, who was a born doctor, used to come in every day to see how her baby was thriving, because it was my first one, and she always claims a share of the little one. She would so often help me out in cases of emergency. For instance, if the baby had taken cold, and her breathing was hard and quick, Mrs. D. would say she must make a pepper poultice. After baby was dressed for the night Mrs. D. would go to the kitchen, get a small stew-pan, put in about a cup of milk and set it on the stove. As it heated she stirred in the ground, black pepper, a little at a time, till it was a thick paste. Then she took old flannel and spread on it this paste, an inch thick, and put it on as warm as the child could bear it, letting it come up on the throat and as high up on the shoulders as possible, pinning it with safety pins to the little undershirt. It will not blister, and the pepper will keep it warm a long time; in fact, all night, if the little one is sleeping comfortably. For that reason I prefer it to any other kind; and if the child should waken I never think it is best to take off a poultice unless I have another one hot or a thick piece of flannel real hot to put on in its place. This is also good for croup, asthma, or any acute inflammation of the throat or lungs. I hope some of our readers will try it and let us have the benefit of their experience.—*Ladies' Home Companion.*

SOUPS FOR THE MILLION.

Cream of Rice Soup—One pint of chicken stock, two tablespoonfuls of rice, one stock of celery, a slice of onion. Cook slowly for two hours. Put through a sieve. Add half a pint of hot milk, and a little butter, pepper and salt.

Beef Soup—Take one and a half quarts liquid from beef after having boiled one hour. Add part of a carrot, one onion and celery tips, all cut in small pieces, and season to taste. Serve hot from soup tureen.

Farina Soup—Take a rib of beef and put in a kettle of cold water (say about two quarts). Add one leek and a little celery. Boil about two hours. Then strain; add one-eighth pound farina and some chopped parsley and boil about fifteen minutes longer.

Potato Soup—Take five good sized potatoes. Boil in one quart of water, with one-half of an onion cut fine. Then strain through a sieve. Season to taste. Butter the size of a walnut. Add one cup of milk and return to fire and boil three minutes; then serve very hot.

Trimming Soup—Take the neck and giblets of a turkey and cover with five cups of water. Boil two hours, keeping the trimmings covered with water. Then add two tablespoonfuls of canned tomatoes, two stalks of celery, half an onion chopped; salt and pepper to taste.

Amber Soup—Get marrow bones and have the butcher break them into several pieces. Put in the soup kettle and add one small onion, into which three cloves have been thrust, three pepper corns, half a saltspoonful of thyme, a bay leaf and a bit of red pepper. Cover with cold water and simmer slowly for five hours. Cool, skim, strain and add salt to suit the taste.

Cream of Tomato Soup—One pint of milk, half a can of tomatoes. Put the milk in a boiler or in a tin pail and stand in hot water, so that it will become hot, but not boiling. Prepare the tomatoes as for stewing. Just before seasoning them add a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda. Strain the tomatoes and mix with the milk in the tureen just before sending to the table.

Celery Soup—One-third of a bunch of celery, washed, cut in dice and put on to boil in one quart of water, salted; while this is cooking cook one tablespoonful of onion in one-half cup of milk five minutes; then add one tablespoonful of butter, one of flour, a little pepper, and pour all into the boiling celery and water; strain and serve very hot; if this boils away add more water.—*New York Press.*

A [illegible] order of [illegible] is a part of [illegible].

CURIOUS FACTS.

The ancients slept on skins.

Wedding rings were used by the ancients.

King Alfred compiled the Saxon common law.

London was first lighted in 1414 with private lanterns.

Copper money first made its appearance in England in 1609.

The largest and most important city of South America is Rio Janeiro.

The first coach in England was built in 1565, for the Earl of Rutland.

Rude carriages were known in France A. D. 1547, in England in 1555.

A new candle has been brought out which extinguishes itself in an hour.

The granting of licenses as a mode of levying money was introduced into England by Richard I., about 1190.

The plant from which licorice is made is found on the shores of Lake Erie and farther west. It is called glycyrrhiza.

The fleece of ten goats and the work of several men for half a year are required to make a cashmere shawl a yard and a half square.

The University of Edinburg, which has risen to great fame, is among the earliest institutions of its kind in the world, being founded in 1581.

The idea that fish food was brain food had a run of ten years before any one asked why Esquimaux, who eat the most fish, had no mental smartness.

It is said that the word canopy comes from konop, a gnat or mosquito, and that the first canopies were neither more nor less than curtains to shut out those troublesome insects.

Isaac Keim, of Reading, Penn., has the fur of the largest fox ever killed on the Blue Mountains. The length, with tail, is over four feet. The fur shows that the animal was a cross between the red and gray foxes.

A remarkable story of canine intelligence comes from Orrville, Ga. A dog in that village has been trained to play the piano, and can, on direction, drum out any one of a half a dozen tunes with his right paw.

It has been discovered that the grave of William Penn is in a sadly neglected condition. There is not even a mound above it, and only a flimsy slab of stone stuck in the ground at the head or foot, no one can tell which.

An Arab rule for selecting a good horse is to measure him from the tip of the nose to the top of the withers, and from the latter point to the root of the tail. The longer the first measurement is in proportion to the latter the better the horse.

A North German custom and superstition is, that if the master of the house dies, a person must go to the bee-hive, knock and repeat these words: "The master is dead, the master is dead," else the bees will fly away. This superstition also prevails in England, Lithuania and in France.

The Raleigh tavern at Williamsburg, Va., was the cradle of liberty in Virginia, as Faneuil Hall was in Massachusetts. It was there the patriots of the Virginia House of Burgesses met when Governor Dunmore, dissolved that house in 1774, and there they appointed delegates to the first Continental Congress.

Suspenders were first known as gallowses, and right here the first light is thrown on the subject. Hanging criminals was probably known before suspenders were invented, but when they were brought to public notice it was doubtless considered a rare joke to call the articles on which trousers were hung by the same name as that on which sheep-steelers were hanged. The similarity in the uses of the gallows and the gallowses suggested the name, but the likeness ends there.

Smoke as an Instrument of Warfare.

The claim is made that smoke will play an important part in the warfare of the future, The London *St. James's Gazette* says that at Langford harbor it was artificially created in large quantities in order to form screens behind which an attacking party might unobserved approach within short range or forts and batteries. On the occasion referred to rafts laden with combustibles were set on fire and floated into positions from which the wind carried away the smoke in a dense cloud in the direction of the defense.

On the other hand since the introduction of modern ordnance and rapid rifle fire it has been felt that the huge volumes of smoke which would be belched forth during the battle of the present day would probably prevent the use of the big guns to the best advantage. Smoke, in fact, may according to circumstances be either a great assistance or a grave impediment in warfare.

Russian Convict Counterfeiters.

A set of coiners was discovered among the prisoners in Melètopole gaol in Crimea, Russia. The governor of this prison had been for some time past convinced that coining was being carried on, but had never been able to "place" the offenders until one night a peculiarly pungent odor rising above the usual smell of cheap tobacco fumes put him on the scent. He discovered that the convicts melted the lead for sixteen cent pieces in little cups over charcoal fires, which they lighted on the floor of their cells, dissimulating their operations behind their clothes. The casting of the coins was carried out in bed under the bed clothes. Three sixteen-cent pieces, it transpired, were considered an excellent night's work by each of the coiners.—*Times-Democrat.*

Towed by a Giant Sturgeon.

William Gerow, Andrew Seigler and William Hudson, all of Belleville, N. J., harpooned a sturgeon measuring over five feet in length and weighing 268 pounds, in the Passaic River. The fish swam away at race-horse speed, dragging the boat which contained the three fishermen after him. Before the men could prevent it their boat had come into collision with Andrew Scharfenberg's boat, and the four of them were thrown into the water. The sturgeon piloted the four men and two boats some distance farther before he succumbed to loss of blood from the wound. The four men were rescued, and the fish was brought to shore. He was dead.—*New York Press.*

Oklahoma.

Oh, precious Oklahoma
The promised land so fair—
How highly overrated!
Delusion and a snare!
[illegible] I sought to enter
Upon thy promised [illegible],
[illegible]

PRIMITIVE PATRIOTS.

The safety and strength of our nation must ever rest in the homes of its people.

In the log cabins of early days our fathers lived. Simple homes they were, but from within their mud-chinked walls there sprang a hardy race of men, full of love for home and liberty.

Strong in body and mind, they laid the foundation of America's greatness. Well was their work performed, for upon that solid rock has grown, as years have passed, the imposing structure of cherished independence.

Stately and grand, it is worthy of its designers.

Though the heroes of that time have long since passed away, they have left us rich by inheritance.

Whilst our fathers were planning America's future destiny, our sweet mothers were not idle, for in their ever-mindful care for the welfare of their loved ones, they discovered some of the best remedial agents known for the relief of the sick.

Good old-fashioned home-cures, prepared from roots and herbs—they have ever been standards of excellency.

Though lost for a time has been the preparation of these old-time "home-cures," they are again revived, and are known to the public as Warner's Log Cabin Remedies; chief among them being Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, the best of the old-time blood purifiers.

In those times every family was its own doctor, and the heroes and heroines of early days were wonderfully healthful and long-lived.

America owes its freedom to the rugged bodies and healthy minds of our fathers, and so long as the spirit of freedom they instilled prevails and a true appreciation of our grand institutions remains, there is no danger of the downfall of the Republic.

Pigeons a Success.

Superintendent Given, of the Rock Island Road, in Iowa, is making experiments with carrier pigeons, with a view to using them to supplement the telegraph service. He sent thirty-four pigeons by express from his home to Brooklyn, a station on the Rock Island, seventy miles east, and they were released by the station agent there. The birds first rose in the air and made a circuit of the town as if to get their bearings, and then took a bee-line straight west toward home. They made the seventy miles back in less than two hours, and all but three reached Superintendent Given's house in good condition. Wind storms often render the telegraph line useless, even if the wires are not blown down, and a set of carrier pigeons at each station might be made very serviceable in such an emergency.

A Rich Widow.

The subscription raised for Mrs. Garfield aggregated, when invested in government bonds, about $312,000. Gen. Garfield's life was insured for $50,000, the payment of which the companies promptly made. Congress also voted Mrs. Garfield the remainder of the salary which would have been due Gen. Garfield for the first year of service as president, which amounted to $40,000. The little estate which Garfield left aggregated some $30,000. This was all that he had been able to accumulate after a life of unusual activity. This makes her total estate, in round numbers, about $450,000 in money well invested. From this an income of probably $16,000 is derived. In addition to that, she has from Congress an annual pension of $5,000.

Public and Private Morals.

Politics ought to be conceived of as a branch of ethics. "The discussion of virtue is the province of political science." The end of the social organism, like the end of the individual organism, is freedom. And the only instrument of freedom is the moral law The public conscience should dominate customs, legislation, diplomacy, just as the personal conscience should dominate the thoughts, words, and works of every man.—*Forum.*

If disease has entered the system the only way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood. To this end, as is acknowledged by all medical men, nothing is better adapted than iron. The fault hitherto has been that iron could not be so prepared as to be absolutely harmless to the teeth. This difficulty has been overcome by the Brown Chemical Company of Baltimore, Md., who offer their Brown's Iron Bitters as a faultless iron preparation, a positive cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, kidney troubles, etc.

Austria has sent a special commissioner to the U. S. to study agricultural methods.

What is sweeter than roses
 That bloom in the beauty of June?
Or the stately and fragrant lilies
 Whose bells ring a summer tune?
Ah, sweeter the roses blowing
 On the cheeks of those we love,
And the lily of health that's glowing
 The cheeks' red rose above.

But how soon the lily and the rose wither in the faces of our American women. Why is it? Simply because so many of them are victims of weaknesses, irregularities and functional derangements incidental to the sex. If they would use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription all these beauty and health-destroying ailments might be warded off, and we would hear less about women "growing old before their time."

Michigan papers are agitating for the restoration of capital punishment.

To regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, Dr. Pierce's Pellets excel. One a dose.

The Congregational Church, of Clapham, Eng., elected six women as deacons.

Mud [illegible].

Habitual constipation gives rise to piles and to other dangerous and painful affections, all of which may be cured by the use of Hamburg Figs, a fruit laxative which even children like. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

Students, Teachers (male or female), Clergymen and others in need of change of employment, should not fail to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. Their great success shows that they have got the true ideas about making money. They can show you how to employ odd hours profitably.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oreg. Im'ig'r't'n Board, Portland, Ore.

The International Banking Co., 31 & 33 B'way, N. Y. City, call attention to their adv. headed "An Excellent Investment." They refer to Seligman & Co. and to Kessler & Co., bankers.

ALL diseases and disorders peculiar to women are cured by the timely use of Bradfield's Female Regulator. Sold by druggists.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption. 25c.

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All Tired Out from the depressing effect of the changing season, or by hard work and worry—you need the toning, building up, nerve-strengthening effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla to give you a feeling of health and strength again. Sold by all druggists. Be sure to get Hood's.

PENSIONS and all War Claims [illegible] FITZGERALD, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

[illegible]

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of each and every year.
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[illegible] Premium a 5,000 —
[illegible] Premiums a 3,000 —
[illegible] Premiums a 2,500 —
[illegible] Premiums a 1,000 —
[illegible] Premiums a 500 —
[illegible] Premiums a 250 —
10 Premiums a 100 —
46 Premiums a 36 —
50 Premiums a [illegible] —
780 Premiums a 14 —
Making a Grand Total of 382,970
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you may get if you hold such a bond.
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5 Inches	15 00	22 50	33 00
¼ Column	18 00	27 00	40 00
½ Column	27 00	40 00	60 00
1 Column	40 00	60 00	100 00

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1889. NUMBER 33.

Special Advertising.

Business Notices Ten Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞ The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and manufacturers to throw whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such slaughter in prices!

Announcement THIS WEEK. Tremendous Onslaught on Profits and High Prices.

We will sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay

2018 and 2020 Ist Avenue, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ENORMOUS Purchases at Auction. We are the only Birmingham houses represented in these sales.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS POINTS IN THE SOUTH.

AN ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF WHAT IS GOING ON OF IMPORTANCE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The business portion of Biloxi, Miss., was destroyed by fire; loss, $100,000; insurance, $20,000.

The Pullman Palace Car Co., have sent a representative to Raleigh, N. C., and will fight the state tax levy in the courts.

Some three million feet of lumber in the yard of Monroe & Co., at Apalachicola, Fla., was burned on Wednesday, and it was only by hard work that the mill was saved.

The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad bridges over the Nottoway and Merrin rivers, Va., are several feet under water and all communication South by that line has been cut off.

Dr. G. H. Goldsmith and T. C. Wilkie, of Stone Mountain, Ga., and who are brothers-in-law, fell out about a cow pasture and indulged in a bout with pistols. Wilkie received three wounds while the doctor was not hurt.

A large rotary boiler weighing 18,000 pounds, in the main building of R. William's paper mills, at Banning, Ga., exploded with terrific force, blowing the boiler ends out, destroying the building and throwing some of the timber over a quarter of a mile. The walls and the roof fell in, but no lives were lost, although every one were more or less injured.

The Henderson Steel Co., let the contract for the erection of a thirty ton steel plant, at Birmingham, Ala. The company has had a small experimental plant in operation over twelve months, and the stockholders have become fully satisfied of the success of the Henderson patents which they own. An excellent quality of steel is made from the phosphorous iron ore of the section.

Henry Mitchell, of Blount county, was lodged in jail at Birmingham, Ala., on a charge of counterfeiting. For several years Mitchell has lived alone in a little cabin in the mountains, remote from any settlement, and it was for a long time a mystery how he earned a livelihood. The authorities raided Mitchell's cabin and captured the mountaineer in possession of a complete outfit for making counterfeit dollars, halves and quarters.

Two little daughters of Lon Russell, of Carthage, Tenn., were poisoned Wednesday in a remarkable manner. They were playing around the yard and ate some red roses. Both were taken violently ill in a short time, and the older girl died. The younger lingered in great agony until next morning, and then died. Investigation shows that the roses were full of little green insects, and these are supposed by the physicians to have been poison.

A coroner's inquest was held on the body of William Bush, who died near Waynesboro, Va., in violent convulsions. The evidence resulted in the arrest of Ida Bush, the deceased man's wife, and Peachy Atkinson, charged with causing Bush's death by administering Rough on Rats and arsenic in his food. This had been going on since May 23d, when Bush noticed his first queer feeling. Arsenic was added to Rough on Rats, with fatal results.

A fire in Jacksonville, Fla., covered an area of four whole blocks, and portions of three others. Structures of all kinds were destroyed to the number of sixty-five. The losses foot up about $160,000. Many of the tenement houses were not insured, and will be a total loss to the owners. The locality was one of the worst in the city, and the fire, in one respect, was a blessing in disguise. The city council will extend the fire limits and the boundary ere long will be covered with brick structures.

The resignation of Rev. Dr. W. J. Darby closed his pastorate of eighteen years at Evansville, Ind., which was one of the most successful ever enjoyed by any minister in the state. During his pastorate he has preached 3,520 sermons, conducted over 500 funeral services and solemnized the marriages of over 1,000 couples. His resignation as pastor was made to take charge of the publishing works of the Cumberland Presbyterians, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., also to accept a professorship of the Cumberland Presbyterian University at Lebanon, Tenn.

The railroad blockade, owing to the washing away of the bridges in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, has caused a loss of several hundred thousand dollars to the truck farms around Charleston, S. C. The potato, bean and berry crops are just at their harvest, and hundreds of car loads of vegetables and fruit are now lying at the sidings awaiting transportation to New York and [illegible]. To add to the distress, the [illegible] crops are perishing for want of rain, while the floods have been so disastrous in the North. Only one slight shower is all the rain that has fallen there in six weeks.

Robert L. Howell, a young man 19 years of age, and Zach Aleywine, a night watchman, had a dispute in the round-house of the Marietta & North Georgia Railroad, in Marietta, and the lie passed between them. The dispute was about some potato slips sold by Aleywine to Howell; the latter went off after a pistol and shot Aleywine through the heart. There seems to be some kind of fatality about the watchmen at this shop. Almost exactly three years ago, a negro watchman was murdered while on duty there, and not the slightest clew has ever been discovered as to who did the crime.

J. H. Benjamin, editor of the DeLand *News*, shot and instantly killed Capt. J. W. Douglas, at New Smyrna, Fla., Thursday. Douglas is a prominent citizen of Daytonia, and a well-known politician. The shooting was the result of an old feud renewed by recent attacks by Benjamin in the columns of his newspaper. Douglas assaulted Benjamin, knocking him off the pier into the marsh and jumping on him, choking him and holding his head under the water. Benjamin managed to get hold of his revolver, and placing it against Douglas' body, fired. The ball entered his heart, and Douglas died almost instantly.

The Marietta & North Georgia Railroad has been changed to a standard gauge road. The change was made in one day without deranging a single schedule, and all trains made their regular schedules without any break or irregularity. The road has an immense force of hands at work extending the road toward Knoxville, Tenn., and everything is moving as fast as money and push can make it go. As soon as the Legislature meets, a charter will be procured and the road extended into Atlanta, making a thorough connection from Knoxville to Atlanta, from which place the Atlanta & Florida will give it an outlet to the Atlantic ocean, thus opening to the world the finest mineral lands in the South.

Just before sunrise on Thursday, as Alfred Prioleau, a negro, was going to his work, passing an unoccupied store near the railroad track, at Ridgeway, S. C., he was suddenly fired upon by Cornelius Means, also colored. The weapon used was a double-barrel shot gun. Means was about fifteen feet from his victim, and as Prioleau fell to the ground he rushed upon him and struck him three heavy blows with the butt of the gun, upon the forehead, breaking the weapon at the breech. Returning to the house, in front of which he had fired, Means laid by his gun and got his pistol. Then, standing over the now dead body, he pointed his pistol downward and fired once, the ball entering the wooden bridge on which the corpse lay. Means was arrested.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS.

UNION RECOMMENDED BETWEEN CONGREGATIONALISTS NORTH AND SOUTH.

At a meeting of the American Home Missionary Society, held at Saratoga, N. Y., to decide the condition on which Southern white churches that have recently applied for congregational fellowship shall be aided by the society, after a very earnest discussion of the present and future relations between them and the congregational churches and associations already in that region, the members of which are mostly colored, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "In the full conviction that these churches are in accord with the principles of this society, and with those held by the congregational churches which it represents, Resolved, That we heartily welcome them to fellowship. We commend them to the fraternal sympathy and prayers of all our people, and we request the officers of the society to extend them such financial aid as they may need, as promptly as its treasury shall permit. Resolved, That this society rejoices to learn that an effort is being made to unite the Georgia Congregational Conference and the Georgia Congregational Association on principles of equal recognition and the fellowship of all churches of each body, and trust that such union shall be accomplished." Great satisfaction was expressed at the unanimous adoption of these resolutions, as at one time it was feared that there might be a serious split on the caste question."

GERMANY ANGRY.

The German papers say that unless the Swiss Bundesrath reproves the official concerned in the Wohlgemuth affair, Germany will take reprisals by restricting the frontier intercourse with freight, postal and passenger service. Wohlgemuth is a German police inspector, who was arrested in Switzerland, on the charge of bribing a Swiss to act as agent provocateur, and was expelled from the country.

GREAT LOSSES.

WHAT OFFICIAL FIGURES SAY OF JOHNSTOWN'S HORROR.

THE MONETARY LOSS PLACED AT $35,000,000—THE MORTUARY FIGURES PLACED AT 9,768—INSANITY, AND NOT CONTAGION, FEARED.

Notwithstanding the fact that many messages have been sent from Johnstown, Pa., indicating that diseases, the result of exposure, were exceedingly common, the fact is, that in the three largest hospitals, very few cases of any kind exist, and in over ninety per cent of these, the individuals are suffering from injuries occurring during and after the flood. Cases of pneumonia are very few, and the report that measles is, to a large extent, epidemic is false. The water sweeping through the valley with enormous force, has carried the soft mud of the river banks to distant and low-lying bottom lands and has covered the entire site of Johnstown with a layer of pure sand and gravel, varying in depth from a few inches to a foot. As the consequence of this, all cesspools have not only been thoroughly washed out but afterwards filled with sand. Every particle of dirt and city filth has been washed away and it would be hard to find, hygenically speaking, a more cleanly spot than the main portion of what was once Johnstown. The danger will be the accumulation of new filth, owing to the large number of strangers living in tents and the out-door life of the survivors. The mental condition of almost every former resident of Johnstown is one of the gravest character, and the reaction which will set in when the reality of the whole affair is fully comprehended can scarcely fail to produce many cases of permanent or temporary insanity. Most of the faces that one meets, both male and female are those of the most profound melancholy, associated with an almost absolute disregard of the future. A nervous state is further evidenced by a peculiar intonation of words, the persons speaking mechanically, while the voices of many rough looking men are changed into such tremulous notes of so high a pitch as to make one imagine that a child, on the verge of tears, is speaking. Crying is so rare that a correspondent of a newspaper says, he saw not a tear on any face in Johnstown, but the women that are left are haggard with pinched features and heavy, dark lines under their eyes. Indeed, evidence of systemic disturbance is so marked in almost every individual who was present at the time of the catastrophe that it is impossible, with the eye alone, to separate the residents from those outside. A lad named Dennie Fisher, whose mother and sisters and brothers had lost their lives in the flood, on Thursday committed suicide while in a fit of despondency by hurling himself from the top of a building into the water and drowning. Attempts to form statistics of the losses, show that the number of lives lost foot up to 9,678 and the financial loss is $35,000,000, of which the Pennsylvania Railroad lose $10,000,000.

The work of recovering the dead goes on with undiminished vigor, as the workmen become accustomed to their ghastly finds and the horrors of the scene become commonplace, they apply themselves more diligently to their duty and labor with a system that produces rapid results. One gang of workmen on Thursday located the day express, which was swept away at Conemaugh. The ruins of the train lie about one hundred feet from the fourth buttress from the western end of Stone bridge. Parts of the parlor cars have been found, as well as traces of the passengers. The baggage of Miss Clara Christman, of Beauregard, Miss., was found. She was a missionary on her way to Brazil for the Woman's Foreign Mission Society of the Methodist church. It is evident that many lives were lost on this train, more than at first supposed. The whole train's fate is still a mystery, at least the passengers have not so far been found and located. There was a small-sized riot at the labor camp on account of there not being food enough for the men or utensils to cook it with. Mr. Flinn, who is at the head of the labor bureau, made a speech to the men and stated that it was impossible to get things down from the railroad, but that they would be obtained as soon as possible. He also stated that they did not want men who expected to live on the fat of the land, and that this was principally a work of charity, even though men did get paid for their work. A few minutes after this, as Mr. Flinn was drinking some black coffee and eating some hard crackers and cheese, two workmen came up to him and commenced to complain because they did not have soup and meat. This enraged Mr. Flinn, and after telling them that he thought he was used to as good eating as they were, he ordered the guards to take the men out of town and not permit them to come back again. This seemed to have the desired effect, and there was no more [illegible].

The people breathe a little easier now that all apprehension as to further suffering with hunger have been dissipated. Seven cars of supplies, brought up Thursday evening, are ready to be unloaded. The track is not repaired far enough to bring cars opposite to the center of the city, and boats cannot get down to where they are. The mayor telegraphed the Governor that enough provisions are on the way to last the people several days. The relief committees have been exceedingly busy, and are constantly finding cases of suffering. There is a very large class who are not applying for relief, but who have lost all their household goods and all their clothing. These include good classes of people, many of whom lived on the principal streets. A wall has been thrown around Johnstown, and no one can enter it unless it is shown that he has business in the city. The Pennsylvania Railroad has been making every effort to keep out crowds, but the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which opened Thursday, brought in a flood of people from Somerset Valley. Gen. Hastings heard of it and after a conference of officers it was decided to send company F of the Fourteenth regiment to Somerset for the purpose of preventing any further rush of people that way. Another regiment of soldiers will be ordered out to do guard duty.

WAS OFFENDED.

Jonas Nelson, a negro living in Clarendon county, S. C., has been arrested on the charge of disturbing religious worship, under very strange circumstances. While his grandchild was being buried, Jonas, who had been a silent spectator during the burial service up to the time the coffin was lowered into the grave, stepped forward and jumped into the grave and snatched the coffin from its place, threw it out, and then jumping out of the grave himself, seized the coffin, placed it on his shoulder, and walked off. The bystanders were so greatly horrified that no one attempted to stop him. The child had been dead about thirty-six hours, and decomposition had set in, and as Jonas walked off, the water trickled out of the coffin down his clothing. It is not known where he carried the child, as no one followed him. He claims as his reasons for thus acting that he had not been treated with proper respect by the mother of the child in being promptly notified of the death and the time and place of burial.

AMERICAN VESSEL

SEIZED IN BRITISH WATERS BY A BRITISH GUNBOAT.

A special dispatch from Ottawa, Ont., says: "The marine and fisheries departments received a dispatch from Capt. Knowlton, of the cruiser Vigilant, reporting that he had seized an American vessel. When two miles north of Cape North, he discovered a part of the crew of the Gloucester schooner Mattie Winship, engaged in fishing, they being at the time barely two miles from land. He immediately proceeded to overhaul the vessel. On boarding the Winship, Capt. Knowlton obtaining no satisfactory explanation from the American skipper, made the formal seizure for violation of the fishing laws, under the existing treaties. The government will await a full report by mail before taking action. The skipper of the Mattie was not in possession of a license under the *modus vivendi*.

SEATTLES' LOSS.

A fire broke out on Thursday in the Pontius building in Seattle, Washington Territory, and was raging over a district of five or six blocks, with tremendous fury. The wind was from the north, and the direction of the fire was along the water on Front street, and from the water front to the big brick block, between Columbia and San Francisco streets. To add to the peril, a smart breeze began blowing off the bay, fanning the flames, and about the same time a thousand feet of hose was caught in the advancing blaze and destroyed. Before the flames were extinguished, nearly all the business part of the place was destroyed.

A VIGOROUS OFFICIAL.

A dispatch from Jefferson City, Mo., says that the secretary of state has issued a circular letter to all county clerks in the state, to at once return to him a complete list of all corporations doing business in their respective counties. It is the duty of the secretary of state to enforce the new law for the punishment of pools, trusts and trade conspiracies, and this is the first move to ascertain the status of each organization, so as to open the way for a full enforcement of the law. Great uneasiness is felt in certain business circles as to the extent to which the law will be enforced. The secretary of state says that the full vigor of the law will be [illegible].

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADVISERS.

APPOINTMENTS, DECISIONS, AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

J. Lowrie Bell, superintendent of the railway mail service, states that the transportation of mails is in a confused state, owing to railroad interruptions throughout the country.

Justice Gray, of the United States Supreme Court, and Miss Jeannette Mathews, daughter of the late Justice Mathews, were married Tuesday at the residence of the bride.

Surgeon General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, left Washington on Thursday for Johnstown, Pa., to confer with the state board of Pennsylvania regarding the sanitary condition of affairs in the flood-blighted district.

Every conceivable scheme has been worked to have the President and the cabinet photographed in a group. Personal friends of the chief executive and members of the cabinet have solicited it as a personal favor to photographers, but all the overtures have been refused. Gen. Harrison and Mr. Wanamaker are especially averse to having their photographs displayed in public places.

A report of the American consul at Amoy, China, to the State Department, furnishes some startling facts as to the adulteration of tea shipped from that country to the American market. Next to England, this country is the greatest tea market in the world; and as the system of British inspection is now very strict, Chinese merchants are hunting up other fields to which they may send their spurious and doctored goods.

Gen. Hepburn, Solicitor of the Treasury, has rendered an official decision that the importation of learned professors from Europe to teach in American schools and colleges "would be clearly a violation of the terms of the alien contract labor law." Under a similar ruling, the congregation of a church in America is prohibited from engaging a minister of the Gospel to preach to them, if he is not a citizen of this country.

The President on Wednesday appointed the following postmasters: John R. Smith, at Goldsboro, N. C., vice J. H. Hill, resigned; Theodore E. McCrary, at Lexington, N. C., the office become presidential; Charles P. McCabe, at Leesburg, Va., vice George R. Head, removed; Barnard F. Ludwig, at Huntsville, Ala., vice Mary E. Clay, removed; Patrick E. McMurray, at Jacksonville, Fla., vice H. W. Clark, removed; Eliza A. Adams, at Lake City, Fla., the office become presidential.

The President on Thursday appointed, to be collector of internal revenue, John B. Eaves, of North Carolina, for the 5th district of North Carolina. William A. Allen, of Tennessee, for the 2d district of Tennessee, vice Nathan Gregg, removed. David A. Nunn, of Tennessee, for the 5th district of Tennessee. Eaves is a farmer by occupation. Allen is a resident of Greenville, and has been interested in the manufacture of tobacco in Greenville county, and in Virginia. Nunn is a native of the state, and lives at Brownsville.

In response to a call issued by the commissioner of the District of Columbia, a public meeting to devise means of aiding the sufferers by the flood at Johnstown and vicinity, was held Tuesday. There was a large attendance, including the commissioners of the District, President Harrison, Private Secretary Halford, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Secretary Noble and many representatives of business and social life of Washington. Shortly after three o'clock the meeting was called to order by Commissioner Douglass, who introduced President Harrison as presiding officer of the meeting. He said this was no time for a speech; that while he talked, women and children were suffering for the relief which the meeting was called to grant. Calls for subscriptions were made and the responses were numerous and for quite large amounts, a half dozen being $500 each. About $10,000 was raised in the hall. The President, in dismissing the meeting, said: "May I express the hope that this work will be earnestly and thoroughly pushed, and that every man and woman present here will go from this meeting to use their influence, in order that supplies of food and clothing so much and so promptly needed may be supplied, and that either to-night or to-morrow morning cars well freighted with relief may go from Washington."

POOR PRACTICE.

On Tuesday, a negro desperado fired five shots at an Atlanta, Ga., policeman, and the officer fired six shots at the man he wished to arrest, but none of them took effect. [illegible]

Queer Parisian Characters.

Among the street characters of Paris are the breadcrust scavengers. Breadcrusts, dry, stale and moldy, are found in the streets, on the corners of courts, and on the dust heaps, and this individual does not seek them out with the intention of eating them, oh, dear no, but is fully aware of the fact that morsels of dry bread, diligently amassed one by one will in time fill a sack, and then for 20 sous he can sell it to the rabbit breeders. This succulent animal, so much esteemed by the keepers of the cabarets in our suburbs, does not live entirely on cabbage leaves; it eats bread also, and a pretty large quantity of it, too, and it is to provide these furry mammalia that the trade of breadcrust hunting has been created.

Another strange occupation is that of the "fire-seller." This enterprising being has a small double furnace, with a thin iron ring, in which is a brazier. As soon as the first cold blasts of winter are felt, he appears with his apparatus in the markets in the early hours of morning and supplies the market people with a little warmth. They must keep their own fires going, and to do this they apply to the "fire-seller," who charges 1 per cent. per fire, to supply enough caloric to enable them to light their "chauffiere."

I know another type of quite a different stamp, the "guardian angel." You may smile, but he really exists, and if you want to see him ministering to his people, you must go to the low wine shops and find out the benefactor whose business it is to conduct to their homes those revelers who have overstepped the bounds of sobriety and are too far gone to look after themselves. And when a "guardian angel" takes a benighted bacchanalian under his wing he does not leave him until he has safely seen him to his own house and left him in safety.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Was There Ever Such a Dog?

A correspondent sent me some time ago an excellent dog story which he had culled from a Sunday school paper published here in Boston, says a writer in the *Post*. The dog's name was Punch, and he is described as a resident of Boston. He had been accustomed to have three extensive meals a day, which his master, thinking quite rightly to better his condition by so doing, reduced to one meal, per saltum. The result is thus described:

Our dog's first day was anxious and expectant. He ate his heavy meal, and barked in vain for his supper. The second was like unto it; the third and the fourth Punch began to consider. The family, watching that midday meal on the fourth day, saw Mr. Punch divide his portion into two equal shares. One of these he seized and pushed under a bench, then, returning, devoured the remainder. At supper-time the same performance was gone through. At breakfast "his cubboard was bare," but he had provided for three meals a day, and ever since, like a well-regulated dog, puts himself upon "rations."

Can any of my correspondents match or confirm this interesting and not-incredible tale?"

African Horsehair.

"Hair," said an upholsterer, "is higher now than for a long time. Twelve years ago I could buy for 35 cents the pound wholesale what costs me 60 cents today. The most and best of it comes from Africa, whence it is imported in bales. It has to be subjected to several cleansing processes before it is ready for use. The trade is constantly having other material presented to it, purporting to be as good, but nothing has been, and I don't believe ever will be, found better than clean, well-curled African horsehair."—*New York Sun.*

[illegible]

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Be a man of big faith.

Don't get discouraged.

Work like a beaver.

Go in to win or die.

Eat plenty and sleep well.

It is a poor goose that will not baste herself.

Let the company be neither noisy nor mute.

If you note all the details you have not seen the whole.

Success in life is as much due to self confidence in others.

Let fancy and judgment, not cost, prepare all your dishes.

The older a man becomes the more he has need of his mother.

Parents spoil the children, but men spoil themselves unaided.

Life is a great public park where it is forbidden to gather flowers.

A man needs to be well educated before he can be dishonest successfully.

The wheels of justice grind slow, but never stop their ceaseless revolutions.

You speak well of your enemies, you are a god—or the cleverest man born.

A question seems to be settled, in some people's minds, if a popular man says so.

"Book knowledge" is the imitation, for the real can only be obtained by experience.

Tasting Without a Tongue.

There exists a mistaken notion that the tongue is the sole organ of taste, just as the idea, natural but erroneous, is extant that it is necessary for purposes of speech. As a matter of fact, taste is as largely resident in the palate as in the tongue, while numerous cases are on record in which persons who have suffered the loss of the tongue have been able to speak with clearness. Recently a proof was given of the widespread nature of the taste-sense in the mouth. In a patient from whom the tongue had been very completely removed, it was found that sensations of sweet, sour and bitter nature were still present. Curiously, too, no sense of salt-taste remained. These facts would almost seem to prove that various parts of tongue and palate are set apart for the appreciation of different "tastes." This idea supports the fact that the tongue possesses on its surface papillæ or taste organs of different shapes and sizes. It is consistent to assume that such variations in the ends of the nerves of taste imply variations in their functions.—*New York Telegram.*

Care of Clothes Lines.

Clothes lines should not be left out stretched from nail to nail, week after week. If wound on the reel and taken in as soon as the clothes are, they will last for years. But if left out, the combined influence of rain, dew, snow and sun, in a short time cause them to mildew and rot. Also, the rough surface catches and holds the dust and dirt, until your clean, wet clothes wipes it off, leaving an ugly stain on them, which requires much rubbing and many boilings to entirely remove. The line ought never to be tied around iron nails, as is the general custom, for they soon rust and fray it. Wooden pins are better. If the first quality of galvanized wire is used instead of the rope line, all trouble is obviated; for the dust does not adhere to this and the surface is so smooth that the clothes will not cling in taking down. Time, of course, and weather, can have no perceptible effect upon the wire, as it may always be left up ready for use.—*Rural Home.*

An Echo.

[illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 13, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - - - $1.50
One copy six months - - - - 75
One copy four " - - - - 50

A Birmingham telegram says: H. A. Wilson has been appointed clerk to the Superintendent of the Birmingham public building at a salary of $4 per day.

"What shall we do with our old clothes?" asks a correspondent. Start a newspaper to fill a long felt want; you will need then afterward.—*Exchange.*

The Board of Publication declinto accept the resignation of Mr. H. D. Lane as editor of the state organ of the Farmers' Alliance. He therefore continues as editor of the official organ.

Col. Chas. C. Langdon, Secretary of State, died at his home in Mobile on Saturday last at the advanced age of 84 years. He was a native of Connecticutt, but had been a resident of Alabama since early manhood.

We have read with deep interest Judge Wm. R. Smith's latest book "Reminiscences." It touches mainly upon Alabamians at the time that Tuskaloosa was the social, political and literary capital of the State, bringing in Wm. L. Yancey, of Montgomery, in comparison with Henry W. Hilliard. Judge Smith should now give us a work of later and wider scope, as he promises to do in the conclusion of the work before us.

A gray haired old man named Holloway has been convicted of murdering a man named Slater in Pittsburg, Pa. Slater was killed at his request. He and Holloway were on a spree, and he said to Holloway; "I wish somebody would cut my throat. "I'll do it for you, Slater," said Holloway; and he did, thinking apparently that he was doing his friend a service. The defendant's lawyer tried to show that their man was crazy, but the jury refused to accept that view.

This reminds us of the story told of one of the Louisiana "tigers" during the war. After the first battle of Manassas the "tiger" was "prowling" on the battle field. Coming upon a wounded federal soldier, the soldier begged the "tiger" to kill him and put him out of his misery. Whipping out the huge knife which that command carried at that period of the war, the "tiger" quickly cut the throat of the federal. Then looking around benignantly on other wounded federals, he kindly remarked: "Can I accommodate any of you other gentlemen?" It is useless to say that this friendly offer was hurriedly declined.

Blessedness of Labor.

Labor rids us of three great evils—irksomeness, vice and poverty.

It is the primal curse, but softened into mercy, made the pledge of cheerful days and nights without a groan.

A perpetual dream there has been of paradises, and some luxurious Lubberland, where the brooks should run wine and the trees bend with ready baked viands; but it was a dream merely; an impossible dream. Is not labor the inheritance of man? And what labor for the present is joyous and not grievous? Labor, effort, is the very interruption of that ease which man foolishly enough fancies to be his happiness; and yet without labor, there were no ease, no rest so much as conceivable. Only in free effort can any blessedness be imagined for us.

Necessity is always the first stimulus to industry; and those who conduct it with prudence, perseverance and energy will rarely fail. Viewed in this light the necessity of labor is not a chastisement, but a blessing—the very root and spring of all that we call progress in individuals, and civilization in nations. It may, indeed, be questioned whether a heavier curse could be imposed on man than the complete gratification of all his wishes without effort on his part, leaving nothing for his hopes, desires or struggles. The feeling that life is destitute of any motive or necessity for action must be of all others the most distressing and the most insupportable to a rational being. The Marquis de Spinola, asking Sir Horace Vere what his brother died of, Sir Horace replied, "He died, Sir, of "having nothing to do." "Alas!" said Spinola, "that is enough to kill any general of us all."

Pensacola-Birmingham.

[Special to the Birmingham News.

New York, June 1.—The contract for metals, coal and machinery for the Nicaraguan Canal Construction Company will be given to Birmingham and shipped via Pensacola. A large contract was closed to-day by the construction company with a Pensacola firm for all the lumber necessary for the work of this canal. The amount involved in this lumber contract alone will run up into the millions.

It is said by those in authority that Pensacola will be the port for the business of the Nicaraguan canal, being the nearest United States port to its entrance. This statement would seem reasonable. The Birmingham and Pensacola friends here are jubilant over the luck which has fallen to those cities.

The News speaking editorially of the above, has the following to say:

The New York special this day to The News is good news. The Nicaraguan canal is now an assured' fact, and Birmingham is the first city to receive the benefits. The lumber contracts which Pensacola receives makes things lively in that grand old city. Birmingham and Alabama are more than ever interested in the annexation of Pensacola and the new tobacco empire of West Florida to this state. The completion of the Nicaragua canal necessitates this union. Let Birmingham be represented at the West Florida Annexation Convention, which meets at Chipley, Fla., on July 4th.

Dawson's Murderer.

It is expected that Doctor J. M. McDow will be tried at the Court of Sessions, before Judge Kerslaw at Charleston, S. C., June the 26th, for the murder of Capt. F. W. Dawson, last March. He has been confined in the county jail since the commission of the crime, and no effort has been made to obtain his release on bail. He will be defended by Esquires Gov. Magrath and Asher D. Cohen, of the Charleston bar, who will plead self defense. The State will be represented by Solicitor Jervey and possibly assistant counsel.

New interest has been excited in the case by the drawing of the jury which will try the case. The panel consists of thirty six men, of whom fourteen are negroes, the largest number of negroes drawn to serve on a jury at any recent court. One of the white jurors drawn has been dead for several years. Some strong comments have been made upon the complexion of the jury. McDow's friends are confident that he will be acquitted. Many law abiding citizens fear that the most that the State can hope for is a conviction of manslaughter.

LOST HIS WIFE.

And Over Six Hundred Dollars in Cold Cash.

The Montgomery Advertiser of Tuesday chronicles the following:

Mr. C. L. Talbot, of Dale county, was in Montgomery yesterday.

He came here looking for his wife and children.

To an Advertiser reporter, who chanced to meet him on the street, he told the story of how he came to lose his wife and children, as follows:

"I am a native of South Carolina, and came to Alabama some months ago. Our removal to this State was under peculiar circumstances. My brother-in-law, Jordan Green, killed Willie Casey. Jordan Green had a wife and five children, and I had a wife but no children. For the sake of his safety, I sold out all my property in South Carolina and we all came to Alabama. We first went to Eufaula, but only staid there awhile, and then went to Dale county. After we had been there a few weeks, my wife told me that Green, who is her brother, was wrong and would kill me if we continued to live together. I then decided to go on down to Geneva county and buy a home, and let him go his own way. I left home for that purpose. I was gone several days, and when I returned I found that Green and his wife and children had gone and taken my wife with them. They left on the very night of the day I started to Geneva. I am satisfied that they forced my wife to go with them for the sake of $688 in cash which I left with her. I traced them to Abbeville, and from there to Fort Gaines, and lost trace of them there. I then came across the country to Union Springs, and there I heard that they had been seen coming toward Montgomery; but I have heard nothing of them here. Jordan Green was known in Eufaula and Troy as Bill Jones, and his real name is W. J. Gray. He has killed two men, one in Tennessee before he went to South Carolina, and then Willie Casey in South Carolina. They took my wife and money and all my clothing and furniture, and I have no idea where they are. I am going to continue the search for them, and any information you may obtain for me will be thankfully received. From here I am going to Columbus, Ga."

Talbot described Green as a good looking man with black hair, fair complexion, blue eyes and red moustache, weighing 170 pounds.

Bring your job printing to this office.

Gems of Thought.

Nothing sharpens the arrow of sarcasm so keenly as the courtesy that polishes it. No reproach is like that we clothe with a smile and present with a bow.

Those who seek happiness in ostentation and dissipation are like those who prefer the light of the candle to the splendor of the sun.

The surest way to please is to forget one's self and to think only of others.

Politeness is as natural to delicate natures as perfume is to flowers.

We know the value of a fortune when we have earned it, and that of a friend when we have lost it.

If we had no defects we would not take so much pleasure in discovering those of others.

A homely man of merit is never repulsive. As soon as he is named his physique is forgotten; the mind passes through it to see the soul.

Editors and Lawyers.

It has been suggested by a newspaper writer that there was a similarity in the profession of editor and lawyer; and the proposition has been urged in extenuation of the offense of accepting a subsidy by a newspaper man, that there was no more impropriety in it than for a lawyer to accept a fee for defending a criminal. It is the gravest of errors to suppose that the lawyer and editor sustain the same relation to the public, and it would result in hopeless prostitution of the press if the supposition should generally prevail. There is absolutely no profession that differs so widely from the editor's in his relation to the public as does that of the lawyer. Compare their clientage. The client of the lawyer is always an individual or a corporation. The client of the editor is the public welfare. The lawyer is at best a special pleader. His profession is not even ostensibly to support the cause of justice. He is as likely to be called to support the wrong side of a case as he is to be retained on the right side. To-day he defends the vilest criminal and to-morrow he pleads the cause of a wronged individual. Whether obstructing justice with technicalities, or appealing to it for redress for an injured party, he is equally bound to exert his professional energy for his client. His services are for sale, and if by the effort of his genius he can cheat the prison of a thief or a murderer he is just as much bound to do it, provided he is retained by the criminal, as he is to secure reparation for injury committed.

How different from all this is the mission of the editor. His publication is the reflector of the best collective moral sentiment of the whole people. He is not in a strict sense the molder of public opinion. It is rather his duty to crystalize and give voice to the prevailing sentiment and to harmonize the better elements of society, to the end that they may work amicably together for the common good.

There is no ground too high for the editor to take. It is impossible for him to overestimate the dignity and importance of his responsibility if in considering it he will only lose sight of the man and his wants, and reflect on the community and its needs.—*Exchange.*

Reading Aloud.

No one can serve others without doing good to himself. A good reader, for instance, gratifies others by reading aloud, and he also strengthens his own body. So wholesome is the practice of reading aloud, that medical authorities agree in pronouncing it a a healthy and invigorating exercise for the mind and the body.

The late Sir Henry Holland an eminent London physician says in his Medical Notes persons who have a tendency to pulmonary disease should methodically practice "those actions of the body through which the chest is in part filled or empted of air."

He advises those whose chests are weak should read aloud at stated intervals and even recite or sing, using due caution as to posture, articulation, and the avoidance of excess.

"These regular exercises of the voice," he adds, "may be rendered as salutary to the organs of respiration as they are agreeable in their influence on the ordinary voice."

President Harrison has refused time and again to have his picture taken surrounded by his cabinet.

Alabama Midland.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, of New York, under date of May 25th, contains the following cheering news in regard to this road:

"A map of this road and its connections appears in the Inventors's Supplement issue today. The road is now finished from Bainbridge, Ga., to the Alabama state line, a distance of 35 miles; also a division of 25 miles at Montgomery and 94 miles intervening has been graded and the track is being rapidly laid. Negotiations for extending this road to a connection with the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham are in an advanced state, and the division running northwest from Montgomery will begin in July and be completed to Tuskaloosa, Ala., 110 miles, by January 1, 1890."

A box of Ayers Pills has saved many a fit of sickness. When a remedy does not happen to be within reach, people are liable to neglect slight ailments and, of course, if serious illness follows they have to suffer the consequences. "A stitch in time saves nine."

The prospects for good crops in this section of country is now flattering.

It is estimated that between 12,000 and 15,000 lives were lost in flood at Johnstown, Pa.

Dick Hawes, of Birmingham, Ala., is sentenced to hang July 12th.

Notice.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., June 4th, 1889.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Redding E. Jones, Jr., against General J. Bryant, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 14759, dated October 30th, 1883, upon the e ½ of s e ¼ and s w ¼ of s e ¼ section 86, township 22 north, range 15 east, in Chilton county, Ala., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at Clanton, Ala., before Wm. H. Foshee, Commissioner, who takes testimony on the 15th day of July, 1889, and at this office on the 20th of July, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

J. G. Harris, Register.
jun13 Wm. C. Jordan, Receiver.

Probate Notice.

State of Alabama, Chilton County, In the Probate Court of said county.

To the heirs at law and legatees of the estate of M. C. McRee, deceased: Take notice that on the 21st day of May, 1889, A. J. McRee, as administratrix of the said estate filed in said court her petition in writing and under oath, praying for an order of the said court, to sell all the real estate of said estate, described in said petition, upon the ground that a sale of the same is necessary for the payment of the debts of said estate; and take notice further that the said court has appointed Monday, July 29th, 1889, a day for hearing said petition, at which time you can appear in said court and contest said application if you choose so to do.

Dated June 10th, 1889.
H. J. CALLEN, Probate Judge.

Register's Sale.

Mary E. Hamrick vs. James M. Huggins et. als.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the March term 1889, of the Chancery Court at Columbiana, of the sixth district of the Northeast Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, in the above entitled cause, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry, at Clanton, in Chilton county, on Monday, the 24th day of June, 1889, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following real estate, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, to-wit: The south half (s ½) of section fourteen (14) township twenty-three (23) range thirteen east (13 e).

D. R. McMILLAN,
Register in Chancery
May 30th 1889. Shelby Co. Ala.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

—AND TO—

Cleanse the System Effectually,

—SO THAT—

PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

jul10 y

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

Save Your Hair

BY a timely use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation has no equal as a dressing. It keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, and preserves the color, fullness, and beauty of the hair.

"I was rapidly becoming bald and gray; but after using two or three bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair grew thick and glossy and the original color was restored."—Melvin Aldrich, Canaan Centre, N. H.

"Some time ago I lost all my hair in consequence of measles. After due waiting, no new growth appeared. I then used Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair grew

Thick and Strong.

It has apparently come to stay. The Vigor is evidently a great aid to nature."—J. B. Williams, Floresville, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past four or five years and find it a most satisfactory dressing for the hair. It is all I could desire, being harmless, causing the hair to retain its natural color, and requiring but a small quantity to render the hair easy to arrange."—Mrs. M. A. Bailey, 9 Charles street, Haverhill, Mass.

"I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years, and believe that it has caused my hair to retain its natural color."—Mrs. H. J. King, Dealer in Dry Goods, &c., Bishopville, Md.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

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DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN'S
TREATMENT BY INHALATION

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
Drs. STARKEY and PALEN
COMPOUND OXYGEN
NOT A DRUG
1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

Drs. Starkey & Palen's office records show over 50,000 cases in which their Compound Oxygen Treatment has been used by physicians in their practice, and by invalids independently. Over 1000 physicians and more than 49,000 invalids.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their Treatment:

Rev. O. A. Darby, Columbia, S. C.
Col. T. B. Crews, editor Herald, Laurens, S. C.
Rev. John L. Gerardeau, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. Sidi H. Browne, editor Christian Neighbor, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. H. F. Chreitzburg, Chester, S. C.
Mrs. Wm. H. Johnstone, Tarboro, N. C.
Rev. S. P. Richardson, Athens, Ga.
John J. Mason, M. D., Columbus, Ga.
Rev. W. F. Cook, D. D. Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Ella R. Tennent, Home Magazine, Marietta, Ga.
Rev. T. R. Kendall, Macon, Ga.
Rev. W. A. Candler, President Emory College, Oxford, Ga.
W. H. Lawrence, Editor Chilton View, Clanton, Ala.
Rev. Henry D. Moore, Montgomery, Ala.

Would you like to know whom it has cured, where these restored and vitalized people live and what were the diseases removed? Return mail will bring you a brochure of 200 pages containing these points if you will drop a postal to

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Or Mrs. A. W. Moore, Camden, S. C.

MELANINE
TRADE MARK
INDELIBLE INK
THE ONLY
★ ABSOLUTELY INDELIBLE
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"THE ETHIOPIAN CAN NOT CHANGE HIS SKIN NOR THE LEOPARD HIS SPOTS."
MARKING DONE WITH this INK is EQUALLY UNCHANGEABLE.

CAN NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT DESTROYING THE FABRIC.
NO HOT IRON OR SUNLIGHT REQUIRED. CAN BE USED WITH STAMP OR PEN.

RETAIL PRICE, 25c.

—ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF—

Writing and Copying Inks, Sealing Wax, Mucilage, Wafers, Etc.

THADDEUS DAVIDS CO.,
127-129 William Street, NEW YORK CITY.
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Remember
The View Job Office
When you want
First-class Job Printing done.

The Great Newspaper of the South.

The Age-Herald, in addition to covering the field most thoroughly with their bright and newsy daily, is getting out the Great Weekly of the South. It is a mammoth 12-page paper at only $1 a year, with a ticket for every subscriber to the largest gift distribution of over $8,000 in valuable and useful articles ever offered by a newspaper. It is a paper for the farm and fireside. Its Agricultural Department is full of practical information for the farmer, while its Household Department renders it a treasure to every housewife in the land. A special feature is also made of a department for Our Little Folks.

We will furnish the Weekly Age-Herald and our paper one year for $2 and give each subscriber a ticket to the gift distribution.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

The Lawson Carpet Co.

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention of the people of Chilton county to their large and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,

Curtains & Household Novelties.

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,

ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (Wm. Lawson.)

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

THOMAS FOSHEE,

(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE.)

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,

feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

BLOOM,

The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.,

—HAS OPENED—

THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,

With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

MOULDINGS,

—AND—

PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER.

H. M. MANCHA,

204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will send samples on application. apr 11-y

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN,

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble.

— Manufacturer of all kinds of —

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, - - Alabama.

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JOHN P. LEEPER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

—AND—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d Street.

Birmingham, Ala.

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Respectfully,
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Fourth Street,
Alabama.

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and 22d Street.
Ala.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 13, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	3:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:06 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:29 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:16 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Pon DeJarnette, of Birmingham, is in Clanton sick.

Miss Lizzie Smith, of Monroe county, is visiting friends in Clanton.

Miss Dalee Thornton has returned from a visit to Birmingham and Eastlake.

This section of country was visited by good rains Saturday and Sunday.

The friend who sends the VIEW a bucket of fine plums is known and will not be forgotten.

We are requested to state that the Masonic picnic on the 29th inst., will be a basket picnic.

Prof. A. J. Scott attended the commencement exercises of the Southern University in Greensboro.

A man is already of consequence in the world when it is known that he can implicitly depend upon himself.

Lucien Day has returned from the Marion Military Institute and resumed his place behind the counter at Sampey's

Mr John Sexton, a good citizen of Stanton, and a long time subscriber for the VIEW, visited his grandmother in Clanton Sunday,

The man who can run a paper to suit everybody is in heaven wearing a crown of double proportions and a double set of wings.—*Ex.*

Mr. John Morgan, of Clanton, has sent the VIEW a radish raised in his garden which measures 12 inches in circumference and 14 inches in length.

"For a long time I had no appetite, was restless at night, and very much debilitated. After taking two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my strength and appetite returned, and my health was completely restored."—D. M. Fish- Oswego, N. Y.

We want to hear from our neighborhood correspondents regularly during the dull summer season. Don't let your locality be forgotten by failing to place it and its "doings," before the public every week.

A negro by the name of Mose guson was arrested at Stanton Saturday morning and brought to Clanton and jailed charged with attempt to wreck a train on the E. T. V. & Ga. railroad near Stanton.

The closing exercises of Clanton Academy last week were well received and much enjoyed by those who attended, reflecting credit on the principal of the institution and his assistants, as well as on his pupils.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker mouth, and Head-Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

Special Notice.

For the next few weeks I will sell Shoes, Clothing, and Hats at actual prices to reduce my stock before buying for the Fall trade. If you need anything in these lines come at once and buy it cheap. The cash will get them down to bottom prices.

W. L. SAMPEY.

New Officers

Elected for the ensuing Masonic year of Clanton Lodge No. 423 A. F. & A. M:

W. D. Sarter, W. M.; J. H. Chandler, S. W.; W. H. Wright, Treas.; W. H. Sarter, Sec'y.; E. Deramus, S. D.; J. S. Golson, J. D.; Wm. Wright, Tyler.

The above officers will be installed on the 29th inst., at which time there will be a basket picnic at Clanton to which everybody is invited to come and bring their baskets.

◆

An old farmer who has been a subscriber to the VIEW since it was established came in about three weeks since complaining of tight times, paid his dues and had his paper discontinued. Last week he came back with an apology saying that no man interested in Chilton county could afford to be without the paper and his name is again on the list. We mention this only because it is frequently the case that subscribers who endeavor to economize by stopping their home papers, find that it is an economy that they can't afford, and renew in a very short while.

Obituary.

In memory of J. W. Boyd, who departed this life at Birmingham, Ala., May 30th, 1889. The deceased was born March 8th, 1866. Joined the Methodist church early in life and lived an exemplary and Godly life, he was a good son, a devoted brother and a pious Christian. In him the poor always found a friend and the suffering a comforter. He was a father's pride, a mother's love, a sister and brother's idol. Farewell dear young friend, and may it be that when my summons shall come to cross the mystic river that I, too, may approach my death as quietly and placidly as you, and may we meet where partings are unkown. May God sanctify this sad bereavement to the eternal well being of his loved ones, for whom he so earnestly prayed that they would, without the loss of one, meet him in heaven.

"Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep,
From which none ever wakes to
weep." A FRIEND.

Clanton, June 4th.

Jemison Locals.

The closing exercises of Jemison High School will embrace June 16, 17 and 18, commencement sermon Sunday night by Rev. F. J. Tyler, of Birmingham. On Monday, examinations, and exhibition at night including address by Rev. A. E. Burns. On Tuesday examinations with address at night by Prof. J. A. Harwood, of Stanton. The public are cordially invited to attend both examinations and exercises at night.

P. C. Bean, Esq., had the misfortune to fracture his right arm a week or ten days since. We are sorry he had the accident to happen; but "the boys" say it don't interfere with his usual avocation.

At the annual election of Jemison Lodge, No. 411, A. F. & A. M., on the 8th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: A. E. Burns, W. M.; J. Bice, S. W.; J. R. Hill, J. W.; I. N. Langston, Treas'r.; H. T. Caffey Sec'y.; G. L. McCary, S. D.; W. R. Dawson, J. D.; S. G. Whatley, Tyler.

We regret to chronicle the death, of Mrs. Penny Woolley, which occured on Friday night, June 7th, of old age. She was in her 93rd year; was a consistent christian for 40 years or more; and died with a triumphant faith in the final resurrection of the just.

Mr. J. P. Allen had the misfortune to cut his foot right severely some time since. We hope he will soon be out again.

Rev. Mr. Wyatt is convalescing from a spell of sickness.

Mrs. G. B. Moseley has been quite sick but is now better.

Miss Emmie Grim, of Longview, has been visiting Mrs. J. L. Wyatt.

Mr. Ed. Wells, of Six Mile, has been visiting Mrs. Mollie Allen, his sister.

Mrs. Judge Lee, of Brewton, is visiting Mr. D. M. Hand's family.

Mrs. J. P. Allen is convalescent from a severe cold and fever which lasted her several days.

X. Y. Z.

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Birmingham Age Herald: H. A. Wilson, secretary of the state Republican executive committee and Bob Moseley's right bower, has received a nice fat place of clerk to the superintendent of construction of the Birmingham public building. The pay is $4 a day, including Sundays.

To The Merchants.

Clanton, Ala., June 12th, 1889.

ED. VIEW:—Please publish our request to the merchants of Chilton County that they will make no orders for Jute bagging upon any terms, but join with us in our endeavors to defeat said trust.

The National Farmer's Alliance at Birmingham on May 15th declared in favor of cotton bagging and the Lane Mills of N. O. and others propose to furnish all we will want at 12½ cents F. O. B. cash. We will buy the cotton bagging but do not propose to use the Jute upon any terms. Some Alliances go as far as to declare they would not deal with any merchants who deal in Jute.

Yours Respect'ly,
ALEX. G. DAKE,
Sect'y. & B. A. Chilton Co. Alliance.

The S. & H. I. Railroad.

[Selected.]

The Saloon & Hades International Railroad is the oldest road now on record running from Saloonville to Hades Grand Central Depot. Since the completion of the High License Division to Eternity, this road makes the quickest time on record. There are ten divisions, the first two being narrow-guage.

FIRST DIVISION.
SALOON DEPOT.
Tasteville.
Sippington.
Medicineville (flag.)
Socialglass City.
Moderation Meadows (flag).
Tippletown.
Regular.
DAILYDRAM VILLAGE.
TIP TUMBLER, Sup't.

No road excels this one in attraction and interest. For picturesqueness, scenery and number of officers it also excels all others. More money has been expended to make this road what it is than all others combined. All the latest improvements, appliances, and legislative favors make it "first-class." Everything that can be done by the officers of this road is done for the traffic of the road. Special police are constantly employed in the interests of this road. The general superintendent has special oversight of the passengers. This road has, within the last few years extended its branches into nearly every village and hamlet in the United States.

SECOND DIVISION.
DAILYDRAM VILLAGE.
Happygoluckyville.
Guzzlerton.
Tanglefoot City.
Redeyeville.
Tumbletown.
Twoforecompany.
Fencecorners Rest.
DRUNKARDS' RETREAT.
POCKET PINTFLASK, Sup't.

There are special excursion trains to picnics, political meetings, or any gathering at reduced rates. Through tickets furnished to Hades at any time. Season tickets a specialty. Write to us for particulars, stating whether you wish them furnished secretely or not. Each division is graded, and all can be suited. However, after passing deliriumton, on the eighth division, there is no distinction, as all grades and classes merge into one. The greatest privileges to passengers are given on this part of the road.

THIRD DIVISION.
DRUNKARD'S RETREAT.
Quarrelton.
Rowdyville Tunnel.
Fightburg.
Pistolflash.
Riotville.
Choke'emblack Ferry.
Knock'emstiff Point.
HORROR LAND.
POISONED DRUGS, Sup't.

Saloonville Accommodation leaves Saloon Depot every Saturday, stopping at each point over the third division, thus making a trip once a week. From Dailydram Village the Mountain Dew Express runs daily. A four mile stretch is noticed, after passing Hapyygoluckyville which passes through the grandest country to be seen. This is claimed by many to be the best-kept division on the road. The superintendent of this division has frequently drawn the prize on track repairs. The road is somewhat picturesque on the third division. Trains often have to "slow up" on this division, as the grade is steep in places. Frequently trains are "ditched." A construction train on this division, and is kept very busy.

K. ALCOHOL, Gen. Sup't.
S. KEEPER, Gen. Manager.
P. DRUGS, Gen. Ticket Ag't.
B. TENDER, Treas.

◆

The ceiling of the tiles in Vanderbilt's luxurious kitchen is made of white enameled tiles set in cement. He pays his cook $10,000 a year. Yet it is safe to say he does not enjoy his dinner half so much as a poor devil does a free lunch of stale bread and over-ripe cheese. Poverty has its compensation after all, and one of them is a $10-000 appetite.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

James Gorden Bennett, of the New York Herald, is in Africa.

$100 REWARD $100

The readers of the VIEW will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞Sold by Druggists, 75. ma16-m

Judge Smith's Book.

What the papers say about it.

The Age-Herald says: "No such interesting book has been published for a long time."

The Evening Chronicle says: "Altogether, Judge Smith has done a great work for local history, and given a splendid book to the shelves of libraries."

The Evening News says: "The book will be read with delight by scholars and with profit by all." The Times-Democrat says: "It is one of the most delightful books of recent years; and it has an especial charm for Alabamians."

This book can be had on application at the VIEW office and at the principal book stores in the State. Price $2.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good, it will cost you nothing. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

O, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

BLOOD AND BRAIN.

Pure blood is what oils the machinery of life, eases every movement of the body, removes stiffness of the joints, drives out pain from the nerves, stimulates the brain, protects the liver and kidneys from irritation, enables physical exertion without fatigue, prolongs life, and makes men and women perfect in health and feature. Good blood and good brain are inseparable. Aim to keep the blood pure by using the only true blood remedy, B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm.)

Miss S. Tomlinson, Atlanta, Ga., says:

"For many years I have been afflicted with rheumatism combined with severe kidney troubles, indigestion and nervous prostration. **Rheumatism** Several physicians were employed and numerous patent medicines resorted to without benefit. At last I began the use of B. B. B., and its effect was like magic. Rheumatic pains ceased, my kidneys were relieved, and my constitution improved at once."

Z. T. Hallerton, Macon, Ga., writes:

"Three years ago I contracted a blood poison. I applied to a physician at once, and his treatment came near killing me. I employed an old-physician and then went to Kentucky. I **Hot Springs** then went to Hot Springs and remained two months, but nothing seemed to cure me permanently, although temporary relief was given me. I returned home a ruined man physically, with but little prospect of ever getting well. I was persuaded to try B. B. B., and to my utter astonishment it quickly healed every ulcer."

W. C. McGaughey, Webb City, Ark., writes:

"I owe the comfort of my life to a use of B. B. B. I was troubled with blood poison **Bad Blood** for five or six years, and found no relief equal to that given by this valuable remedy."

Mrs. Emma Griffiths, Unitia, Tenn., writes:

"The doctors said my boy twelve years old had scrofula. His knees were drawn up and joints were stiff, and for three years he had been **Scrofula** unable to walk. One bottle of B. B. B. has done him so much good he can now walk, and his pain has ceased. Its action on my boy has been pronounced most wonderful." (3)

[sep27 ew 1y]

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.
[ma15 y]

NOTICE NO. 8789.

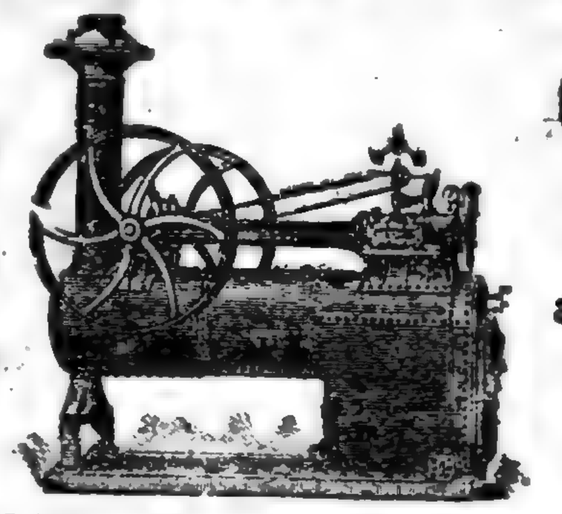
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., May 7, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on June 15, 1889, viz: Daniel W. Stewart, homestead 18515 for the n w ¼ of section 28, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Stephen Baker, John Headley, W. A. Jones, Cyrus M. Culp, all of Clanton, Ala.

May9 J. C. HARRIS, Register.

A. E. BIVINGS,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, AND Medicines, FAMILY Groceries, ETC.
Clanton, Alabama.
I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS



Copper and Sheet Iron Workers
Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.
Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
☞ AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE,☜
Birmingham, Ala.
mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—
I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.
☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.
oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜
nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.
Lyman & Stone.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Blank Books, - Letter Presses,
PRINTERS' STOCK.
Fine Stationery a Specialty.
2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
dec5 ay

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

INDURATED FIBRE WARE.
ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!
HAS NO HOOPS!
NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!
NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!
HAS APPEARANCE OF POLISHED MAHOGANY.
PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS, SPITTOONS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.
LARGE VARIETY OF GOODS.
CORDLEY & HAYES, New York, Sole Agents.
[illegible]
FOR SALE BY ALL [illegible]

READ THIS!
I have removed my stock of
Confectioneries
—AND—
Fancy Groceries
into the Johnson drug storehouse and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.
Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.
Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
☞Correspondence solicited.☜
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER,
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y]

Insure
Your Property
against Fire.
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery, has a record for reliability unsurpassed.
Insure through the Local Agency at Clanton, and save expense.

HERBINE
After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia. Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles. Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator." Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family." Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than [illegible]. Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle. It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by The Herbine Co., (Successors to Wm. Condell,) St. Louis, Mo.
mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION
Piso's Remedy for Catarrh gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions. The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.
CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost. Easy and pleasant to use. Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.
nov22-y

ALLEGER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
FROM $65. to $35.

This Elegant Parlor Organ style 76 containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, [illegible] stops, 2 knee swells, stool and book, [illegible]
[illegible]

WATERY GRAVES

Were Found in Pennsylvania by Over 8,000 People.

Some Rich Sportsmen Built a Dam and it Gave Way.

FIRE ADDED HORROR TO THE SCENE.

ROBBERS OF THE DEAD HUNG TO THE TREES.

Coffins being Sent to the Spot by Train Loads.

The raging storms that have prevailed through Pennsylvania during the past few days, have resulted in an appalling loss of life near Pittsburg. The scene of the terrible disaster is at Johnstown, Pa., in Cambria county, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Connemaugh River. Two and a half miles northeast of the town is a reservoir owned by a rich fishing club. It is the largest reservoir in the United States, being three and a half miles long and from one to one and a half miles wide. Its depth in some places is 100 feet. It holds more water than any other reservoir, natural or artificial, in the United States. The lake has been quadrupled in size by artificial means and was held in check by a dam from 700 to 1,000 feet wide. It is 90 feet in thickness at the base and the height is 110 feet. The top has a breadth of over 20 feet. Recognizing the menace which the lake had to the region below, the South Fork Club had the dam inspected once a month by the Pennsylvania Railroad civil engineer, and an investigation showed that nothing less than some convulsion of Nature would tear the barrier away and loosen the weapon of death. The steady rains increased the volume of water in all the mountain streams which were already swollen by the lesser rains early in the week. It is now believed a cloud-burst must have been the culmination of the struggle of the water against the embankment. The course of the torrent from the broken dam at the foot of the lake to Johnstown is almost 18 miles, and with the exception of at one point, the water passed through a narrow V-shaped valley. Four miles below the dam lay the town of South Fork, where the South Fork river itself empties into the Connemaugh river. The town had about 2,000 inhabitants, and nearly all the inhabitants were drowned. Four miles further down, on the Connemaugh river, was the town of Mineral Point. It had 800 inhabitants, ninety per cent. of the houses being on a flat close to the river and few escaped. Six miles further down was the town of Connemaugh, and here alone was there a topographical possibility of the spreading of the flood and the breaking of its force. It contained 2,500 inhabitants and was almost wholly devastated. Woodvale, with 2,000 people, lay a mile below Connemaugh, in the flat, and one mile further down were Johnstown and its cluster of sister towns, Cambria, Bolivar and Connemaugh borough with a total population of 30,000 on made ground. Stretched along right at the river's verge were the immense iron works of the Cambria Iron & Steel Co., who have $5,000,000 invested in their plant. Besides this there are many other large industrial establishments on the bank of the river, the damage to which cannot be estimated.

The town of Florence is fourteen miles from Johnstown, the principal scene of the desolation. John McCartney, a carpenter, who lives in Johnstown, and escaped, says that the people had been warned early in the morning to move to the highlands, but they did not heed the warning, although it was repeated a number of times up to 1 o'clock, when the water poured into Cinder street several feet deep. Then the houses began rocking to and fro, and finally the force of the current carried buildings across the streets and vacant lots and dashed them against each other, breaking them into fragments. These buildings were freighted with the poor wretches who so shortly before had laughed at the cry of danger, and hundreds found a watery grave in a few moments.

The tidal wave struck Bolivar just after dark and the waters spread out over the whole country. Soon houses began floating down, and clinging to the debris were men, women and children, shrieking for aid. A large number of citizens at once gathered on the county bridge, and they were reinforced by a number from Garfield town on the opposite side of the river. They brought a number of ropes and these were thrown over into the boiling waters, as persons drifted by in effort to save some of the poor beings. For half an hour all efforts were fruitless until at last when the rescuers were about giving up all hope, a little boy astride a shingle roof managed to catch hold of a rope. He caught it under his arm and was thrown against an abutment, but managed to keep hold and was successfully pulled on to the bridge, amid the cheers of the onlookers. His name was Hessler, and his rescuer was a train hand named Carney. The boy was about sixteen years old. He said: "With my father, I was spending the day at my grandfather's house in Cambria City. In the house at the time were Theodore, Edward, John Kurtz, Jr., and wife, Miss Mary Kurtz, Treasy Kurtz, Mrs. R. Smith, John Hersch and four children, my father and myself. Shortly after 5 o'clock there was the noise of roaring waters and screams of people. We looked out doors and saw persons running. My father told us to never mind, as the water would not rise further. But soon we saw houses being swept away and then we ran up to the floor above. The house was three stories and we were at last forced to the top one. In my fright I jumped on a bed. It was an old-fashioned one with heavy posts. The water kept rising and my bed was soon afloat. Gradually it was lifted up. The air in the room grew close and the house was moving. Still the bed kept rising and pressed the ceiling. At last the posts pushed the plaster. It yielded and a section of the roof gave way. Then suddenly I found myself on the roof and was being carried down the stream. After a little this roof commenced to part, and I was afraid I was going to be drowned, but just then another house with a shingle roof floated down until, nearly dead with cold, I was freed from the house. I did not see my father. My [illegible] was in a [illegible], but he must have been drowned, as the waters were [illegible]. John Kurtz was also in a [illegible] Mary Kurtz and Mrs. Mary [illegible] drowned. [illegible] Smith was [illegible] John Hersch was in a [illegible]

The scene was terrible. Live bodies and corpses were floating down with me, and away from me I would hear persons shriek and then they would disappear, and all along the line people were trying to save us, but they could do nothing, and only a few were caught." This boy's story is but one incident, and shows what happened to one family. God only knows what happened to hundreds who were in the path of the rushing waters.

The accumulation of buildings which were swept by the angry waters to the Pennsylvania bridge at Johnstown piled up fully fifty feet high, were burned to the water's edge on Saturday. Before the buildings took fire many persons, dead and alive, were taken from them. Some of the unfortunates were wedged in so tight it was necessary to chop their legs off to release them. The Catholic church was destroyed by fire. A number of people were on the roof when the structure took fire, and all of them were consumed in the flames. The damage, as yet, is inestimable, regardless of the loss of life. The Pennsylvania Railroad loss will be enormous; an official report of the damage done to the railroad property is very great. Much of the track, rails, ties and are carried away. From Lang Hollow comes the report that the first reports of loss of life were entirely too low. It is believed now that fully 8,000 persons have perished. Of these 700 or 800 were burned in the fiery furnace at the viaduct. Two thousand coffins have been ordered for bodies already rescued at that point.

Charles Luther, a boy, stood on an adjacent elevation and saw the whole flood. He said he heard a grinding noise far up the valley, and looking up he could see a dark line growing slowly toward him. He saw that it was houses. On they come like the hand of a giant clearing off his table. High in the air would be tossed a log or a dam, which fell back with a crash. Down the valley it moved slowly, and across the little mountain city. For ten minutes nothing but moving houses was seen, and then the water came with roar and rush. This lasted for two hours, and then it began to flow more steadily.

The pillaging of houses in Johnstown was something awful to contemplate and describe. Men armed themselves with shot guns and revolvers, and woe to strangers who looked even suspiciously at any article. Goods of great value were sold in Johnstown for a drink of whiskey. A supply store has been established in Jownstown. A line of men women and children extending for a square waited patiently to have their supplies granted. The school house has been converted into a morgue, and the dead are being buried. A hospital has been opened near by, and is full of patients.

Just as the shadows began to fall upon the earth Saturday night, a party of thirteen Hungarians were noticed stealthily picking their way along the banks of the Connemaugh towards Sang Hollow. Suspicious of their purpose, several farmers armed themselves and started in pursuit. Soon their most horrible fears were realized. The Hungarians were out for plunder. Lying upon the shore they came upon the dead and mangled body of a woman, upon whose person there were a number of trinkets of jewelry and two diamond rings. In their eagerness to secure the plunder, the Hungarians got into a squabble, during which one of the number severed the fingers upon which were the rings, and started on the run with his fearful prize. The revolting nature of the deed so wrought upon the pursuing farmers, who by this time were close at hand, that they gave immediate chase. Some of the Hungarians showed fight, but being outnumbered were compelled to flee for their lives. Nine of the brutes escaped, but four were literally driven into the surging river, and to their death. The inhuman monster whose atrocious act has been described, was among the number of involuntary suicides.

In another incident which has just been brought to notice, an old railroader, who had walked from Sang Hollow, stepped up to a number of men who were congregated on the platform stations at Curranville, and said: "Gentlemen, had I a shotgun with me half an hour ago, I would now be a murderer, yet with no fear of ever having to suffer for my crime. Two miles below here I watched three men going along the banks stealing jewels from the bodies of the dead wives and daughters of the men who have been robbed of all they held dear on earth." He had no sooner finished the last sentence, than five burly men, with looks of terrible determination written on their faces, were on their way to the scene of plunder, one with a coil of rope over his shoulder, and another with a revolver in his hand. In twenty minutes, so it is stated, they had overtaken two of their victims, who were in the act of cutting pieces from the ears and fingers from the hands of the bodies of two dead women. With the revolver leveled at the scoundrels, the leader of the posse shouted: "Throw up your hands, or I'll blow your heads off." With blanched faces and trembling forms, they obeyed the order and begged for mercy. They were searched, and as their pockets were emptied of their ghastly finds, the indignation of the crowd intensified, and when the bloody finger of an infant, encircled with two tiny gold rings, was found among the plunder in the leader's pocket, a cry went up: "Lynch them! lynch them!" Without a moment's delay ropes were thrown around their necks, and they were dangling to the limbs of the tree, in the branches of which, an hour before, was entangled the bodies of a dead father and son.

Johnstown is a desolate sea of mud, in which there are interred the remains of many human bodies. It was once a handsome portion of the town. The cellars are filled up with mud, so that the person who has never seen the city can hardly imagine that houses ever stood where they did. Streets, solidly built up with houses, have been swept away. Nothing but a small two-story framed house remains. It was near the edge of the wave, and thus escaped. One side was taken up, and it hangs to one side, making a picture of misery. The walk up to the wrecks of the houses was interrupted in many places by small streams. Occasionally, across the flats could be seen the remains of the victims. The stench arising from the mud is sickening to the extreme degree. Along the route were strewn tin utensils, pieces of machinery, iron, pipes, wares of every conceivable kind of store. Whole houses had been swept down Main street and become lodged. Wreckage is piled high as the second story windows. The reporters could look from the wreck into the auditorium of the opera house. The ruins consists of parts of houses, trees, logs and reels from the wire factory. Many houses have their side walls and roofs torn up, and one can walk directly into what has been second-story bedrooms, or go in by way of the top. Further [illegible] has lodged in the street, and did great damage. [illegible] commencement of the wreckage, which is at the opening of a valley of the Connemaugh, one can look up the valley for miles and not see a house. Nothing stands but an old wooden house.

When Superintendent Pitcairn telegraphed to Pittsburg Friday night that Johnstown was annihilated, he came very close to the facts in the case, although he had not seen the ill-fated city. The loss of life is simply dreadful. The most conservative people declare that the number will reach 5,000. Every hour or so, forces of men working on various heaps of debris, find numbers of bodies buried in the wreckage. It is believed that when the flames are extinguished in the wreckage at the bridge and the same is removed, that hundreds and hundreds of victims will be discovered. Up to nine o'clock Sunday night 180 bodies had been embalmed at Nineveh, and there is a report that 200 more have been discovered half buried in the mud on an island between New Florence and the place named. Hundreds of men, women and children are sleeping on the hillsides under tents that were sent from Pittsburg and other places.

Adjutant-General Hastings, National Guard of Pennsylvania, assumed charge of Johnstown on Sunday. Nothing is legal unless it bears his signature. One effect of this systematic work is making itself felt. One town is guarded by Company H of the 6th regiment. Special police are numerous, and regulations are so strict that even the smoking of a cigar is prohibited. Alexander Hart is in charge of the special police. He has lost his wife and family. Notwithstanding his great misfortune, he is doing the work of Hercules in his own way. A supply depot has been established at that point, and many needy people are being relieved. The bodies that are dug out of the flat lie in the station until the coffin can be obtained. They are buried unidentified on Prospect Hill. Dartmouth Club, at which the employes of the Gautier Wire Works boarded, was carried away by the flood. It contained many occupants at the time. None were saved. The estimates of the losses of the Cambria Iron Co. is given at $2,000,000 to $2,500,000. But little, if any, of this great loss can be recovered. Four immense relief trains arrived at Johnstown Sunday night, and the survivors are being well cared for. A portion of the police force of Pittsburg and Alleghany are on duty, and better order is maintained than prevailed the day before. Communication has been restored between Cambria City and Johnstown by a foot bridge. The work of repairing the tracks between Sang Hollow and Johnstown is going on rapidly, and trains will probably be running in 24 hours.

Five hundred tents arrived from Ohio Sunday in charge of Adjutant General Axlin. Sixty-five have been put up on the hillside at Florence, and are now occupied by families. General Axlin went on to Johnstown to assist Major Angler, who is in charge during Gen Hastings' absence.

President Harrison did not attend church Sunday, but spent his time in communicating from Washington with the people in the flood-stricken districts, with a view to granting them such succor as lay in the power of the government. All officials that could aid, were kept constantly at their posts, ready for orders. The President has offered to extend to the people in distress any succor which the government could give. He said the government would supply as many tents and rations and soldiers to assist in the work of reclamation as possible. The government has about 2,000 tents, which it can lend to the sufferers. The government has also under its control several thousand tents belonging to the militia, and these will be loaned if needed. The offer of soldiers was made for the reason that it was thought they might be useful in clearing away the debris, searching for the drowned and guarding property. Sunday was a day of fearful suspense to Private Secretary Halford. Mrs. Halford and her daughter Jeannette, left Indianapolis on the train that got out of Pittsburgh Sunday morning, and he had thought that the train got past before the flood was at its worst, but word came from the Pennsylvania Railroad that it was reported that the train on which they were had been lost about Johnstown. Between 5 and 6 o'clock Sunday evening a telegram came from the Philadelphia office of the Pennsylvania Railroad stating that they had opened communication with Altoona, and had learned that Mrs. Halford and daughter were all right, but had lost all their baggage.

Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross Association, left Washington, D. C., for Johnstown, Dr. Hubbell, field agent for the corps of trained workers accompanying her. He says he will work through the flooded district, distributing food, clothing, medicine, and necessary articles of house furniture, with Johnstown as headquarters.

Several Pittsburgers, relatives of the owners of the South Fork Fishing Club, which owned the reservoir that caused the disaster, made their way with extreme difficulty to the reservoir, and returned to Johnstown on Monday. One of them tells the following story: The lake is completely dried out. The dam broke in the center at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, and at 4 o'clock it was dry. The great body of water passed out in one hour. Messrs. Park & Van Buren, who were building a new draining system at the lake, tried to avert the disaster by digging a sluice-way on one side to ease the pressure on the dam. They had about forty men at work, and did all they could without avail. The water passed over the dam about a foot above its top, beginning at about half-past 2 o'clock. Whatever happened in the way of a cloudburst took place during Thursday night. There had been but little rain up to dark. When the workmen woke Friday morning the lake was very full, and rising at the rate of a foot an hour. It kept on rising until 2 o'clock, when it first began breaking over the dam and undermining it. Men were sent three or four times during the day to warn the people below of danger. When the final break came, at 3 o'clock, there was a sound like tremendous and continuous bursts of thunder. Trees, rocks and earth were shot up into mid-air in great columns, and then started down the ravine. A farmer, who escaped, said the water did not come down like a wave, but jumped on his house and beat it to fragments in an instant. He was safe on the hillside, but his wife and two children were killed.

Rescuing parties who are at work on the mass of unburned wreckage on the river above Stone bridge are finding bodies and fragments of bodies at the rate of from ten to fifteen an hour. In other parts of the submerged district many bodies are being taken out. A careful estimate at this time of the bodies recovered everywhere put it from 700 to 800. Bodies are being picked up in pockets, like ore, in all sorts of unexpected places. The bodies have also [illegible]

This regulation seems harsh, but it is a necessity. The citizens' committee are making desperate efforts to preserve the peace, and Hungarians at Cambria City are being kept in their houses by men with clubs who will not permit Hungarians to go outside of their houses. There seems considerable race prejudice at Cambria City, and trouble may follow, as both English and Hungarians are getting worked up to a considerable extent. Quite an exciting scene took place in the borough of Johnstown on Monday. A Hungarian was discovered by two men in the act of blowing up a safe in the First National bank building with dynamite. A cry was raised, and in a few moments a crowd had collected, and the cry of "Lynch him" was raised, and in less time than it takes to tell it, the man was strung up to a tree in what was once the central portion of Johnstown. Not content with this, the vigilance committee riddled the man's body with bullets. He remained hanging to the tree for several hours, when some person cut him down and buried him with the other dead.

Order is slowly arising out of the chaos. The survivors are slowly realizing what is the best course to pursue. The great cry is for men, men who will work and not stand by and do nothing but gaze at the ruins. The following order was posted on a telegraph pole in Johnstown: "Notice—During the day men who have been idle have been begged to aid us in clearing the town, and many have refused to work. We are now so organized that employment can be found for every man who wants to work, and men offered work, who refuse to take the same, and who are able to work, must leave Johnstown for the present. We can't afford to feed those who will not work. All the work will be paid for. Strangers and idlers who refuse to work will be ejected from Johnstown. By order of the Citizens' Committee." Officers were stationed at every avenue and railroad that enters the town. All suspicious looking characters are stopped. But one question is asked. It is, "Will you work?" If an affirmative answer is given, the man escorts him to the employment bureau, where he is put to work. If not, he is turned back.

Governor Beaver has issued an appeal for aid to the people of the United States, and on its receipt, Mayor Grant of New York convened a meeting of the principal citizens to form a soliciting committee. Over $60,000 was subscribed at once, and Ex-President Cleveland will act as chairman; several of the stock exchanges raised $50,000 in a few minutes. In Philadelphia, over $150,000 was subscribed on Monday.

On Tuesday, the sheriff requested Adj. Gen. Hastings to call out one regiment of the National Guard. He stated that he did not want them called out on account of any trouble, but to guard against anything that might happen. General Hastings immediately telegraphed to Pittsburg to order out the 14th regiment. The Cambria Iron Works company are already preparing to get their works in operation. Mr. Moxham, the iron manufacturer, is mayor pro tem of Johnstown. He is probably the busiest man in the United States. For days without sleep, he sticks nobly to his task. Hundreds of others are like him. Men fall to the earth from sheer fatigue. There are many who have not closed their eyes in sleep since they awoke Friday morning. They are a hollow-eyed, pitiable looking lot. Many have lost near relatives, and all friends. One dealer was charging $5 a sack for flour, and was getting it in one or two cases. Suddenly a crowd heard of the occurrence and several desperate ones went to the store and doled the flour gratuitously to the homeless and stricken army. Another dealer was selling flour at $15 a sack. He refused to give any away, but would sell it to any one who had money; otherwise, he would not allow any one to go near it, guarding his store with a shot gun. Bodies are [illegible] care of the dead. A majority of the inhabitants of the town were drowned. A building of boards has been erected on the only street remaining in Cambria. This is headquarters for the committee that controls the dead. As quickly as the dead are brought there they are placed in boxes and then taken to the cemetery and buried. A supply store has been opened in town. A milkman, who was overcharging for milk, narrowly escaped lynching. An infuriated man appropriated all his milk and then drove him out of town. The body of the Hungarian, who was lynched in an orchard Sunday night, was removed by his friends. The inhuman monster had cut off four fingers of the right hand of a woman. He was noticed before he escaped, and dropped the fingers into his pocket, where they were found when he was captured. The act maddened the men, and they took him to an orchard on the hillside and hung him. Services in the chapel from which the bodies were buried, consisted merely of prayer by one of the survivors. No minister was present. Each coffin had a descriptive card on it, and on the graves a similar card was placed so that the bodies can be removed later by friends. The latest estimates place the number of dead at 12,000, but the exact number will never be known.

The stealing by the Hungarians, at Cambria City and points on the railroad, has almost ceased. The report of several lynchings, and the drowning of two Italians while being pursued by citizens on Monday, put a damper on the soulless pilfering for the time. Deputy Sheriff Rose was patrolling the river bank. He found two Hungarians attempting to rob several bodies, and at once gave chase. He found the two taking to the woods, and pulled out his pistol and shot twice, wounding both men badly. From the latest reports the men are still living, but are in a critical condition. The sheriff has taken charge of Johnstown, and armed men on Monday morning patrolled the city. People who have been properly in the limits are permitted to enter the city if they are known, but otherwise it is impossible to get into town.

recovered in Johnstown that have been robbed by ghouls that flock to the scene. It was known that one lady had several hundred dollars in her possession just before the disaster, but when the body was recovered there was not a cent in her pockets. The "Huns" attacked a supply wagon between Morrellville and Cambria City. The drivers of the wagon repulsed them, but they again returned. A second fight ensued, but after a lively scrambling the Huns were again driven away. After that, the drivers and guards of the supply wagons were permitted to go armed. The debris wedged against the big Pennsylvania Railroad stone bridge is still burning, and the efforts of the firemen to quench or stay the flames are futile. The mass which unquestionably forms the funeral pyre of thousands of victims who are buried beneath it, is burning, and likely to burn for weeks to come. The [illegible]

futile are man's efforts when the fire god is aroused, and perhaps after all the hand of Providence is in it, for the suggestion made by the physicians that the bodies be not buried but be allowed to be cremated in the interest of the public health and which aroused such a storm of indignation among the survivors, is viewed with more calmness, and there is a growing sentiment that it is, after all, the best solution of the problem. Weeks and months will be required to remove the stupendous mass by artificial means, and in the meantime the rotting, putrifying remains of poor humanity buried therein would be dealing pollution and death to all the surrounding country. It is being dynamited to allow the water to pass the main channel. Many skeletons and fragments of bodies have been found. The opening of this channel will take the overflow from the lower part of Johnstown proper.

GENERAL NEWS.

CONDENSATION OF CURIOUS AND EXCITING EVENTS.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE—ACCIDENTS, STRIKES, FIRES, AND HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST.

The damage in Elmira, N. Y., from the flood will exceed $400,000.

The Dublin corporation intends to go from Ireland to Paris in a body.

The Bank of Omaha, Neb., has failed, with liabilities of $75,000; assets nominal.

On application of the London *Times*, the Parnell libel suit has been postponed until November.

George Wagoner, a prisoner in the Pittsfield, Mass., prison, committed suicide by taking poison.

In the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, held at Belfast, the moderator denounced home rule.

The strikes in Bohemia are spreading. There are now 5,000 hands out of work. The situation of Pilsen is threatening.

A number of French customs officers have been arrested in Paris for complicity in a scheme to defraud the government.

Eighteen miners at Essen, Germany, who were recently on strike, have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from two to six months for rioting.

Herr Seigel, editor of the *Vaterland*, a clerical paper of Munich, Germany, has been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for libelling the late Dowager Queen.

The Germans in Switzerland protest against the German official press attacks upon the Swiss government. Meetings have been called in Berne to discuss the matter, and great excitement prevails.

The French cabinet considered favorably the request of the American residents for permission to hold a public celebration in Paris July 4. President Carnot has consented to unveil a statue of liberty on that day.

Chicago, Ill., Knights of Pythias have received information that Past Supreme Chancellor John L. Limon, of the order in the United States, with his entire family, wife and four children, were drowned at Johnstown, Pa. A prosperous lodge was located in Johnstown, and also one in Cambria City. A majority of the members are reported dead.

Missionary letters to the Anti-Slavery Society, in London, England, say that the Mahdists have made Western Abyssinia a desert. Whole flocks and herds have been destroyed, thousands of Christians have been thrown into slavery, thousands of others have been butchered and hundreds of the noblest inhabitants have been taken to Mecca as slaves in violation of treaties.

While services were being held in the Free Methodist Church, near Chicago, Ill., an attempt was made to blow up the building. A lot of powder had been placed under the church, to which a fuse was attached and lighted, but it missed fire. Fully half a peck of blasting powder was taken from under the building after the attempt was discovered by the congregation. At least one hundred persons would have been killed had the powder been ignited.

In a debate on the educational budget in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, France, the effort of ex-Premier Ferry to address the house caused a great uproar. A member of the right shouted: "The blood of the Tonquin dead chokes you!" and many similar cries were heard. De Cassagnac advised the house to submit and listen. "We swallow our disgust!" exclaimed Bourgois, deputy for the department of the Vendee, and order was restored.

Telegraph Operator Burrell, at Silver City, sixteen miles from Helena, Montana, was killed, and F. C. Jobst, Montana Central agent, probably fatally injured by robbers on Wednesday night. A large amount of bullion was shipped from there, the robbers evidently not being aware of the fact. It is not thought that the highwaymen secured over $200. A posse of forty men, armed with rifles, overtook the robbers. They refused to surrender, firing on the posse. The fire was returned, and both robbers were killed. They are unknown, and look like foreigners.

A. T. Rodgers, who was shot by a burglar in Topeka, Kan., died on Wednesday, and the recovery of Mrs. Rodgers is doubtful. Shortly after the murderer was captured, and the police guarded the entrances to the jail. The prisoner was terribly frightened, but denied his guilt and told several conflicting stories, which were readily found to be false. He gave his name as Nat Olyphant and his home as Pueblo, Colorado. He was taken out by a crowd and lynched. He showed astonishing courage and when asked if he had anything to say before hanging, replied that he was guilty. His last words were, "be sure you break my neck."

A POLICE CLEW.

The Thames "mystery" is explained after several months' investigation by the London police. It is learned that the unfortunate woman, whose mutilated remains were picked up at different points of the river, belonged to Oxford, and was named Fisher. At the time of her death she was a servant in London. She was a victim of "Jack the Ripper."

RUSSIA OBJECTED.

The Vatican authorities at Rome are alarmed at Russia's objecting to Catholic missions in the Balkans, and that Emperor Francis Joseph is also alarmed. The latter is unable to strongly oppose [illegible]

Flying Machines.

Attempts to make birds the models upon which man should construct a flying apparatus are almost without number. History is full of such attempts and their failures. Three years ago, at the meeting of the American Association for the advancement of science, a certain professor, Isaac Lancaster, read a paper before the Buffalo Convention, in which he professed to give the results of many years' study devoted to the observation of birds in flight. "In 1876," said Prof. Lancaster, "I went to the Gulf coast of South Florida, below Tampa Bay, and resided there for five years, continuously engaged in this matter. From Tampa Bay to the Keys, soaring birds are found in profusion. These consist of buzzards, frigate birds, various cranes, gannets, eagles, pelicans, gulls, herons, and others of less importance. The buzzards would habitually rest in the sea breeze along the inner or bay coast, between thirty and fifty feet above the water, facing the wind for hours at a time on motionless wings. They were birds of from four to six pounds weight, with an equal number of square feet of wing surface. I watched a score of them on one occasion for fourteen consecutive hours, during which time not a dozen flaps were made for each bird. If a bird can float indefinitely in calm air without using muscular exertion, being for mechanical purposes as rigid as a board, then a board or metal body of the right shape and position ought to be able to do the same thing. In construction it must preserve the essential features of the bird's wing." The professor said that nothing was necessary to success but a nice imitation of the figure of a bird when floating in the air.

Georgia's Prosperity.

Some carefully compiled statistics bearing on the progress and prosperity of Georgia, are of the most gratifying character. It is shown that the value of property has increased from $225,093,419 in 1879, to $327,863,331 in 1889, being an increase of $102,769,912 in ten years. This is independent of the railroad property, which has increased in the same time from $9,836,129 to $29,304,127, an increase of $19,437,998, or 212 per cent., making an aggregate increase of all taxable property in the state in ten years of $122,207,910, or 58 per cent. The percentage of increase in the chief items is also an interesting study. In ten years the value of improved land has increased 29 per cent., city and town property 73, live stock 22, farming implements 69, cotton manufactories 393, mining investments 102, banking stock 61, and iron works 91 per cent.

A LONDON cabman ran against the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and knocked the venerable statesman down. He was on his feet in an instant and gave chase to the reckless driver, and overtook him and held him fast until a policeman arrived and arrested him.

When you suffer from dyspepsia, heartburn, malarial affections, kidney disease, liver complaint and other wasting diseases. When you wish to enrich the blood and purify the system generally. When you wish to remove all feeling of weakness, weariness, lack of energy, try a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, and see how greatly it will benefit you. It surpasses all known remedies as an enricher of the blood, and a perfect regulator of the various bodily functions. Ask your druggist.

The breweries in Detroit, Mich., have passed into the control of a British syndicate.

Is it any Wonder

that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery outsells all other blood and liver medicines, since it possesses such superior curative properties as to warrant its manufacturers in supplying it to the people (as they are doing, through druggists) under conditions such as no other medicine is sold under, viz: that it must either benefit or cure the patient, or the money paid for it will be promptly returned. It cures all diseases arising from deranged liver, or from impure blood, as biliousness, "liver complaint," all skin and scalp diseases, salt-rheum, tetter, scrofulous sores and swellings, fever-sores, hip-joint disease and kindred ailments.

$500 Reward for an incurable case of chronic Nasal Catarrh offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents, by druggists.

Keep a big piece of rock salt where the stock can get at it any time.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

A Difficulty Surmounted.

It is often very difficult to tell what kind of a laxative to give to a very young child who is suffering from constipation. The only medicine which is at the same time perfectly safe, effective, and pleasant to take, is Hamburg Figs. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oreg. Im'igr't'n Board, Portland, Ore.

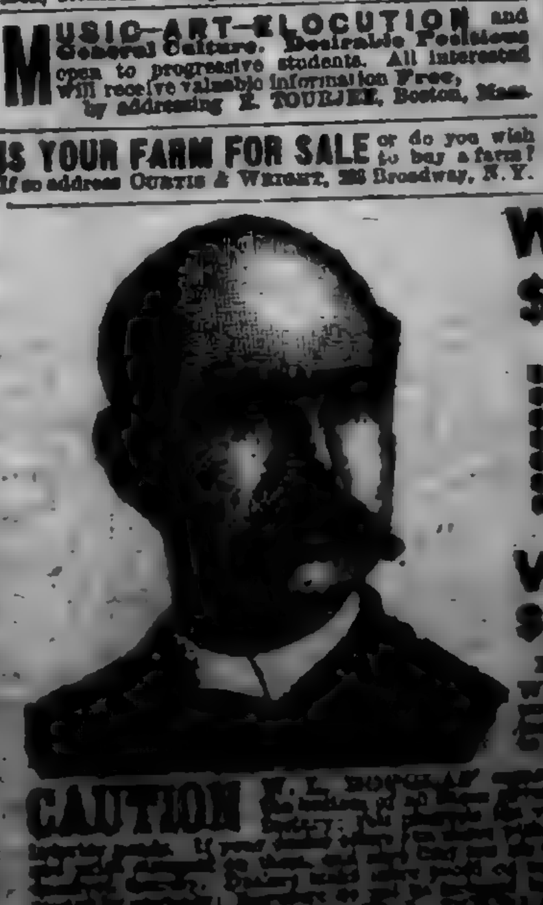
THE Mother's Friend, used before confinement, lessens pain and makes labor comparatively easy. Sold by all druggists.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
100 Doses
One Dollar

Vigor and Vitality are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is overcome, the blood is purified and vitalized, stomach strengthened, appetite restored.

MUSIC—ART—ELOCUTION and General Culture. Desirable Positions open to progressive students. All interested will receive valuable information Free, by addressing E. TOURJEE, Boston, Mass.

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE or do you wish to buy a farm? If so address CURTIS & WRIGHT, 28 Broadway, N. Y.



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DECORATED CHAMBER SETS.

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Assorted colors, Printed Decoration, per set
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Full stock of Glassware, such as Tumblers, Goblets, Bar Goods, Wines, &c., Lamp Goods and Fixtures, including Burners, Wicks, Chimneys, &c.

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THE WORLD OUGHT TO KNOW IT.
The world ought to know what S. S. S. has done for me in the cure of a malignant Cancer, which was so bad as to be considered incurable by the physicians in Chicago, where I went to be treated. One of my neighbors sent me a copy of an advertisement in regard to Swift's Specific, and I began taking it. I got relief from the first few doses; the poison was gradually forced out of my system, and I was cured sound and well. It is now ten months since I quit taking S. S. S. and I have had no sign of return of the dreadful disease.
MRS. ANN BOTHWELL.
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Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

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Either Sex. Prevents and cures 1 to 5 days. No stricture. Send One Dollar to BENSON MFG. CO., Box 407, Montgomery, Ala.

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Agents wanted, $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Cat'lgue and samples free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y.

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

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Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
Trade $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

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"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."
TERMS, $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1889. NUMBER 34.

Special Advertising.
Business Notices Ten Cents per line each insertion.
Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.
Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.
Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.
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The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and manufacturers to throw whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such slaughter in prices!

Announcement THIS WEEK.
Tremendous Onslaught on Profits and High Prices.

We will sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay
2018 and 2020 1st Avenue, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ENORMOUS Purchases at Auction.
We are the only Birmingham houses represented in these sales.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS POINTS IN THE SOUTH.

AN ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF WHAT IS GOING ON OF IMPORTANCE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The large lumber mill of J. H. Clarke, at Doctortown, near Jesup, Ga., was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Loss, $60,000; partially insured.

Wesley Clark and Harrison Blackburn, both colored, were hanged in Aberdeen, Miss., Tuesday, for the murder of Maj. Pat Hamilton last December.

Frank Smith, of Smith Station, Ga., was struck by lightning Tuesday while standing in his store door and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and several children.

Rev. Robb White, of Charlottesville, Va., has been called to the pastorate of Christ church (Episcopal) in Savannah. Rev. Dr. Thomas Boone, the last rector of Christ church, goes to New York.

Two boys, Jimmie Freeman, aged 11, and Louis Miller, 15 years, were drowned in Charleston, S. C., harbor on Thursday. They were on the yacht White Wings with a party. The boys were knocked overboard by the main sail boom.

The various applicants for the postmastership of Nashville, Tenn., were thrown into excitement on Wednesday by the announcement that Postmaster J. H. Currey had sent in his resignation. Dr. Currey's term does not expire for some months.

James W. Warren, aged nineteen, and watchman on the steamer E. T. Holmes, attempted to step into a skiff from the steamer while the latter was in motion at Nashville, Tenn. The skiff careened and Warren fell into the river. Being unable to swim he was drowned.

R. V. Covington, a popular member of the Brunswick (Ga.) Horse Guards, while drilling, made a slash with his sabre and missed his aim—a post—and flew back, narrowly missing cutting off the the top of his head, and completely severing one of his ears from his face.

A meeting of the Greenville, S. C., Farmers' Alliance was held there in the courthouse on Saturday. About one hundred representatives were present. Nearly all the sub-alliances in the state were represented. Resolutions were passed adopting cotton bagging to take the place of jute.

George Handley, a teamster, died at the Birmingham, Ala., charity hospital on Thursday of lockjaw, caused by the kick of a mule. Handley was trying to put harness on a young mule, when it kicked him in the face. His injury did not appear to be serious, but lockjaw set in and he died in a few hours.

Lieut. Carter, of the engineer corps in charge of the harbor improvement at Savannah, Ga., has submitted a report on the charges brought against him through the press of that city by a discharged employe, that he has been having a corrupt understanding with his contractors, and that he has wasted the public funds.

John Lane, a brakeman on the Pratt Mines railroad, fell from a moving train in Birmingham, Ala., and was killed. His fall was caused by the efforts of the engineer to stop the train in time to avoid running over a crowd of negro boys who had congregated on the track, and were slow in getting out of the way.

Governor Lee, of Virginia, whose official duties preclude his attendance, has designated Hon. William Wirt Henry, of Richmond, to represent Virginia at the meeting of the governors of the thirteen origiual states to be held at Independence hall, Philadelphia, July 4th. Mr. Henry is a grandson of Patrick Henry.

A negro drum corps parading in Wilmington, Del., on Thursday, was annoyed by a party of small white lads, and opened fire on them with pistols at short range. Walter Wright, aged 16, was shot through the temple and died within a few minutes. Joseph Lawless, aged 8, was shot through the shoulder. Thos Maloney was shot in the arm, producing a painful wound.

Laden Turner, of Saluda township, S. C., went to the house of Tom Garner and brutally assaulted him. After knocking him down he jumped upon him with his feet, mashing his body horribly, and the wounded man died. The trouble grew out of a case before the commissioner, in which Garner testified that he had seen whiskey sold to Turner.

Hon. William F. Colcock died on Thursday at Charleston, S. C. For many years he was one of the most distinguished citizens of the state. He was collector of the port of Charleston before and during the war; was an advocate of secession, and a member of the convention 1860. He was a fine scholar, and possessed large wealth and great influence.

A serious cutting affair occurred in Stanley county, N. C., resulting in the killing of one man and the probable fatal wounding of two others. A crowd of men, as usual, had gathered at the neighborhood store on Saturday evening. Many began to drink heavily, and soon the entire crowd felt like fighting. A dispute arose, and in a short time eight men were engaged in an active knock-down fight. John Finch and Albert Tracer were wounded, and Henry J. Sevills was killed.

In the death, on Wednesday, of Dr. Andrew Simonds, one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of Port Bellevue, South Carolina, has passed away. Dr. Simonds has been a confirmed dyspeptic nearly all his life. A few days ago he was attacked with inflammation of the bowels, which rendered a surgical operation necessary. This resulted in his death. He was a native of Abbeville county and a connection of John C. Calhoun, of nullification fame, his mother being Jane Hamilton Calhoun. In 1860 he married a daughter of John A. Calhoun. He organized the First National Bank, of Charleston, in 1865, was elected president, and filled the office till his death.

A thunderstorm, resulting in considerable damage to property, occurred in Newberry county, S. C., on Wednesday. On one farm a cow was instantly killed. On another, the corn crib was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. On Noah Wilson's place a colored boy leading a mule to the stable was prostrated and stunned, while the mule was instantly killed by the stroke. On John Wertz's farm a team of four mules were struck, two being killed and one crippled. The negro driver was thrown from the mule he rode and stunned, his hat being torn to shreds and his clothing much injured. The barn of George McWhorter, in Columbia, was struck and set on fire.

On Wednesday, at King's Crossing, a few miles beyond Seville, Ga., two negroes boarded the train and attempted to steal a ride on the top of the freight car. When Conductor F. S. B. Whigham discovered them he climbed on top of the car. As he approached, is is supposed the negroes slipped down on the side of the car, and held on by the iron ladder, in order to conceal themselves from him. As he passed he looked over the side of the car, and one of them fired a shot from a pistol and dropped from the train. The ball entered the brain of Mr. Whigham, and he fell to the ground. As soon as possible the train was stopped, Mr. Whigham was picked up and put on board, and carried to Americus, where he died. A negro has been arrested at Sycamore, who has been identified as the one who fired the fatal shot.

Hon. Sam E. Fields, senator from the 43d district in Georgia, was killed at his home in Whitfield county on Tuesday morning. The killing was done by Dennis Taylor, a young man about twenty years of age, whom Fields had raised from a child. Taylor had spent the night before at the house of William Anderson, a neighbor living about 200 yards away. Fields went in the morning to wake him in order to feed the stock, which was one of his duties. He took with him, as was his custom when walking, a stick or switch. The boy saw him approaching, and seizing a gun which was standing near, fired at him as he was coming up the steps. The shot entered Fields' neck and severed his jugular vein, killing him instantly. Taylor has always bore the name of a half-witted creature, if not a crazy one, and was placed in the asylum two or three years ago.

THE POPE DEPRESSED.

The statue of Bruno, at Rome, Italy, was unveiled Sunday in the presence of many government officers, with imposing ceremonies. Thirty thousand people from all parts of the city marched in procession. Deputy Bovio, in a oration, declared that there was born a new religion of free thought and liberty of conscience which would be worse for the papacy, than the loss of temporal power. The proceedings throughout were orderly. The Pope is much depressed. He refused to see anybody, and has passed three days absorbed in prayer in his private chapel. Four hundred telegrams have arrived at the Vatican deploring the unveiling of the Bruno monument. All the ambassadors accredited to the Vatican met in the Pope's chapel.

GOOD BY!

A squad of about fifty men went in search of the Mormon elders who had been staying near Dawson, Terrell county, Ga., for some time, and found them a few miles from town. They asked them in a mild manner to leave the country, and they abruptly said that they would not leave; that it was a free country, and they were going to stay. The squad forced them into a buggy and carried them off into the piney woods, stripped them and used the lash until they submitted. They gave them just forty-eight hours to get away and never return. If they return, they will be hung.

COILS TIGHTENING.

POSITIVE CLEWS REACHED IN CHICAGO'S MURDER CASE.

SULLIVAN, THE LAWYER, ARRESTED FOR CONNECTION WITH CRONIN'S MURDER.

In the Cronin inquest, at Chicago, Ill., John C. Garrity, a saloon keeper, testified that he was acquainted with Detective Coughlin, under indictment for complicity in the assassination. Witness declared that Coughlin came to him and said that he wanted to hire a tough character known as "Major" Sampson, to slug a man. Witness told Sampson about it, and a few days later Sampson told him (Garrity) that the man Coughlin wanted slugged was Dr. Cronin. He wanted him slugged with a baseball bat and disfigured for life. If it killed him it would not make much difference. J. D. Haggerly, a railroad clerk, gave the most important testimony. After the trial of Cronin, he said, Alexander Sullivan told him that Cronin was a scoundrel and a menace to the Irish cause. It was the impression of the witness that Sullivan was trying to express the opinion that Cronin should be exterminated. Witness was of the same opinion at that time. About that time, a circular had been issued saying that many Scotland yard detectives had left England for America to attempt to find out some of the secrets of the order, and every person who was a member was on the lookout for informers. Tim Crane, who has since died, circulated the statement that Cronin was a dangerous man and a traitor. At that time Sullivan was not a one in his opinion. LeCaron, who was a friend of Alexander Sullivan, was a member of the committee which tried Cronin. He was introduced to witness by Sullivan at the trial as a man worthy of confidence in the Irish cause. He was opposed to Cronin at that time on account of the statement of Alexander Sullivan. Chief of Police Hubbard testified that he asked Woodruff, the horse thief, what he knew of the Cronin matter, and if he really was the one who drove the trunk from the Carlson cottage. "He said," continued the chief, "that he took the trunk about midnight on May 4th. He had been given $25 by two men the day before to do the job. At 11:30, on May 4th, the two men, according to agreement, tapped on the door of Dinan's stable. He opened the door and let out the horse, with rags on its feet, and hitched it to the wagon. They then drove to within one hundred feet of the Carlson cottage. He was then told to wait, and the two men went into the cottage. They remained there five minutes and then beckoned him to drive up. He did so, and the two men—King and Fairburn—and a third man came out with a heavy trunk. The man was P. O. Sullivan. When the trunk was put in the wagon, Sullivan returned to the house, and Woodruff, with King and Fairburn drove out Lincoln avenue to Fullerton avenue, through to Lincoln park. The men intended to take the trunk and its contents in a boat out on the lake and sink them, but owing to the bright night and presence of strangers, they changed their minds and drove back. When they reached the man hole at Fifty-ninth street, they tried to dump the trunk into it, but failing, they kicked the trunk open—they having lost the key—took the body from it and threw it into the manhole. Woodruff was then told to drive off. Other evidence was heard and the coroner's jury, after being out five hours and a half, came into court and commenced reading their verdict. It was a very long document, but was listened to with marked attention. The verdict charged that "Dan Coughlin, P. O. Sullivan, Alexander Sullivan, and one Woodruff, alias Black, were either principals, accessories, or had guilty knowledge of said plot to murder Dr. Cronin and conceal his body, and should be held to answer to the grand jury." The verdict continued as follows: "We also believe that other persons were engaged in this plot, or had guilty knowledge of it, and should be apprehended and held to the grand jury, and we further state that this plot, in its conception and execution, was one of the most brutal that ever came to our knowledge, and we recommend that the proper authorities offer a large reward for the discovery and conviction of all engaged in it, any way." It is stated that Maroney and McDonald are the mysterious "Williams brothers" who rented the Carlson cottage, where Cronin was murdered, and bought the furniture for it. That Maroney is a member of the Clan-na-Gael executive committee, which governs the whole organization, and that he has been identified by his photograph. Officers were dispatched to Alexander Sullivan's residence to make the arrest. Luke Dillon was instrumental in bringing about the arrest of Maroney and McDonald in New York, on Tuesday. It is given out that Maroney is suspected of being the man who drove the buggy that called for Cronin on the night of the murder. Maroney is a dry goods merchant. Both are Clan na-Gael men, and Maroney has been prominent in the affairs of that organization. Alexander Sullivan's arrest was affected without the slightest trouble. Before the verdict was read in public, Coroner Hertz merged for a moment from the room in which the jury was in session. He beckoned to an officer and handed him a mittimus. The officer with a comrade hurriedly left the hall, and jumping into a carriage drove direct to the residence of Sullivan, on Oak street. Sullivan had gone to bed a short time previous, but after the object of the officers was explained and information given that he would not be permitted any time for any purpose, he promptly and quietly dressed and unhesitatingly accompanied his visitors. The prisoner's demeanor was calm throughout the entire proceeding. Entering the carriage, which had brought the officers, the trio were driven to the office of the county jail. After the usual preliminaries, Sullivan was taken through the cage to the gloomy prison itself. The ex-president of the Irish National League of America was then immediately incarcerated in cell No. 25, in the tier known as "Murderer's Row."

PRINTERS' HOME.

COLORADO SPRINGS CHOSEN AS THE LOCATION OF A HOME FOR INVALID PRINTERS.

At the third day's session of the International Typographical Convention, at Denver, Col., on Thursday, the matter relative to the sending of a delegate to Paris during the international congress, which convenes next month, was referred to the committee of the whole. Considerable discussion was caused by receiving a petition to use plates in the government office at Washington. Referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Cassety, of New York, Reichel, of Illinois, Metcalf, of Minneapolis, and Richards, of Waco, Texas. Several provisions for the establishment of a home for invalid printers were then submitted to the meeting. The committee to which they were referred, reported unanimously in favor of adopting the proposition submitted by the citizens of Colorado Springs, who offered eighty acres of land near in as a free grant, on condition that the home be started within two years, and completed within three years. By a rising report it was adopted. The president ruled there were no vacancies, and consequently no election of officers will be held until next year. An appeal was taken and the ruling of the chair sustained.

VETERAN ORGANIZATION.

A NEW ORDER, KNOWN AS THE UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Governor Gordon, of Georgia, has been elected general of the United Confederate Veterans. This Grand Army of the South was organized in New Orleans and Governor Gordon received official notice of his election as commanding general, accompanied by a copy of the constitution of the order. The objects are of a social, literary, historical and benevolent character. An effort will be made to unite all associations of Confederate veterans, soldiers and sailors, to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the states; to cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among men who have shared common dangers and common sufferings; to care for the disabled; to help the needy; to protect the widow and the orphan; and make and preserve a record of the services of every member, and as far as possible those of the Confederate dead. The officers will be a general, lieutenant-general, adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, commissary-general, judge advocate-general, surgeon-general and chaplain. General Gordon will appoint a lieutenant-general and a number of aides. The next meeting will be held on July 4th, 1890, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

MANY CHILDREN KILLED.

A train containing an excursion party from Armagh to Dublin, Ireland, was wrecked near the latter place. Twenty persons were killed outright. The train contained 1,200 people, composed of Methodist Sunday-School scholars, their teachers and relatives. They were going on an excursion to Warren Point. Seventy bodies were afterwards taken from the wreck. Warren Point, the place where the party was bound, is a watering place at the mouth of Newry River, in the county Down. The accident occurred at a point where the trains had to ascend a grade on a bank fifty feet high. The first train ascended the grade without trouble. The second section attempted to ascend, but the weight of the train proved too great for the engine. Several cars were detached and allowed to run back towards the level track, but before they reached it, they came in collision with an ordinary train from Armagh, which was proceeding at a good rate of speed.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADVISERS.

APPOINTMENTS, DECISIONS, AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The President on Thursday appointed to be collectors of customs, T. Jefferson Jarrett, for the district of Petersburg, Va., and Robert Smalls for the district of Beaufort, S. C.

The Postmaster General on Thursday appointed the following fourth class postmasters for Georgia: Lula—Mr. Outlaw; Baconton, Mitchell county—J. N. Carson; Boston, Thomas county—G. A. Sharpe; Goloid, Screven county—G. H. Yates.

The examinations at the military academy received on Thursday at the War Department, shows that Cadet Young, of Ohio, the only colored cadet at West Point, failed to pass final examination. On recommendation of academic board, he will be given two months' time to make good his deficiency if he can.

The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed by the President on Tuesday for Georgia: Mrs. N. Fitzgerald, Jincy, Wilcox county; J. Donaldson, Meriden, Decatur county; John M. Gaddis, Orr, Pickens county; O. P. Johnston, Roy, Gilmer county; T. L. J. Stuncill, Sharptop, Cherokee county; George W. Bell, Snapping Shoals, Newton county.

A list of twenty-four appointments of postmasters by the President was made public Tuesday. Nine of these were to fill vacancies occasioned by the removal of former incumbents. Among the appointments were the following: F. L. Slade, Norfolk, Va., vice Michael Glennan, removed; William F. McDaniel, at South Pittsburg, Tenn., the office became presidential; John B. Cullen, at Humboldt, Tenn., the office became presidential.

Some excitement was manifested at the State and Navy Departments Wednesday, upon the receipt of a cablegram from Commander Kellogg, at Hayti. In obedience to orders from the Navy Department, which in turn were inspired by the Secretary of State, Commander Kellogg recently steamed from St. Nicholas mole (cable terminus) to Port au Prince. He reported to the Secretary of the Navy the result of his observations and inquiries into the condition of affairs at the Haytien capital. Secretary Tracy immediately communicated this information to Secretary Blaine, who carried the news to the President. Capt. O'Kane was ordered to sail immediately for the seat of trouble with the warship Boston, which has just been refitted at New York.

The June report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, indicates a slight reduction in the area of cotton on the Atlantic coast, and an increase west of the state of Alabama. Nearly four-fifths of the proposed breadth had been planted by the first of May, but germination was slow on account of cold and generally dry weather. The replanting of defective stands is general, and some fields were plowed up and planted in corn. The following averages are preliminary, subject to a revision from a thorough, special investigation now in progress: North Carolina 99, South Carolina 99, Georgia 98, Florida 100, Alabama 99, Mississippi 102, Louisiana 103, Texas 103, Arkansas 104, Tennessee 106; general average 101. The nights have been too cold and the seed bed too dry for germination or vigorous growth. Frosts are reported in May, some as late as the 30th. Throughout the cotton belt the condition is therefore relatively low—the lowest in South Carolina, the highest in Texas, averaging 86.4; the state averages being: Virginia 85, North Carolina 84, South Carolina 78, Georgia 80, Florida 88, Alabama 82, Mississippi 85, Louisiana 90, Texas 95, Arkansas 92, Tennessee 79. General average 80.4. Replanting was scarcely completed at the date of the report, and in dry land the latest seeding had not germinated. Rains on the last days of May were expected to improve the condition materially. In some districts are reports of the presence of lice and injuries by cut worms.

INDIANA LYNCHING.

TWO ROBBERS CAUGHT BURGLARIZING A RESIDENCE AT CORYDON AND HUNG.

James Deavin and Charles Tennyson were lynched at Corydon, Ind., on Wednesday morning. They were taken from jail by a mob of two hundred men and removed to a bridge west of the town where an effort to make them confess failed, and they were strung up. The two men attempted to rob the residence of James Lamay last Friday night. Lamay resisted and was shot, but not fatally wounded. A young woman, a niece of Lamay, was also seriously injured by a bullet.

DEATH'S HARVEST.

VOLUNTEER AID DISPENSED WITH AND THE STATE ASSUMES THE WORK.

Tuesday was the last day for clearing away the effects of the flood at Johnstown, Pa., by volunteer authorities. The state of Pennsylvania takes hold of the stupendous work of restoring the valley to the condition before the flood, and all work done will be under the supervision of Adj't-Gen. Hastings. Volunteers who have so untiringly worked for the object of restoring order have finished their self-imposed task. After twelve days of almost superhuman work by the army of volunteers, the state will assume its proper place in the work and do what every citizen of the commonwealth has known for days to be its duty. A weary and dreary succession of rainy days since the flood continues and Tuesday broke amidst a drizzling rain. With but a single exception, every day there since the deluge has opened with rain, but while the rain has made the work more disagreeable, it has had some good results. But for the almost continuous rains the river would have become too low and shallow to float away the debris that is fast being loosened and thrown into the river. The continued full stream has rendered the work of getting the wreckage away from the stone bridge much less arduous and more speedy. The fumes arising from decomposed bodies of persons and animals are most offensive, and at times almost overpowering. So noticeable has this become, that each gang searching for the dead carries disinfectants, and when the body is located the vicinity is thoroughly saturated with disinfectants. By this means, the work which otherwise would be unbearable, is less offensive. The horror of the situation has not diminished, but rather grows. The search for the dead continues, and in all sections and directions bodies are being found. Numbers of bodies are now coming to the surface of the waters, and those whose work has made them competent judges say as many more bodies as have been found are lying somewhere.

LATEST ABOUT CRONIN.

A CLAN-NA-GAEL MAN SAYS THE DOCTOR WAS MURDERED—GOV. HILL'S ACTION.

Michael Boland, recorder of Kansas City, Mo., whose name has been connected with that of Alexander Sullivan, the Chicago lawyer, and other members of the Clan-na-Gael, in connection with the Cronin murder mystery, expressed the opinion he was murdered by members of the Clan-na-Gael. He thought that some of the more ignorant members, sharing the general belief that Cronin was a spy, killed him in mistake, thinking they were benefitting the order. He says Sullivan or any leaders were not even remotely connected with the conspiracy.... A requisition was presented to Governor Hill of New York on Thursday from Governor Fifer, of Illinois, for the surrender of John J. Maroney and Charles McDonald, charged with the murder of Dr. Cronin. The governor denied the application without prejudice to the renewal of the same, simply on the grounds: 1. That the application was not accompanied by an indictment. 2. That no proof whatever was presented showing that the accused are guilty of the crime charged against them, required by the laws of N. Y., and all other states. The application was based solely upon an affidavit made upon "information and belief."

USED DYNAMITE.

A REJECTED LOVER IN OHIO CAUGHT WITH EXPLOSIVES—HE SUICIDES.

Frank James was arrested at Bowling Green, Ohio, on the charge of attempting to blow up Mrs Mattie Williamson's house with dynamite. He was put in the town jail where he committed suicide by hanging himself with a pair of suspenders. Mrs. Williamson is applying for a divorce from her husband, and James has been trying to get her to promise to marry him as soon as she gets the divorce. As she refused, James undertook to further his suit by threatening to blow her up with dynamite. Tuesday evening during Mrs. Williamson's absence, James, who was about half drunk, was discovered in the cellar asleep with a big dynamite cartridge attached to a fuse in his hand. The police were notified and James was arrested after a severe struggle, and was placed in jail and suicided.

UNITED LABOR.

A meeting was held Wednesday to take steps to bring the organized working classes of Chicago into a Brotherhood of United Labor—Barry's substitute for the Knights of Labor. Representatives of the following trades were present: Moulders, foundrymen, butchers, coopers, waiters, gas and coke workers, telegraph operators, painters, printers, carpenters and others, said to represent [illegible] wage workers.

GENERAL NEWS.

CONDENSATION OF CURIOUS AND EXCITING EVENTS.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE—ACCIDENTS, STRIKES, FIRES, AND HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST.

Emperor William's review of the English fleet off Spithead, has been fixed for August 5.

Cardinal hats were presented to the archbishops of Paris, Lyons and Brussels on Tuesday.

The town of Zbaraz, in Austrian Galicia, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Monday. Many lives were lost.

William Atkinson, a wealthy citizen of Ironwood, Mich., committed suicide Tuesday by jumping into the shaft of a mine.

Lieut. Frank Reeves Heath, U. S. N., died at Mare island naval hospital, near San Francisco, Cal., on Thursday. He was one of the survivors of the wrecked man-of war Vandalia, at Samoa. He has been suffering for weeks from disease contracted at Apia, and a week ago was taken down with an attack of compound pneumonia.

Camillo Bougatti, awaiting trial in New York city for the murder of Francisco Sanevito, whom he killed on the 23d of May, committed suicide in the Tombs on Thursday by hanging. With a piece of rope taken from his bed-tick, he made a noose, and attaching one end to a sewer pipe running across the ceiling of his cell he stood on his bed, placed his head in the noose and swung off.

A dispatch from Tucson, Ariz., says: The preliminary hearing of the parties who robbed Paymaster Whann was commenced Wednesday afternoon. Gilbert and Wilford Webb, M. E. Cunningham, Natt Follet, Lyman Follet, Thomas Lamb and David Rogers were held to answer before the grand jury. Edward Follet was discharged. All the parties held were identified and a large amount of circumstantial evidence adduced against them. Other parties will probably be arrested soon.

A horrible double murder was committed near Meriden, N. H. Lucian Freeman, with an ax, killed his mother, Mrs. Daniel Freeman, aged 76, and also John Morgan. Freeman is thirty years old. He is known to be insane at times, and for this reason has been carefully watched, although he was believed to be harmless. His brother usually did the watching, but as he was compelled to be absent Tuesday, he employed Morgan to stay with his mother and brother. Freeman, after committing the deed, walked two miles to the house of an acquaintance and told what he had done, and gave particulars in a perfectly calm and matter of fact manner.

During a thunder shower which passed over New York on Tuesday, a three-story frame building in course of erection on the corner of Evergreen and Cooper avenues, in Brooklyn, was demolished, burying six people in the ruins. Two were killed. St. James cathedral, one of the oldest church buildings in Brooklyn, at Jay and Chapel streets, was struck by lightning and gutted by fire. Directly after the flash the church was examined, but only a scratch was discovered. Two hours after the building was in flames. The wood-carved altars of the church, which were burned, were valued at $30,000. The building accommodated 3,500 persons.

INDIAN MASSACRE.

The following telegram was received by Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, at his office in St. Paul: "Mora, Minn.—The Chippewa Indians at Mille Lacs Lakes, commenced killing and driving out the white settlers last midnight. Several whites were killed and wounded, all inoffensive Swedes. No known cause. Help us to quiet the Indians. Soldiers can come to Mora, thence to Mille Lacs Lake on to Milaica station, and to the lake. Even McKelser."

PLUG TOBACCO TRUST.

A special dispatch from St. Louis, Mo., says: The latest report is trust a of $30,000,000, which takes in all the the plug tobacco manufactories of the United States. There scheme is said to be one of self protection. All manufacturers will sell out to one company, and then take stock to amount of valuation of their plants. Liggett and Myers and Drummond & Company, of St. Louis, and Pierre Lorillard, of New York, are at the head of the affair.

COTTON.

The total expansion in the [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 20, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - - $1.50
One copy six months - - - 75
One copy four " - - - 50

When I speak of this as the era of plutocrats nobody can misunderstand me. I don't intend that they shall. Everybody has recognized the rise of the money power. Its growth not merely strifles the independence of the people, but the blind believers in money's omnipotent power asserts that its liberause condnces every offense.—*Bishop Potter.*

It is a very common thing to hear railroads abused, but the communities that are not enjoying railroad transportation are very anxious to secure it at the earliest possible moment. The taxes paid by the railroads in the State treasury amount to aboat one fifth of the amount derived by taxation from all other property, their valuation being ouer $40,000,000. They are a big factor when it comes to helping meet the States' expenses.—*Advertiser.*

The administration is not short in its recognition of the colored man. The Huntsville Gazette a colored organ, of the 8th inst., says: Telegrams from Washington yesterday brought the gratifying intelligence that the editor of this journal had been appointed by the President receiver of public money's at Huntsville, Ala. Thus developments continue to bear us out in our position that this administration would prove its friendship to the negro as well as its fidelity to all other republican interests.

The List.

The following is a list of the applicants for the position of Secretary of State to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Langdon: S. G. Welf, W. H. Brown, T. L. Anglin, J. B. Stanley, Thos. H. Repnolds, J. D. Barron, W. W. Screws, W. L. Clay, Francisco Rice, N. A. Graham, E. J. Oden, Robert McKee, D. W. McIver, J. J. Parker, W. J. Alexander, M. C. Burke, H. C. Graham and W. A. George. We extend our sympathies to the Governor.

The Montgomery dailies appear to be in a pickle over the lottery business. The Advertiser is violating the moral law by advertising and recommending the Louisiana Lottery, and it endeavors to make the Dispatch out more wicked than itself by charging that it (the Dispatch) is violating not only the higher law but also the State law by running as well as advertising the Mexican lottery. The very word lottery is a synonym of swindle and fraud, and after much deliberation, due consideration and great elaboration we find it impossible to dodge the conclusion that both the Advertiser and the Dispatch are very bad papers. The business manager of each will please remit us $5 in cash to pay for this advertisement. No lottery tickets will be accepted.

The editor of the Republican Gazette, published at Langdon, Ohio who was a member of the Ohio editoral excursion, wich visited the the South, denies the charge made by many of the papers that the party was mede up of "dead beats." He says:

"The attention the association received in the South was voluntary on the part of the hospitable people of that section. We did not ask it, neither did we ask anything that we were not ready to pay for. It was a pleasure trip, a journey of observation. We did not go as dead beats, neither did we dead beat any one. We will in one hundred representative Ohio papers advertise the wonderful resources, the flourishing industries, and the unparalleled prosperity of the favored and progressive South. We will amply repay the generous people of the South for all the attention and courtesy shown us."

A Valuable Book.

The Eutaw Mirror very justly says of Judge Wm. R. Smith's new book:

"We would hardly go beyond what is just and true, were we to say that it is one of the most fascinating books of the age. Scott, Dickens and Thackeray never penned more accurate and realistic pictures of character than are to be found in 'Reminiscences of a Long Life.'

We commend the book most earnestly to all who ever knew 'Little Billy Smith.' They will find it as full of meat and kernel as ever was fresh laid egg. Every young man who has grown up here should get the book and study well the men and events of that day. They will find it a treasury of knowledge, humor, wit, biography and history almost inexhaustible."

Weather Crop Bulletin.

The temperature for the week just ended has been about the average. Although showers were frequent tnere has been sufficient sunshine to promote the rapid growth of vegetation. In north Alabama from 2 to 3 inches of rain have fallen dunring three days of the week. In middle and southern Alabama the amount of rain varied from 0.4 to 1.50 inches, some places only reporting one rainy day, while other portions of the state are still suffering from the drought. More rain is needed in all parts of Alabama.

The warm weather and refreshing showers have caused the crops to assume a new and very promising appearance. Cotton is clean and growing rapidly, though unusually backward; the prospects for corn are very fine. The yield of fruit will be abundant. Peaches are ripe in southern Alabama.

P. H. MELL, Director.

Josh Billings' Philosodhy.

Ef I waz call upon tew tell who waz the bravest man that ever lived I would say it was him who nover told a lie.

The meanest thing that enny man ever follow for a biziness is making money.

Everybody lovs tew feel that they are ov some importance in this wold. Even the pauper looks forward tew the day of his phuneral az the time that he haz got tew be notissed. If yu hav a noble and spirited boy appeal, tew his generosity; if yu hav a heavy, sullen one, appeal to his back.

A grate menny ov our people go abroad to improve their minds who hadn't got enny minds when they wur at home. Knowledge, like charity, should begin at home and then spred.

Nobody but a phool will spend his time tryin to convince a phool.

Time iz like money; the less we have of it to spare the further we make it go.

Men who invade the provence of wimen are always j e red at; and how kan wimmin when they invade the provence to man, expect to escape the same kind of treatment.

He who spends his younger days in disipation iz mortgrage himself to disease and poverty, two inexorable creditors, who are certain tew foreclose at last and take possiion ov the premisos.

There iz menny a person who kan set a mousertrap tew perfection but not satisfied with sich small game, they undertake to trap for bears and git ketched by the bears. Study yours genius and stick to mice.

Young man, don't marry above or below your rank; not that I think there is enny virtue in rank but there is coustom in it, and custom often outranks law and gospel.

Proper Length

A lawyer is presumed to be always able to suggest a difficulty no matter how self-evident the case may seem; but the truly great lawyer knows how to state a point so that even a brother lawer cannot start an objection. According to the Yankee Blade. Stephen A. Douglass and Mr. Lovejoy were gossiping together, when Abraham Lincoln came in.

The two men immediately turned their conversation upon the proper length of a man's legs.

"Now" Love, "Abe's legs are altogether too long, and yours, Douglas, I think, are a little too short. Let's ask Abe what he thinks about it."

The conversation had been carried on with a view to Lincoln's overhearing it and they closed it by saying:

"Abe, what do you think about it?" Mr. Lincoln had a far-way look, as he sat with one leg twisted around the other, but he responded to the question: "Think of what?"

"Well we're talking about the proper length of man's legs. We think yours are too long, and Douglass' too short, and we'd like to know what you think is the proper length."

"Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "that's a matter that I've never given any thought to, so of course, I may be mistaken; but my first impression is that a man's legs ought to reach from his body to the ground."

Wanted.

An editor who can read, write and argue politics at the same time be religious, funny, scientific and historical at will; to please everybody, know everything without asking or being told, always have something good to say about somebody else, live on wind and have more money than enemies. For such a man a good opening will be made—in the graveyard.—*Exchange.*

- - - - Henry Grady, writing from New York to the Atlanta Constitution, says: "Unless there is a decided check to the current now setting swiftly, Grover Cleveland will be the next democratic nominee for the presidency. On the surface it is all Cleveland in New York. Gov. Hill may have the machine in hand, but in general regard as to fitness, dignity, ability and size he is not classed with Cleveland."

A well known barkeeper is credited with an "original" remark, in which there was not more truth than poetry. Two customers were drinking at his bar. One had been sick with chills and fever and was drinking a mixture of brandy and jinger, while his friend took beer. "Drink beer and you will never have chills!" said the beer drinker to his friend. "Drink whisky and you never have anything," said the barkeeper, and then both gentlemen agreed that perhaps the mixerologist was right.

"For rent" may be seen on many of the store-house doors of our Texas towns. What does it indicate? Clearly that money is scarce, and not because the people do not need the comforts and necessities of life. Merchants often fail for want of business. Some because they extend too much credit. All failures are the result of a scarcity of money. How strange it is that when merchants and business men know this fact they will continue to be the voting tools of a party run in the interest of dear money and cheap labor and its products. They should act with those who are demanding sufficient money in circulation to do the business of the country on a cash basis.—*The Tribune, Cleburne Texas.*

The Champion Runner.

A slab sided, mud covered granger entered a Broadway clock store about dusk the other evening, and, with a bewildered look, asked:

"Mister, is this where a man kin git a clock?"

"Yes, sir," said the clerk.

"Wall," said the granger "what be that ticker worth?" pointing to an ornate and intricate piece of time recording merchanism on the shelf.

"That, sir," said the clerk, "is a wonderful time piece. It is worth $200, and will run three years without winding."

"Great Scott!" gasped the granger, "three years without winding. Say, mister, how long would the damed thing run if she was wound up?"—*Jeweler's Catalogue.*

How a Pawnbroker Came Out.

"I would like to see some diamond rings," said a snappish young man with dainty manner of speech as he entered a three-ball emporium on Halstead street, near Taylor:

"You would?" said Marx, the proprietor to himself as he traveled along the counter toward the threatening to be customer but I bet me dot fellah ish no good," and aloud, in the most genereral manner. "Any ding you vant, sir, you shall haf."

The young man quickly chose a ring, a 3 carrat, single stone ring, of prime light, and requested that it be kept for him, as he had no money at that moment. Marx cleared away the rings, when the young man, suddenly leaning over the counter, indicated a spot upon the shelf where the chosen ring should be left until his return. In the movement, his elbow went through the glass top of the show case.

"Upon my word," cried he, "that was a most awkward trick, and I do not know what to say. You may add the damage to the price of the ring."

"Der glass cost only three dollars," said Marx, with some ill grace. "Vhy don't you pay it now?"

"Why, sir, I am out of funds," was the distressful protest,

"You will excuse me if I correct you," blandly replied the broker, and, bending over the case, he seized the protruding end of a $20 bill and plucked it from the young man's vest pocket.

The purchaser was covered with confusion, and averred that he knew not that he had the money. He was ready, however, to have the cost of the glass deducted.

When Marx deposited that evening the bank clerk returned to him a $20 bill on which he had deftly imprinted in large violet letters the condeming word, "Counterfit."—*Chicago Tribune.*

There is less drunkenness in the professions now-a days than ever before in the world's history. There are fewer drinking lawyers, fewer drinking journalists, fewer drinking physicians, fewer drinking statesmen. Temperance is recognized not only as a virtue but as an element of success in professional life. The young man who tries to accelerate his progress by alcohol makes the greatest mistake of his life.

It is said that the Governor of Tennessee refuses to honor requisitions from the Governor of Georgia.

Silence is the best weapon to use against a vulgar and spiteful tongue.

Notice.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., June 4th, 1889.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Redding E. Jones, Jr., against General J. Bryant, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 14750, dated October 30th, 1883, upon the e ½ of s e ¼ and s w ¼ of s e ¼ section 36, township 22 north, range 15 east, in Chilton county, Ala., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at Clanton, Ala., before Wm. H. Foshee, Commissioner, who takes testimony on the 15th day of July, 1889, and at this office on the 20th of July, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.
jun13 WM. C. JORDAN, Receiver.

Probate Notice.

State of Alabama, Chilton County, In the Probate Court of said county.

To the heirs at law and legatees of the estate of M. C. McRee, deceased: Take notice that on the 21st day of May, 1889, A. J. McRee, as administratrix of the said estate filed in said court her petition in writing and under oath, praying for an order of the said court, to sell all the real estate of said estate, described in said petition, upon the ground that a sale of the same is necessary for the payment of the debts of said estate; and take notice further that the said court has appointed Monday, July 29th, 1889, a day for hearing said petition, at which time you can appear in said court and contest said application if you choose so to do.

Dated June 10th, 1889.
H. J. CALLEN, Probate Judge.

Register's Sale.

Mary E. Hamrick vs. James M. Huggins et. als.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the March term 1889, of the Chancery Court at Columbiana, of the sixth district of the Northeast Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, in the above entitled cause, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry, at Clanton, in Chilton county, on Monday, the 24th day of June, 1889, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following real estate, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, to-wit: The south half (s ½) of section fourteen (14) township twenty-three (23) range thirteen east (13 e).

D. R. McMILLAN,
Register in Chancery
May 30th 1889. Shelby Co. Ala.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

—AND TO—

Cleanse the System Effectually,

—SO THAT—

PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.

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All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

Save Your Hair

By a timely use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation has no equal as a dressing. It keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, and preserves the color, fullness, and beauty of the hair.

"I was rapidly becoming bald and gray; but after using two or three bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair grew thick and glossy and the original color was restored."—Melvin Aldrich, Canaan Centre, N. H.

"Some time ago I lost all my hair in consequence of measles. After due waiting, no new growth appeared. I then used Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair grew

Thick and Strong.

It has apparently come to stay. The Vigor is evidently a great aid to nature."—J. B. Williams, Floresville, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past four or five years and find it a most satisfactory dressing for the hair. It is all I could desire, being harmless, causing the hair to retain its natural color, and requiring but a small quantity to render the hair easy to arrange."—Mrs. M. A. Bailey, 9 Charles street, Haverhill, Mass.

"I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years, and believe that it has caused my hair to retain its natural color."—Mrs. H. J. King, Dealer in Dry Goods, &c., Bishopville, Md.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

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DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN'S
TREATMENT BY INHALATION

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Drs. STARKEY AND PALEN
COMPOUND OXYGEN
NOT A DRUG
1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

Drs. Starkey & Palen's office records show over 50,000 cases in which their Compound Oxygen Treatment has been used by physicians in their practice, and by invalids independently. Over 1000 physicians and more than 49,000 invalids.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their Treatment:

Rev. O. A. Darby, Columbia, S. C.
Col. T. B. Crews, editor Herald, Laurens, S. C.
Rev. John L. Gerardeau, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. Sidi H. Browne, editor Christian Neighbor, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. H. F. Chreitzburg, Chester, S. C.
Mrs. Wm. H. Johnstone, Tarboro, N.C.
Rev. S. P. Richardson, Athens, Ga.
John J. Mason, M. D., Columbus, Ga.
Rev. W. F. Cook, D. D. Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Ella R. Tennent, Home Magazine, Marietta, Ga.
Rev. T. R. Kendall, Macon, Ga.
Rev. W. A. Candler, President Emory College, Oxford, Ga.
W. H. Lawrence, Editor Chilton View, Clanton, Ala.
Rev. Henry D. Moore, Montgomery, Ala.

Would you like to know whom it has cured, where these restored and vitalized people live and what were the diseases removed? Return mail will bring you a brochure of 200 pages containing these points if you will drop a postal to

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1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Or Mrs. A. W. MOORE, Camden, S. C.

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"THE ETHIOPIAN CAN NOT CHANGE HIS SKIN NOR THE LEOPARD HIS SPOTS."

CAN NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT DESTROYING THE FABRIC. NO HOT IRON OR SUNLIGHT REQUIRED, CAN BE USED WITH STAMP OR PEN.

RETAIL PRICE, 25c.

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When you want
First-class Job Printing done.

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The AGE-HERALD, in addition to covering the field most thoroughly with their bright and newsy daily, is getting out the Great Weekly of the South. It is a mammoth 12-page paper at only $1 a year, with a ticket for every subscriber to the largest gift distribution of over $8,000 in valuable and useful articles ever offered by a newspaper. It is a paper for the farm and fireside. Its Agricultural Department is full of practical information for the farmer, while its Household Department renders it a treasure to every housewife in the land. A special feature is also made of a department for Our Little Folks.

We will furnish the WEEKLY AGE-HERALD and our paper one year for $2 and give each subscriber a ticket to the gift distribution.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

The Lawson Carpet Co.

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention of the people of Chilton county to their large and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,

Curtains & Household Novelties.

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,
ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

BAINS & PORTER.
(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜
P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

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(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,
feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

BLOOM,
The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.,
—HAS OPENED—
THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,

With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,
MOULDINGS,
—AND—
PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER.

H. M. MANCHA,
204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will send samples on application. apr 11-y

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American and Italian Marble.
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DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
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GO TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 20, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. —Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:08 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:16 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Sampey advertises special prices.

Several new subscribers this week.

Ex-Tax Assessor Smith was in town Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Swanson, of Tuskegee, is visiting relatives in Clanton.

We hear that Mr. O. A. Duke will soon rebuild his saw-mill.

Mr. Wiley Vines, of Jemison, was in town Monday and Tuesday on business.

Miss Robbie Walker, of Orion, is visiting friends and relatives in our town.

Mr. J. M. Ponder brings us the first cotton bloom. It was brought on the 14th inst.

Two dogs that were thought to be mad were immediately exterminated a few days ago.

Mr. Phillip Duke, of Nashville, Tenn., visited the family of Mr. O. A. Duke this week.

Miss Cora Tarver, of Morgansville, is lending her sweet smiles to friends in Clanton.

Master Willie Swanson, of Tuskegee, Ala., is visiting his aunt Mrs. Ponder and family.

Miss Mollie Hannon returned home last Thursday from a pleasant visit in Montgomery.

Invitations are out by the young men of Clanton to a dance at Ehrman's Hall on Saturday, June 29th.

Mr. Willis Lowe as usual is not behind in remembering the VIEW with some of his excellent fruit.

A friend over the hill made the VIEW folks happier Saturday by bringing in a basket of nice peaches.

Misses Bessie and Gertha Ponder have returned home from the Tuskegee Female College for vacation.

That energetic lumberman, Mr. L. F. Rollins, of Wadsworth, made a brief business visit to our town on Friday.

We are sorry to learn of the sickness of Mr. W. H. Burton. He returned from South Georgia last week quite sick.

Dead animals should be removed at least half a mile from any dwelling during the warm weather. There is pestilence in the atmosphere near them.

The editor is sick and the devil is on a strike, so the readers of the VIEW will please excuse any deficiency that may occur in the paper this week.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

Special Notice.

For the next few weeks I will sell Shoes, Clothing, and Hats at special prices to reduce my stock before buying for the Fall trade. If you need anything in these lines come at once and buy it cheap. The cash will get them down to bottom prices.

W. L. SAMPEY.

Mr. W. F. Middleton who has been spending some time with his parents in Clanton, left on Sunday last for Texas, much to the regret of his many friends here.

On last Sunday the Methodist choir was found to be on a strike. All efforts for compromise or reconciliation proved vain and it is feared that a long strike is on.

Died near Clanton on Sunday, the 16th inst., Mr. G. W. Massey. The deceased was a young man about twenty three years of age, and was unmarried.

Mrs. O. A. Duke and Misses Anna Lou Duke and Glennie Phillips went up to Jemison on Tuesday to attend the closing exercises of the Jemison High School.

Mr. Jno. T. Connell, of Jumbo, sends the VIEW some of the wherewithal on his subscription and says he is too busy fighting grass to come to town. Crops in his settlement reported good.

The sidewalk and sewerage in front of the new Allen building are being put in repair. Let our other merchants follow this example and we will have better streets and more prosperous merchants.

Dr. Geo. Bains, of Birmingham, has been compelled to make frequent contributions of his wardrobe to burglars lately. He proposes to keep moving during the summer, however, if the thieves will leave him as much as a duster and a pair of boots.

A considerable number of Clanton's young people attended the concert at Jemison on Tuesday night. All report the concert a success and themselves as having had a nice time.

Mr. B. F. Culpepper reports that he has about recovered from the loss caused by the burning of his residence sometime since. He says he has such a promising crop and feels so much encouraged that he decided to come to town and pay for the VIEW for a year in advance.

The man who occasionally drops in a small local finds but little benefit. The only remunerative way to advertise is to keep one's business constantly before the public. Such is the opinion, too, of John Wannamaker, who is decidedly the most successful merchant in the United States to-day.

The Killing.

The killing of Phillip Givhan by W. A. Collier, [illegible] on Wednesday morning caused some excitement in town, though the tragedy had been hourly expected for several days. It is enough to say that the dead man brought his death upon himself by repeated threats against the Collier family; and upon boldly entering the yard of the Collier residence on Wednesday morning about seven o'clock, he was shot dead by Mr. Collier.

The deceased leaves a wife and three children, his wife being the eldest daughter of Mr. Collier.

Mr. Givhan, of Marion, a brother of the deceased, reached Clanton a short time before the shooting and is stopping at the residence of Mr. Collier.

The remains of the deceased will be interred at the cemetery to-day.

Drifts From Dry Creek.

June 13th, yesterday, will long be remembered with sweet and pleasant recollections, in the minds of those who attended the closing exercises of pleasant Grove Academy. Everyone interested seemed to be highly pleased with the advancement of the pupils under the supervision of Professor R. E. R. Hicks.

The professor is an educated gentleman and skilled in the arts and methods of teaching.

The morning was spent in examination of the various classes, each one showing proficiency and a thorough knowledge of the studies upon which they were closely examined.

At 1 o'clock exercises were suspended for dinner. We were not almost, but altogether persuaded that the good people in and around Dry Valley knew how to prepare a dinner that would be appetizing to all, from youth to old age. We truly felt that we were in a land of plenty and in the hands of friends when we tasted the coffee of Mr. L. W. S. and partook of the many good things before us. Mr. Editor, you lost one of the best days of your life by not being here.

In the afternoon examination of classes was resumed. It would take too much space to note the entire list of classes, but will only refer to Westlake, grammar and mathematics upon which the pupils showed such quickness and competency.

As the sun began to sink behind the western hills, leaving tints of crimson, purple and gold, we were regaled with a supper which furnished delicacies from the city and a profusion of good things from the country.

Just at the hour when the gray shadows of twilight began to fall and pale Luna—the light—Goddess of night, beamed brightly, the big crowd assembled to witness the grand finale of the day, hearing declamations from the young gentlemen and essays of the young ladies.

DECLAMATIONS.

Mr. Will Reynolds—Black Horse and Rider.
Mr. Geo. Coleman—Improvement.
Mr. W. S. Moore—Self Sacrificed Ambition.
Mr. W. S. Garner—Our People.
Mr. H. L. Davis—Agriculture.
Mr. Geo. Moore—Despair.
Mr. Thomas Sessions—Life.

ESSAYS.

Miss Mary Garner—Power of Dreams.
Miss Mollie Reynolds—Woman, Her Selfreliance.
Miss Sallie Woolley—Home.
Miss Edna Wilson—Perseverence.
Miss Lula Eddings—Faity.
Miss Viola Woolley—Love of Woman.

The recitations of the young pupils were equally meritorious with their elders.

Last night's entertainment was certainly a pleasant and encouraging closing for patrons and students of Pleasant Grove Academy.

Every citizen in the county has an influence for or against the progress of this school. All should be willing to contribute a fair prorate of both money and time to this enterprise. Let us all pull together and keep a first-class school here, and in the years to come we can realize for a fact that our labors have not been in vain.

We have heard that the trustees have secured the services of Prof. Hicks again. We hope such is a fact.

FLOY.

Four white men and two negroes were killed in a row at Givene's Store near Auston Texas last week. Cause of the trouble, a negro constable attempted to arrest a white man and was resisted.

Some men try advertising as the Indian tried feathers, as follows: He took one feather, and laid on it all night. In the morning he remarked: "White man say feathers sleep soft; white man d——d —*Jessup Sentinel.*

In the northern part of Tuskaloosa county the citizens have organized a vigilance committee for the purpose of breaking up the illicit distilleries and arresting the men engaged in the "moonshining" business. The "moonshiners" are defiant and serious trouble is feared.

Mr. J. R. Grinstead. Senora Ky., says; My children have sometimes had boils and other signs which times I have found Swift's Specific a most successful remedy, in no instance failing to effect a speedy and permanent cure.

"Swift's Specific is a great blessing to humanity," says Mr. P. E. Gordon, of 725 Broad street, Nashville, Tenn., "for it cured me of rheumatism of a very bad type with which I had been troubled for three or four years. S. S. S. cured me after I had exausted everything else.

Mr. Russell Myrick, of the firm of Myrick & Hendersrn, Fort Smith, Ark., says be wishes to add his testimony to the thousand which have already been given as to Swift's Specific. He says he derived the most signal benefit from its use to cure painful boils and sores resulting from impuere blood.

When taken for a few days, potash mixtures impair the digestion take away the appetite and dry up the gastric which should assist in digesting and assimilating the food. Swifts Specific has just the oppesite effect; it improves digestion brings appetite and builds up the general health.

One reason why people always talk about the weather is because it can't talk back.

"My father, at about the age of fifty, lost all the hair from the top of his head. After one month's trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor, the hair began coming, and, in three months, he had a fine growth of hair of the natural color."—P. J. Culles, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The benefits of vacation season may be greatly enhanced, if, at the same time, the blood is being cleansed and vitalized by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A good appetite, fresh vigor, and buoyand spirits attend the use of this wonderful medicine.

Bring your job printing to this office.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN, & MARVIN, Druggists, Toledo.
E. H. VAN HOESEN, Cashier Toledo National Bank, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Catarrh Can't be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATION, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucus surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucus surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Prop., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good, it will cost you nothing. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

O, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

BLOOD AND BRAIN.

Pure blood is what oils the machinery of life, eases every movement of the body, removes stiffness of the joints, drives out pain from the nerves, stimulates the brain, protects the liver and kidneys from irritation, enables physical exertion without fatigue, prolongs life, and makes men and women perfect in health and feature. Good blood and good brain are inseparable. Aim to keep the blood pure by using the only true blood remedy, B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm.)

Miss S. Tomlinson, Atlanta, Ga., says:
"For many years I have been afflicted with rheumatism combined with severe kidney troubles, indigestion and nervous prostration. **Rheumatism** Several physicians were employed and numerous patent medicines resorted to without benefit. At last I began the use of B. B. B., and its effect was like magic. Rheumatic pains ceased, my kidneys were relieved, and my constitution improved at once."

Z. T. Hallerton, Macon, Ga., writes:
"Three years ago I contracted a blood poison. I applied to a physician at once, and his treatment came near killing me. I employed an old physician and then went to Kentucky. I **Hot Springs** then went to Hot Springs and remained two months, but nothing seemed to cure me permanently, although temporary relief was given me. I returned home a ruined man physically, with but little prospect of ever getting well. I was persuaded to try B. B. B., and to my utter astonishment it quickly healed every ulcer."

W. C. McGaughey, Webb City, Ark., writes:
"I owe the comfort of my life to a use of B. B. B. I was troubled with blood poison **Bad Blood** for five or six years, and found no relief equal to that given by this valuable remedy."

Mrs. Emma Griffiths, Unitia, Tenn., writes:
"The doctors said my boy twelve years old had scrofula. His knees were drawn up and joints were stiff, and for three years he had been **Scrofula** unable to walk. One bottle of B. B. B. has done him so much good he can now walk, and his pain has ceased. Its action on my boy has been pronounced most wonderful."

[sep27 ew 1y]

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST,
VERBENA, ALA.

Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.
[mal5 y]

NOTICE NO. 8789.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., May 7, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on June 15, 1889, viz: Daniel W. Stewart, homestead 16518 for the n w ¼ of section 26, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Stephen Baker, John [illegible], W. A. Jones, Cyrus M. Culp, all of Clanton, Ala.

[illegible] J. S. [illegible], Register.

A. E. BIVINGS,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS, AND Medicines, FAMILY Groceries, ETC.

Clanton, Alabama.

I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS

Copper and Sheet Iron Workers

Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.

Saw Mill Work a Specialty.

AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE,
Birmingham, Ala.
mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.

(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.)

—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.

oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN

nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.

Lyman & Stone.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Blank Books, - Letter Presses.
PRINTERS' STOCK.
Fine Stationery a Specialty.

2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.

BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

dec5 ay

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

INDURATED FIBRE WARE.
ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!
HAS NO HOOPS!
NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!
NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!
HAS APPEARANCE OF POLISHED MAHOGANY.
PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS, SPITTOONS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.
LARGE VARIETY OF GOODS.
CORDLEY & HAYES, New York, Sole Agents.
[illegible]

READ THIS!

I have removed my stock of
Confectioneries
—AND—
Fancy Groceries

into the Johnson drug storehouse and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.

Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.

Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.

Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.

All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.

Correspondence solicited.

Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.

[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER.
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.

Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

Insure
Your Property
against Fire.
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery, has a record for reliability unsurpassed.

Insure through the Local Agency at Clanton, and save expense.

HERBINE
TRADE MARK

After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.

Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky., says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."

Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."

Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than [illegible].

Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle.

It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by

The Herbine Co.,
(Successors to Wm. Condell,) St. Louis, Mo.

mar 14-y

PISOS CURE FOR

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

CONSUMPTION

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions. The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost. Easy and pleasant to use. Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

nov22-y

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

FROM $85 to $58.

This Elegant Parlor Organ style 70 containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells, Stool and Book free. For only $58.00. With stool and [illegible]. "Warranted for 6 years."

It is only necessary [illegible] references as to your responsibility from any banker, postmaster, merchant or express agent and the Organ will be shipped promptly on [illegible] days [illegible].

Circulars free to all.

Be sure to write us, and save [illegible].

Mention Paper where this "Ad" [illegible].

[illegible]

E. W. AL[illegible]

A PILOT'S ARDUOUS WORK.

HARDY MEN WHO BRING BIG OCEAN STEAMERS INTO PORT.

The Pilotage System Under Strict Government Surveillance—Work Done by Pilots and Their Pay.

The lives of some of the New York pilots tell a story of the sea more dramatic and interesting by far than ever fell to the pen of a novelist to relate. They are, for the most part, a set of hardy men, bred, almost from their birth, to the pursuit of their precarious professions and inured to hardships which the most heroic landsman would shrink from experiencing.

The pilotage system of this country is governed by strict rules, enacted by Congress and administered by a Board of Commissioners of Pilots, consisting of five persons, having offices at No. 40 Burling slip. Three of the members are usually appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and two by the Board of Underwriters, which has so much at stake on the safe coming and going of our foreign and domestic craft. Through rain and shine, summer and winter, the pilots are ever on the watch, some cruising close to shore in the vicinity of our harbor, while others go as far east as Halifax, N. S., and south to Cape Henry. These two routes are called the Eastern and Southern cruises respectively, and cover most of the waters of our coast inside the Gulf Stream. Strange to say, no pilot boat ever crosses that singular sheet of water, and the only vessels of the sort to be met with off shore are the daring little clippers, with their intrepid crews, who hail from New York.

Sometimes our metropolitan pilotboats cruise around for weeks without sighting a vessel. At other times ship after ship is picked up in rapid succession until the supply of pilots on board is exhausted and she is compelled to return to New York and take a new and fresh force. When a vessel is hailed by a pilotboat the law requires that a man from that boat shall be taken on board. Some shipmasters, however, prefer piloting their vessels in for themselves, although by doing this they risk their claims for insurance in case of disaster. If they reject a pilot after being hailed they must still pay at the regular rates at the office of the Pilot Commissioners.

While a pilot is on board a vessel within the pilot grounds he has the control of it, and is answerable for any injury that may happen through his fault, and this liability was carried to such an extent by the early maritime law of some European countries that the pilot, if unable to render full satisfaction, atoned for his negligence with his life. While the pilot is on board the power of the master of the vessel is not, as is erroneously supposed, wholly superseded. It is his duty, in case of obvious and certain disability or dangerous ignorance or mistake on the part of the pilot, to dipossess him of his authority. So it is the duty of the master to see that a lookout is kept, and generally while the orders of the pilot are imperative as to the course the vessel is to pursue, the management of it is still under the control of the master.

When a great ship, half dismasted and deep laden with precious freight, is feeling its way through storm and rain, like a blind man, toward its goal, when every moment threatens destruction, the pilot's voice coming through the darkness, in which only a couple of dancing lights denote the pilot boat, sounds like the salutation of a specter.

"Ship ahoy! Do you want a pilot?" is the usual cry which often rings out through a fog so thick that no sign of a vessel, if we may except the little light, can be seen anywhere about. At such times the pilot leaves the deck of his little craft at the risk of his life. His cockle shell of a boat dances on the huge waves under the streaming side of the laboring ship. A rope is thrown him, at which he grasps, and is hoisted up the ship's side, while the boat disappears in the darkness. Sometimes he misses his hold and plunges into the black water to rise no more. At others the miserable shell of a yawl perishes midway between the pilot boat and the vessel for which it is bound and all hands are lost.

Every sailor on a pilotboat is eligible to the post of pilot, in due turn, if he can pass an examination and demonstrate a proper knowledge of the obstructions of the harbor and the elementary principles of navigation. Even if he has not money enough to purchase a share in a pilotboat, he is appointed to service on one, and usually, in the course of a few years, saves money enough to buy a portion of her.

The average gain of a Sandy Hook pilot is $2000 a year. The pay of a boatkeeper is $30, of a seaman $25, of a steward $50 a month. This money is first subject to a reduction for expenses. The 2 per cent. is deducted for the Board of Commissioners and a small sum for the owners of the boat for rent and repairs.

The pilot boats in the New York service number twenty-two. They are built of the best material, sheathed and fastened with copper, and rarely cost their owners less than $40,000. They are usually manned by twelve men—six pilots, five seamen and a steward—and are commanded by one of the seamen, who is known by the generic title of "boatkeeper."

The pilots are classed according to their service and record. The B class is the highest, and comprises men who have seen the longest term of active service in these boats. Others are rated at 16 feet, eighteen feet, etc., which means that they are restricted from piloting vessels of greater draught than that to which their rate assigns them. These latter are all young pilots, who, as they gather experience, are rated higher in proportion to their merits.

There are two schedules of rates for pilotage, governed by the seasons. In summer, when the service is a comparatively easy one, the rates on merchant vessels are a little less than those expected during the severe weather of winter. The deficiency in amount is made up for, however, by the increased number of vessels arriving and departing. In winter the number of vessels arriving at this port falls off at least one-quarter. Vessels bound hither are frequently forced by stress of weather to seek refuge in intermediate ports and transfer the cargo. Others, again, meet the fate of the Danmark, and add their timbers to the bleaching ribs of other stately ships which strew our coast from Florida to the borders of Maine.

The fees for summer pilotage, as established by law, are as follows: For every merchant vessel inward bound and drawing less than fourteen feet of water $3.75 per foot draught is paid. For vessels be- [illegible] twenty-one $4.13 is charged, and for any ship with a draught of twenty-one feet or over $4.88 per foot must be paid. If boarded out of sight of Sandy Hook one-fourth of the above rates are added. For outward pilotage there is a reduction made of about a dollar a foot. In winter time, from November to April, an additional sum of $2 is charged on every vessel. This the pilots call "mitten money."—*New York Star.*

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Green remains the color most in vogue.

A new shade of pink is called raw veal.

The peacock's feathers are no longer in vogue.

There is a society of lady artists in London.

Spring willow is a lovely shade of golden green.

Seven ex-mistresses of the White House are living.

Morning toilets show many varieties of Directoire redingotes.

The favorite rose for white rose tulle bonnets is the eglantine.

The Lady Guide Association in London is proving to be a success.

Pompeiian blue looks royal and beautiful in velvets and plushes.

Black mull, drawn hats and bonnets are in fashion for country wear.

The yellow mimosa is a favorite trimming flower on black hats and bonnets.

Round waists and belts are gradually displacing pointed bodices and basques.

Princess Christian and Princess Louise often drive about London in hansom cabs.

Mrs. Mona Caird has organized a scheme of neighbors' clubs in England.

Miss Morstock, an English painter, had five pictures in the Royal Academy this year.

Chicago has a home for self supporting women where board is to be had for $2.25 a week.

Mme. Rukmabai, a prominent woman of India, has gone to London to study medicine.

Dresses of pale green crepe de chine are now fashionable with black gloves and ribbons.

Dainty petticoats of nainsook and cambric are finished with tiny tucks and insertion of point d'esprit.

Mrs. Sarah Oates, of Kansas City, has made a fortune of $2,000,000 from a real estate investment of $2000.

Children may wear sun hats of pale rose, blue and white chambery, shirred upon extremely heavy cords.

Rich brocades, antique in color and design, are used in various ways to brighten up dresses of black surah or faille.

The organization known as "The King's Daughters" is only six years old, but it has forty thousand members.

Worth has returned to the use of plain grenadine and the old-fashioned Hernani for handsome black summer gowns.

Mrs. Celia E. Wentworth is said to be the only lady pupil Cabanel, the famous French artist, ever received into his studio.

For occasions of ceremony the Queen Regent of Spain sometimes puts aside her black garments and wears a lilac gown.

Mrs. Spurgeon, wife of the celebrated London preacher, sends books to poor country clergymen and bonnets to their wives.

Turned-downed plaited frills of embroidered muslin are the favored finish for the neck and frills of little girls' frocks.

New glove buttoners are in the form of large gold initials. Others have attached to them tiny knives with blue enameled handles.

Short waists are no longer popular for little girls, the embroidered band or ribbon sash being used to give the short-waisted effect.

The accordion-plaited skirt, notwithstanding its objectionable features and the difficulty it requires in managing it, is very popular.

Corded silks are still retained for evening wear. The favorite shades are golden willow, apricot, Parma violet, golden tan and dove gray.

Black trimmings, especially black moire or satin ribbons, more than hold their own against all the colors of Paris and Persia combined.

Soft low-crowned toques are the most popular head covering of the season. They are worn en suite with costumes of nearly every description.

Oskaloosa, Kansas, under its women officials, has got ten clear of debt, and now has a balance in the treasury for the first time since the war.

Brussels has distinguished herself by a bonnet show. The first prize was given to a "flat, oyster-shell sort of contrivance, decorated with raspberries."

Silk gloves, fine, clinging and long wristed, come in all the new shades, and will more than divide honors with kid when warm weather comes.

Among the recent importations are toques of lace and straw lace in nearly flat shapes, the trimmings being small, soft rosettes of comete ribbons.

Shot stuffs, either silk, satin or silk and wool mixed, are made up into Directoire coats for wear over skirts of piece lace, either white or black.

Mrs. Evelyn O. Tome has been elected President of the Tome Seminary for Girls at Deposit, Md., recently founded by a gift of $1,000,000 from Jacob Tome.

Wraps are small and extremely varied, including jackets, pelerines, visites and mantles of all forms and Breton, Abbe Galant and Pyrennean peasant capes.

Delicate mask veils are worn on all the stringless bonnets. The Hading veil appears on Princesses bonnets, English turbans, Directoire hats and English-walking hats.

A novelty for personal adornment is the gemmed hairband, an arrangement of fine netting to match the hair, with little jewels fastened thickly in it so that the hair seems to be sewn with jewels.

Suede slippers and gloves and tan-colored stockings will be worn by some graduates this season, while others will retain the black slippers and stockings, with cream-colored Suede gloves.

When a Japanese young lady admires a tree very much, she hangs a poem on it, and sonnets and rondels written on strips of silk or rice paper flutter from blossom-laden branches in every forest.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards, novelist, scientist, traveler and lecturer, who is about to visit this country, is said to be the most learned woman in the world. Strange to say, Miss Edwards is very handsome and very [illegible]

THE RED MAN'S HOME LIFE.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE INDIAN OF THE PRESENT DAY.

The Tepee, Cooking, Treatment of Children, Ways of Courting, Ideas of Sickness and Religious Beliefs.

A Montana correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that a description of the home life of the Indian of the present day will give the reader the fairest opportunity to form correct conclusions.

The tepee or lodge is constructed of from fourteen to twenty-six poles, the tops of which tied together and the butt ends resting on the ground, inclosing a circular area, the diameter of which ranges from sixteen to thirty feet. The structure is covered with one continuous piece of buffalo skins, nicely fitted together and so thinly dressed that sufficient light is transmitted into the interior, even when the lodge is tightly closed. Several families usually live in one of these lodges. Though each family has its particular part of the dwelling and the furniture of each is kept separate, anything like privacy in conversation or life is impossible. They sleep in open compartments with feet toward the center, where a perpetual fire is kept going for cooking purposes.

The cooking is now done in large iron kettles, issued by the agents or sold by the traders, and nearly every article of food is prepared by boiling. Meat is seldom fried. It is generally roasted, when not eaten raw, by hanging on a stick near the fire. Bread is cooked by frying in grease. As Indians can get along very well on meat dried in the sun and such berries and roots as they can find, it is easy to comprehend how the Plains Indians can subsist comfortably upon the treeless prairies. Prior to coming in contact with the whites most of the Indians used pottery of their own manufacture. They disdain the use of plates, knives and forks. In disposing of liquid food they form with extended thumb and bent forefinger a spoon, which answers all purposes. In eating meat they usually take a piece into the left hand and, conveying it to the mouth and grasping an end with the teeth, with a dexterity almost alarming, sever the bit to be masticated from the chunk by means of a butcher-knife.

Cleanliness is at a discount, though fortunately most Indians are very fond of swimming, and will for hours remain in the water when near a river. The Sioux, Cheyennes and a few other tribes use porcupine tails for combs. The Crows dispense with combs altogether, and it is on this account that they are even more filthy than other Indians.

Home government lies entirely in the hands of the head of the family, who is a more pronounced autocrat than the Czar of Russia.

The children are little looked after and become independent when emerging from babyhood, but he who denies the Indian's love and affection for his offspring is very much in error. The babies do not cry as much as the white babies; as a rule they are healthier. The Indian cradle when tied up, is a little coffin-shaped sack with a hood-like projection about the head. It is made of cloth or skins of several thicknesses, always two at the back, and to this a board or a stiff piece of rawhide is securely fastened to keep the child's back "as straight as an arrow." After being carefully and firmly tied in the little cradle, the child, as a rule, is only being taken out to be cleaned in the morning, and again in the evening just before the inmates of the lodge go to sleep. I have seen a baby not two days old snugly tied up in one of those little sacks, the latter being suspended from the pummel of the saddle. Hanging alongside of the pony, and mother and child comfortably jogging along, making a good day's march in bitter cold winter, easily keeping up with a company of cavalry, whom she was guiding after hostile Indians. The little toddler soon learns to ride and shoot, to steal and to lie; the boys begin smoking when about eight years old. Later on comes self-mutilation and torture to graduate into manhood, when he is named from something that has happened during his life, from some accident, some animal killed, or some bird that helped him to success. Girl babies usually receive their names soon after birth.

The Indian in his normal frame of mind is a happy and contented being; he is fond of singing, dancing, smoking and gossiping. There is hardly an hour, day or night, when in a well-regulated camp the sound of the monotonous tum-tum to the step of the light fantastic is not heard accompanied by the hoarse and shrill voices of males and females in song. There are few people on the globe who smoke as much as the Indians, and certainly few who give to it, in so great a measure a religious character, making it a social pleasure and prizing it highly and secretly as a mark of friendship. All Indians, on the slightest provocation, seem to crystalize into a circular group, seated on the ground for the purpose of "hitting the pipe." The nightly powwow of the warriors, for the purpose of discussing the affairs of state is one of life's sweetest necessities.

Some tribes have regular story-tellers—men who have devoted a great deal of time to learning the myths and stories of their people, and who possess, in addition to a good memory, a vivid imagination. Often a mother sends for one of these, and, having prepared a feast for him, she and her little "brood," who are curled up near her, await the fairy stories of the dreamer, who, after his feast and a smoke, frequently entertains them for hours. Gambling is the great passion of the Indian, and he will, without apparent regret, lose upon the turn of a card all his earthly possessions, including, in a few instances, his favorite squaw. Some of the Arizona tribes of Apaches indulge in mimic and tableau plays.

The young men of the Indians do most of their courting in a standing position. An Indian lover will stand and wait near the lodge where abides the object of his admiration until she appears, when he walks up alongside of her and throws his blanket round her. If she reciprocates the tender sentiment they will thus stand for hours, his blanket covering both their heads and closely wrapped around both their bodies. I have seen as many as half a dozen young men waiting by the path which led down to the water, near the camp, and one after another throw his blanket around a girl as she was going to fill her vessel. If the girl likes to be held she makes some reply to the first greeting. If she expressed dislike to his advances the man, by the law of courtship, must at once desist. The embrace under the blanket excites no comment or annoyance from mischievous boys or scandalous old men and the lover can hug the object of his affection to his heart's content [illegible] molested. I have never seen one Indian kiss another, even among lovers or between mother and child, but hugging is most energetically practiced. There are, of course, many other sly ways of courting. The marriage soon follows as a matter of trade between the respective parents. Though in Indian marriages the affair savors strongly of a commercial transaction, and the wife is usually spoken of as being secured through purchase or theft, still, as a rule, there is quite an expenditure of sentiment and affection prior to the business part of it. Marriages between blood relations is forbidden among them.

The general idea of sickness among the Indians seems to be that an evil spirit has entered the person, and that when it is exercised all will be well. The efforts of the doctor or "medicine man" are principally directed toward casting out this malign and mysterious presence through chanting, dancing and other hocuspocus. Very little medicine in roots and herbs is taken internally, and surgery is little known among them. Faith in a happy hereafter for all is universal, and in consequence Indians are not agonized with fear and doubt at the approach of death. Nature has given them, in common with all other animals an innate desire for life, and this in connection with their social laws, which forbid self-destruction, keeps them from committing suicide, so that this crime is rare among them. There are some wonderfully pretty beliefs among the Indians treating of the Great Spirit and the great beyond.

The Indians are essentially a religious people, or more correctly, a superstitious people, and, as bats thrive best in darkness, so do superstitions in barbarism.

WISE WORDS.

Assumed virtue is false dignity.

Self admiration is lonesome exercise.

A trained man will never go straight.

Wise men always have to be told how wise they are.

Queer things are not so queer after they become utilized.

Appearances are not always the evidence of happiness.

Ignorance is more respectable than the abuse of knowledge.

A tailor-made man should never be considered responsible.

Common sense demands a government that will govern impartially.

There is no greater success in life than to always have an object in view.

No man can exert greater influence than by exhibiting his own self-respect.

A reformer to be successful must always be prepared to take his own drugs.

The man who depends upon himself, knows how to do right without being told.

Persons imitate each other because they are not on good terms with themselves.

The burden of disappointment is the necessary preparation before success can be borne.

No man will ever receive any knowledge more convincing than the fact that he is born.

The successful man is always the best informed in regard to the means by which he succeeded.

The act from a sense of duty will produce greater happiness than to yield to the promptings of desire.

Trees Yielding Milk.

There are several kinds of tropical trees that secrete a fluid resembling milk in appearance, but only a small number of species yield a nutritious and healthful fluid. The most remarkable and, perhaps, valuable of these trees is the one known as the "cow tree" of Venezuela, and first described by Humboldt. This tree grows to a height of from 80 to 100 feet, and forms large forests. On incisions being made in the stem, a copious flow of the milk-like sap is obtained, and this is extensively used by the natives as a substitute for milk. Travelers like Humboldt, visiting the regions of the cow trees have used this milk freely without feeling any ill effects. Careful analysis of this tree made many years ago shows that it contains about thirty-five per cent. of fatty saponaceous matter and about fifty-eight per cent. of water, with a small amount of sugar and albumen. There is another kind of cow tree found in British Guiana, which is called the hya-hya by natives. On wounding the stem a copious flow of milky sap issues, tasting like sweet milk, but it is rather sticky and far inferior to that obtained from the cow tree of Venezuela. The cow tree of Para, South America, is a very lofty tree, attaining a height of a hundred feet or more. On incisions being made in the bark, a milky juice flows most copiously; it is about the consistency of thick cream, from which, but for a slight peculiar flavor, it can scarcely be distinguished. After exposure to the air it thickens and forms an adhesive glue. It is quite probable that some of these cow trees would succeed in southern Florida and perhaps in California.—*New York Sun.*

"Pigs in Clover" Trains a Sense.

It is a curious thing that this puzzle of "Pigs in Clover" should have been constructed first of all as a mathematical instrument for calculating the delicacy of the tactile sense—or, in other words, the time required for turning thought into action at the ends of the fingers. Martenfeldt, a German investigator, perceived that the ability to balance a marble on a sheet of plate glass depends upon the nerve-current in transmitting muscular action from the brain. The experimenter found it desirable to complicate this simple apparatus by concentric rings of pasteboard, with holes for the marble to run through, and was thus enabled to deduce important formulæ. A clever business man saw the contrivance and adapted the idea for a puzzle.—*Picayune.*

A Tree-Climbing Dog.

A gentleman living near Milwaukee writes that he has a collie that is a great tree-climber, and it is hard lines for a squirrel tackling a tree that the dog can't make his way up. Straight trees are too much for him, of course, but where there is a lean to it he is all right. Jack is what the collie is called, and he always had a craze for squirrel-hunting, and was so eager in the chase that he got in the way of scrambling up inclined trunks, finally becoming very expert. He has been known to go up a tree to a height of forty feet above the ground. When returning he hugs the surface of the tree as closely as possible, and backs down, [illegible]

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Virginia preachers are said to make the best farmers.

Kirk White, the poet, learned Greek while walking to and from a lawyer's office.

A piece of redwood bark brought to Visalia, Cal., a few days ago was three feet thick.

There is a salt mine in Austria that has been worked for more than a thousand years.

A teacher at Easton, Penn., made a boy write 3000 words for having missed in spelling.

Chief Sholer, of the Reading (Penn.) police, measures six feet eight and a half inches in height.

A celebrated physician in London translated Lucretius while riding in his carriage upon his daily rounds.

Swarms of crows are seen in the gardens of Ogden, Utah. The people there call them "Utah nightingales."

A Dr. Pillsbury has asked a Western court to change his name to one less significant of his profession.

Dr. Darwin composed nearly all his works in the same way, writing down his thoughts in a memorandum book, which he carried for the purpose.

A canary in West Troy, N. Y., has been kept in the same room with a parrot so long that it has learned to repeat distinctly the words "Pretty poll" and "Polly have a cracker."

A grocer of New York City says that women of the poorer class start their fire with clothespins when they happen to be out of kindling wood. For this reason the sale of clothespins is very large.

Every bank of England note presented for redemption to the "old lady of Threadneedle street" in the century and more of her existence is on file cancelled, and so indexed and docketed that it can be found within ten minutes.

An old ledger has recently been brought to light in Edinburgh, Scotland. It belonged to a merchant of the 16th century. At the top of the inside board the bookkeeper inscribed the words: "God blis this buik and keip me and it honest."

The fashionable dog for 1889 is the schipperke, or little skipper. He comes from the Low countries, and is the old-time companion of the Flemish bargee. He is black, with next to no tail, and a hard coat inclined to be rough, and does not weigh over twelve pounds.

The Celtic language prevailed in England A. D. 1, the Latin was introduced about the same year, the Saxon prevailed from A. D. 450 to 1066, Latin re-introduced by missionaries, 596; the Norman-French combining with English 1066 to 1220; early English, 1250 to 1500.

J. D. Cox, who is operating among the coal fields of Alabama, made a singular discovery a few weeks since. A force of hands were at work at the bottom of a shaft 180 feet below the surface, when they came upon the petrified remains of a sheep. It was in so perfect a state of preservation as to be readily recognized, and was kept intact for several days, after which it was broken and the pieces distributed among the miners as curiosities.

Pasteur on Madstones.

The tremendous scare throughout Indiana, due to the occasional cases of hydrophobia, which are scattered over a wide spread of country, has attracted great attention to "madstones," as they are called, and there is a lady at Terre Haute who claims possession of a stone of marvellous power, which has been in the family for 80 years, and of which it is said that it has never failed in hundreds of cases. Of recent months it has been in almost continuous use. Recently a gentleman of Indianapolis wrote to Pasteur, of the Institute of France, originator of the treatment by inoculation, asking his opinion of these stones of alleged marvellous powers, and a reply has been received from the great savant, written by him in person, in which he says:

"There is no country in the world which has not one or more pretended remedies against the madness. One could count them by the hundreds and by the thousand. You tell me that the state that you inhabit, of which Indianapolis is the capital, possesses a stone called the mad-stone, which, applied to the wound in case of madness, causes the healing, and you ask me what I think of it. I am convinced that in all cases where one could believe in the efficacy of this curative or preventive remedy one has badly judged. One has taken for authentic proofs simply fortunate coincidences. I do not have time to establish these assertions. You only ask my opinion. Have entire confidence in it."

Gotham's Army of Unemployed.

If we have in this city 100,000 idle men and women, it is fair to assume that, all told, there are not less than 250,000 human beings, men, women, boys and girls, who wonder when the soft gray light penetrates their bedrooms, where they are to get their breakfast.—*New York Press.*

Equally Dangerous.

"Have you been through the St. Louis [illegible]"

THE GORILLA.

A Fighter from Way Back, and a Tough Customer to Handle.

"The gorilla is the prize-fighter of Africa," said Carl Steckelman, who has personal knowledge of the Dark Continent. He had been speaking of a leopard skin on exhibition in his window, and had been telling of the danger encountered in fighting with the original owner of the skin.

"Contests with all wild animals pale in comparison with that in which one must engage in meeting the gorilla," he said. "The gorilla is found in only a comparatively small portion of western Africa. He lurks in the woods along the coasts for several hundred miles north of the mouth of the Congo. I have never seen a gorilla in the open country, and, by the way, I think that the fact that he stays in the woods accounts for the fact that he is almost a biped instead of a quadruped. You see the gorilla in passing through the forests reaches out with his long arms, and seizing the branches of the trees, rises on his hind legs and walks on them, supporting himself with his hold on the branches. Habit has thus almost made an upright creature of him.

"The gorilla is as brave as brave can be. The male gorilla does all the fighting for the family. If you approach a pair of gorillas the female will run screaming through the woods or will climb the highest tree, uttering all the while cries not unlike a woman in great fright. But the male gorilla will come straight at you. He does not know what fear is. He will fight any number of men."

"How do you fight them?"

"With pistols. It is very unsafe to trust to a gun or to a poor weapon of any kind. The gorilla is so fierce and powerful that you have but one chance at him at the best. The woods where he is found are so thick that it is impossible to see him accurately at any distance. If you fire at him as he comes at you down the tree a limb may turn the course of the bullet. Before you can fire a second time he will be upon you. He drops from limb to limb and comes at a rapid, swinging pace. The safest way is to hold your fire until he is at arm's length and then fire steadily into him with a pistol.

"The gorilla is easily killed. An ordinary pistol shot will have the same effect upon him as it has upon a man. The hunter's danger is in not making the shot tell. Once I was passing through the forest with a bodyguard of natives. The natives are furnished by the Dutch traders with a miserable gun, the barrel of which is made of gas pipe. The natives had learned to be suspicious of their guns. When they fire at anything they point in the general direction, pull the trigger, and fling the gun at the object. They throw the gun because they are afraid it will explode in their hands, as it very frequently does. Well, we came upon a gorilla. A native saw him dropping from a tree coming at us. Aiming at the descending form, he fired and missed. He had not turned before the grim monster was upon him. Standing and throwing his arms around the negro's neck the gorilla seized his throat in his manlike jaws and was crushing the life out of him when we came up and fired a pistol ball into him at close range. But the wounds inflicted were mortal, and the native died in great agony."

"Are the gorillas numerous in the strip of country where they are found?"

"They are scarce. In making a trip once I saw two in one day, but that was unusual. They are the fiercest and bravest of animals. The male gorilla in going into battle sounds a fearful warning by beating its breast and giving forth sounds that make the dense forest resound. He is a dangerous antagonist, and you are all the time reminded by his appearance that you are contesting with a creature that has a man's faculties and appearance, a giant's strength, and a monkey's agility."—*Indianapolis News.*

Badly In Debt.

The thirteen Southern states, including Kentucky and Missouri, have funded debts aggregating $95,858,648, besides an unfunded debt amounting to $20,000,000 more. Of the Southern states, Kentucky alone has a sinking fund, and in her case it nearly covers the small debt of the state. Three-quarters of the debt of Texas and about the whole of Mississippi's are due to the school funds of those states, so that the debt is insignificant in each case. In round figures, $119,000,000 is the aggregate of the debts of the Southern states, including the unfunded debt. The remaining twenty-five states, comprising all those of the North, the Northwest and the Pacific slope, owe less than $48,000,000, funded and unfunded, if the amounts in the several sinking funds are subtracted from the nominal aggregate. It appears that ten Southern states are loaded with more than two-thirds of all the state debts of the Union.

THE Misses Chattaway, for many years the custodians of Shakespeare's birthplace, and the collection of relics at Stratford-on-Avon, are soon to resign their post. The number of visitors to Stratford has grown steadily, until last year it reached 17,000, and the sisters do not feel strong enough to continue their duties. They have been custodians 17 years.

What will Brown's Iron Bitters cure? It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, malaria, rheumatism and all similar diseases. Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system drives out all disease. For the peculiar troubles to which ladies are subject it is invaluable. It is the only preparation of iron that does not color the teeth or cause headache.

Chicago, Ill., working women have an organization for mutual help and improvement.

Happy Homes.

Here's a health to the wives and the mothers
Who sit in our households to-day;
Who are glad when they brighten the others
The hours that go drifting away.
May their eyes keep the light of the gladness,
Their hearts hold the fullness of bliss
That banish shadows and sadness,
And what need we ask more than this?

But—how can this happiness be kept? What shall protect those we love—those who make a Heaven of the Home—from the ravages of disease that is often worse than death—that is, in fact, a lingering death? The question is easily answered: Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—the standard remedy for all those peculiar diseases to which women are subject—is what must be relied on to preserve the health of wives and mothers. It prevents those diseases, and it cures them. It is a blessing to women and therefore a national blessing, because it gives health to those about whom the happiness of home centers, and the strength of a nation is in its happy homes.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or Anti-bilious Granules, in vials, 25 cents; one a dose. Druggists.

That France is prosperous is shown by the fact that $5,000,000,000 is in savings banks.

An Invaluable Travelling Companion. [illegible]

A Safe Blood Remedy.

D. B. B. is the only safe and reliable cure for scrofula, blood poison, skin diseases, rheumatism, ulcers, sores, catarrh, female weakness, weak kidneys, pains in the side or back, general debility, humors, old sores, pimples, boils, headaches, nervousness, dizzy feelings, sinking spells, constipation, biliousness, cancerous or scrofulous symptoms, falling of the hair and other constitutional disorders originating from unhealthy or unclean blood. It begins to cure from the first dose, and eradicates all constitutional eruptive tendencies, but kills and forces out all germs of blood poison through the proper channels of the system—the pores, the kidneys and the liver. It is the only remedy that always gives entire satisfaction. It contains no molasses or sarsaparilla or other inert and useless ingredients, or any poisonous ingredients that will cause eruptions, but it is an original prescription of an eminent Atlanta physician, and will give satisfaction from the very first bottle taken. Try it.

THE religious order of the King's Daughters, which has just held its meeting in New York city, has grown so rapidly during the four years of its existence that it now has nearly 100,000 members, mostly young women, who are devoted to the works of charity and religion.

Just think of it! $14.53 made in one week by an agent recently with B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., who also have many more parties traveling for them, who do equally well, some of them doing better. If you need employment it would be a good thing to sit down and write them a line at once.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.
Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oreg. Imig'r'n Board, Portland, Ore.

The Mother's Friend, used before confinement, lessens pain and makes labor comparatively easy. Sold by all druggists.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
100 Doses
One Dollar

A Good Appetite is essential to good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, toning the digestion, and giving strength to the whole system.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON arms. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. [illegible] SMITH & WESSON, Springfield, Mass.

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MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY
IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.
BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$160 FARMERS' SAW MILL. [illegible] SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

DUTCHER'S FLY KILLER. Makes a clean sweep. [illegible] F. DUTCHER, St. Albans, Vt.

Road Carts! 10 per cent. cheaper than anybody. EVERYTHING ON WHEELS. Buggies. [illegible]

JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT. [illegible] JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Plantation Engines With Self-Contained RETURN FLUE BOILERS. COTTON GINS AND MILLS. JAMES LEFFEL & CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, and 110 Liberty St., New York.

Patronize HOME INDUSTRY. BUY SOUTHERN-MADE PRINTING INK. FRANK J. COHEN, General Agent, 32 East Alabama St., ATLANTA, GA.

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Announ[illegible] THIS W[illegible] Tremendous O[illegible] Profits and Hi[illegible]

SOUTHERN[illegible]

ITEMS OF INTERE[illegible] RIOUS POINTS I[illegible]

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1 inch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1889. NUMBER 35.

Special Advertising.

Business Notices Ten Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates, strictly in advance.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, invariably in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be treated as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and manufacturers to throw whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such slaughter in prices!

Announcement THIS WEEK. Tremendous Onslaught on Profits and High Prices.

We will sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay

2018 and 2020 1st Avenue, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ENORMOUS Purchases at Auction. We are the only Birmingham houses represented in these sales.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS POINTS IN THE SOUTH.

AN ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF WHAT IS GOING ON OF IMPORTANCE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Boaz hotel at Cedartown, Ga., was sold on Wednesday to Mr. Gailor of Florida.

State officers are moving into the new State Capitol of Georgia, in Atlanta. The old building, in all probability, will soon be sold.

The Union Point and White Plains railroad will soon be in operation. The contracts have been let and work will begin at once.

Zacharias McDaniel, the oldest citizen in Rockingham county, Va., and a pensioner of the war of 1812, died near Elkton, Va., Tuesday, aged 102.

The International Typographical Union has, by a large majority, accepted the invitation to hold its next annual meeting at Atlanta, Ga., next June.

A dispatch from Savannah, Ga., says: Subscriptions to the Americus road amount now to nearly $30,000. The remaining $20,000 will be raised next week.

Frank Smith, of Smith Station, Ga., was struck by lightning Tuesday while standing in his store door and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and several children.

At 11 o'clock Wednesday night the postoffice of Waycross, Ga., was broken into and robbed of over twelve hundred dollars in currency, and thirteen registered packages.

Gabe Holmes, a very respectable negro, at Beaufort, S. C., was struck by lightning Wednesday afternoon during a thunder storm. His injuries are very serious and may prove fatal.

A middle aged negro entered Magistrate Russell's court, in Savannah, Saturday, and insisted on surrendering himself into the custody of the law. He said he had been guilty of suicide.

Fourteen negroes were baptized in a mud hole in the western part of Gainesville, Ga., Sunday afternoon, by Rev. Green Hunter. Numbers of people attended and witnessed the proceedings.

The corner stone of the Polk county, Ga., new twenty-four thousand dollar courthouse, was laid Thursday, at Cedartown, with appropriate Masonic ceremony by the lodges of Rome and Cedartown.

In Atlanta, Ga., on Saturday, an Italian vendor of imitation dogs was attacked by a large bull-dog, who thought the dogs were genuine. The Italian escaped, but the dogs were broken and scattered on the sidewalk.

The contemplated Piedmont exposition, which was to have been held in Charlotte, N. C., in the fall, has collapsed on account of some disagreement among the committee. If any exposition is held it will now require a new organization.

The Furman Farm Improvement Company, of East Point, Ga., are extending their chambers and putting in new sulphur furnaces, which will burn 6,000 pounds of sulphur in 24 hours, and they claim that this will make 27,000 pounds or 13½ tons of sulphuric acid.

Professor Richard W. Cone, recently a teacher in the Nannie Low Warthen institute at Wrightsville, Ga., has been adjudged a lunatic, and was taken to Milledgeville Friday night. He is a graduate of the state university, and was a man of unusual natural endowments.

A dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., says: President Johnston and General Manager Sage, of the Georgia Pacific Railroad, left for Greenville, Miss., where they go to inspect the newly completed extension to arrange for putting on through trains by July 1st.

Isabella Smith, an old colored woman, was struck by the south-bound fast mail train, back of Concordia Park, Savannah, Ga., Wednesday morning, and was instantly killed. She had started out to pick berries, and was walking south on the Savannah, Florida & Western track.

News reached Augusta, Ga., of the burning of the barn and stables of Mr. Dunbar Lamar, at Beech Islands, S. C. Besides the building, eighteen mules, three oxen, several hogs, and three thousand bushels of oats were consumed. It was evidently the work of an incendiary.

A very severe wind and rain storm visited Charlotte, N. C., Wednesday afternoon, and considerable damage was done to crops, especially corn. The wheat and fruit crop also suffered no little damage. Corn was blown down, and in some fields uprooted entirely. The storm only lasted a short time, but was terrific and disastrous.

The surveying corps of the Columbus Southern is within a few miles of Cuthbert, Ga. They are running a line from Richland, a point on their main line in Stewart county, to Cuthbert. With this connection for the road, soon to be built from Cuthbert to Bainbridge, Cuthbert will have superior advantages in railroad connections.

The Danville and East Tennessee railroad company organized at Danville, Va., Wednesday. Among the directors are A. E. Bateman and R. W. Stuart, New York bankers. The road is really a western extension of the Atlantic and Danville railroad, which will be completed between Danville and Norfolk by December 1.

The case of the Mansfield Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn., against some thirty-four insurance companies, of New York, Philadelphia, Hartford, New Orleans and London, which has been on trial in the United States circuit court for the past week, was ended this morning, the jury returning a verdict for $86,800, the full amount claimed by the plaintiff company.

H. S. Pullen, of Carrollton, Ga., who tried to cut his throat a few days ago with a razor, attempted his life again Tuesday by trying to drown himself in a small branch, a short distance from his house. He was brought to town under a charge of lunacy, tried and sent to the asylum. Mr. Pullen has been a successful farmer, and has accumulated a nice little property.

W. S. Morris, a conductor on the Louisville and Nashville railroad was killed just outside the union depot at ten o'clock Wednesday night in Birmingham, Ala., by some mistake in setting a switch. The engine backed against one of the coaches of an excursion train standing on a side track. Morris was caught between the coaches and tender of the engine, and his head was crushed to pulp.

John Williams was shot and fatally wounded Sunday at Emery church, ten miles east of Sardis, Miss., by Mrs. Mattie Campbell. The shooting occurred immediately after religious services, and Williams died the following morning. The provocation for the killing was a charge made by Williams that he had been intimate with Mrs. Campbell several months ago, upon which statement a bill for divorce is now pending.

The total passenger earnings of the railroads in South Carolina last month as reported to the state railroad commission, were $186,089.72; showing a decrease under the earnings from the same source during the same period last year of $2,754 31. The freight earnings for the month were $827,435.42, showing an increase over the earnings from the same source during the same period last year of $52,849.10.

There is a new railway war at Durham, N. C. Early on Tuesday morning a large force of hands began the extension of the Richmond and Danville side track along Peabody street. The commissioners held a meeting and passed resolutions forbidding the road from extending the track. The chief of police was instructed to use the force to stop the track-laying. The matter goes into the courts and adds to the complication.

The Georgia Pacific railroad is now open to Greenville, Miss., and making regular connections with the road from that point to Arkansas City on the other side of the great river. The road between Warren and Camden beyond Arkansas City is being pushed rapidly, and when it shall be completed there will be a new and direct route from Atlanta to Texarkana. It is expected that by the 1st of August the Georgia Pacific railway will be running schedule trains between Atlanta and Texarkana.

A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C. says: A test was made Tuesday on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad in the presence of a number of prominent railroad men of a process recently invented by Baylus Cade, of this county, for telegraphing to and from moving trains. A current is maintained by means of a drag which is attached to the car, and which slides over a set of wires laid along the track. A message was received from the offices at Raleigh and Greensboro while the train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

Between midnight and day Sunday morning the Central railroad put a force of hands to work laying the track on its unused right-of-way, about a mile from Columbus, Ga., to prevent the Columbus Southern from coming in on it. An effort was made to keep the matter a secret, but it leaked out, and before the work was half finished the Chattahoochee Brick company filed a bill asking for an injunction and Judge Smith granted it. The work was stopped at once.

Negroes coming from Sumter county bring the startling report that John Pickett, who was hanged in Leesburg, Ga., Friday, has come to life again. They say that the body was taken to Sumter City for interment. While taking it to the cemetery that afternoon, strange sounds issued from the coffin. The negroes became very much frightened and ran away, leaving the body in the road. One negro remained with it, and he secured an ax and broke open the coffin. No sooner was this accomplished than, to the unutterable amazement of the darkey, out jumped the supposed corpse and took to the woods instantly.

The remains of John Sevier, first governor of Tennessee, were exhumed Monday at old Fort Decatur, near Montgomery, Ala., and coffined in a magnificent casket, arrived in Chattanooga at noon Tuesday in charge of Governor Taylor and staff. The train was draped in mourning. The funeral train was met, in addition to the local military, by the officials of the city and county and a delegation of citizens. The procession marched to the chamber of commerce, where the casket was placed in state. The casket was viewed during the day by hundreds of citizens. The party left the city Wednesday for Knoxville, where the interment took place at 2.30 p. m.

TENNESSEE'S SENSATION.

A REVEREND GENTLEMAN SUES SEVERAL NEWSPAPERS FOR $50,000 DAMAGES.

The great Howard damage suit is beginning to assume shape at Jackson, Tenn. The declaration was received. It covers about sixty pages of legal cap, and contains sixteen counts, and claims $50,000 damages. The charges, as published in the *Forked Deer Blade*, and the *Baptist and Baptist Reflector*, briefly are: That the plaintiff has borne the aliases Frederick Howard, Hewlett, Howard; that if he sailed on the ship Tigress in 1873, in search of the Polaris in the Arctic regions, he bore the name of Howlett; that in South Carolina he associated with negroes; as trial justice, had committed malfeasance in office; eloped from Robbins, South Carolina, with C. C. Brown's wife; that his life is covered over with a mass of corruption. The defendants plead the truth in justification. The first evidence introduced by the plaintiff was to prove the publication in the papers, and it was conspiracy also, to prove that the plaintiff secured his title—doctor of divinity—from the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn, Ala., in a regular manner in 1883. The defendants opened Thursday. They introduced depositions of Commander Greer, of the Tigress, the officers in the Bureau of Equipment in the navy in Washington, and a journalist named Commague, who sailed in the Tigress on the polar expedition in search of the Polaris in 1873; that no man named Howard was on the vessel; that Frederick Howlett was on it as a seaman, deserted the ship in New York harbor in November of the same year. The connection of the case with a historical event like the Arctic expedition, is but one of the many interesting points which are to come up during this trial.

RAILROAD WRECK.

TWO PERSONS KILLED AND EIGHT OTHERS INJURED.

A dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says: The second section of mail train No. 7, west bound, on the Pan Handle Railroad, was wrecked Wednesday afternoon while passing New Cumberland Junction, two miles east of Steubenville. Two persons were killed outright and eight were injured, four of them seriously. The names are: Killed—J. H. Payne, postal clerk; E. R. Reinhart, express messenger. Seriously injured—Conductor Burris, Brakeman McFarland, Postal Clerk W. S. Bolton, Postal Clerk J. E. Matthews. The third car from the engine left the track. It was followed by two others, all going over an embankment. The train consisted of an engine, express car and four postal cars.

DARING MURDER.

DAVID A. PETTUS FOUND DEAD IN A BIRMINGHAM STREET.

David A. Pettus, a section foreman on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, was murdered and robbed Tuesday night in an open square on First avenue, Birmingham, Ala., within one hundred feet of an electric light, and near a thickly populated neighborhood. The body was not found until Wednesday morning. An inquest was begun that afternoon, but no clew to the assassin has yet been discovered. The dead man, when last seen by his friends, had about $50, a gold watch and some other jewelry, all of which was stolen. The murdered man leaves a wife and four children.

ROBBING GRAVES.

Three young colored women—Sylvia Green, Fannie Williams and Ziky Magee were arrested and jailed at Albany, Ga., on Monday, charged with robbing the Albany cemetery. Their two-room cabin near the graveyard was found to be a perfect curiosity store, so packed with ornaments stolen from the graves of the dead. This desecration has been going on for several months, and other negroes residing in the same house have been held as witnesses.

GENERAL NEWS.

CONDENSATION OF CURIOUS, AND EXCITING EVENTS.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE—ACCIDENTS, STRIKES, FIRES, AND HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST.

The black vomit has made its appearance at Vera Cruz, New Mexico.

The flood damaged the property of Pennsylvania to the extent of $44,250,000.

The king of Holland, who recovered sufficiently from his recent illness to resume the reins of government, has had a serious relapse.

The total amount of contributions received by Governor Beaver, of Harrisburg, for the flood sufferers to date is about $700,000.

Three of Captain Wissman's steamers are reported to have been lost on the Benadeir coast. German men-of-war have gone in search of the missing vessels.

General Greely is about to turn loose three hundred weather prophets on the country. On and after July 1st, the observers at the signal service stations will make their own predictions.

The steamship City of Cleveland, and the schooner John Martin, are ashore at Two Harbors, Minnesota, and are badly damaged. The steamer is valued at $100,000 and the schooner at $35,000.

A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., says: Mr. and Mrs. John Leavitt were arrested Wednesday, charged with the murder of their two daughters near Gresham, Sunday night. No further particulars yet received.

The withdrawal of gold for shipment to Europe on Saturday's steamer from New York, has already set in, $4,250,000 in gold bars being ordered at the assay office Thursday for export by foreign brokers.

The Russian army will soon be provided with breech-loading rifles, which will carry a distance of 6,000 feet. Noiseless powder will also be used in the future by the army. These improvements in the arming of troops involved immense expenditures.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico says: The roof of the Merced market fell in Friday, burying nearly forty persons. Four dead and fourteen wounded have already been taken out. Soldiers are removing the rubbish and searching for the bodies.

Severe hail storms prevailed on Monday in many parts of Germany, interfering greatly with railway traffic. While a procession was passing through the streets of a Sicilian town, five of the paraders were struck by lightning and killed. Forty others received severe shocks.

General Cameron was prostrated on Thursday at his home, Donegal Springs, Pa., with paralysis of the right arm and side, and his condition is critical. Ex-Attorney-General Wayne McVeagh and wife, and Mrs. Haldeman, General Cameron's daughter, are with him.

A dispatch from Jefferson City, Mo., says: Governor Francis on Tuesday dealt the saloons of Missouri the most severe blow ever received when he signed the Newberry bill. The bill prohibits music, cards, dice, billiard tables, pool tables, bowling alleys and boxing gloves in saloons, and will go into effect July 1.

A boy named Snyder, thirteen years old, residing at Highland, near Terre Haute, Ind., was murdered by four boys, whose ages range from nine to fifteen. The boys are two brothers, named Pearman, and two named Douglas. Snyder's body was found in a creek. He had been stabbed and shot. All the boys are under arrest.

A Chicago paper contains the following paragraph: "The survivors of the Johnstown flood are throwing away their Bibles and openly disclaiming any belief in a divine providence. Men and women, who saw their loved ones swept away and drowned, have in their desperation turned their backs on religion. The great calamity has made more atheists than a century of Ingersolism could have done."

The mayor of Belfast, Ireland, has sent £500 by cable to the Johnstown sufferers, as an installment of the amount to be raised by the citizens of Belfast. The sultan of Turkey donates £200 Turkish, for the relief of the flood sufferers. Mr. Blaine directed the minister to express the grateful appreciation of the President and government of the United States for the generous donation of the sultan.

The Johnstown sufferers have received enough clothing, in the shape of contributions, to last the people twenty years. 6,000 men are now at work clearing away the debris, with the aid of dynamite and fire engines. Newspaper correspondents have taken sick, and many have returned home. A hundred portable houses are being erected, and if satisfactory, a thousand more will be put up. Seventeen more bodies were found on Monday.

A dispatch from Providence, R. I., says: The fifth amendment to the constitution of Rhode Island, the prohibitory amendment, was on Thursday repealed by a vote of 5,469 more than three fifths of the total vote necessary to carry the amendment. The vote will be officially counted on or before July 15th, and will be announced by proclamation on or before July 10th. The election was quiet, and the result created no excitement in the city streets that night. At midnight a salute of fifty guns was fired in consequence of the repeal.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

TWO MEN KILLED AND ONE HUNDRED INJURED IN A RAILROAD WRECK.

A railroad wreck, resulting in the death of two men and the injury of one hundred others, occurred about seven o'clock Tuesday morning near Pratt mines, six miles from Birmingham, Ala. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company runs a train every morning to carry the miners and other workmen from the town of Pratt Mines in the different shafts and slopes where the men work. The train consisted of eight cars, and there were about two hundred men on board when the accident occurred. The train was running backward at the rate of ten miles an hour, when it struck two cows lying on the track. Six of the eight cars were thrown down an embankment and piled on each other. Henry McCauley and Walter Beasley, carpenters, were instantly killed. Both were young white men and unmarried. On one of the cars were about thirty convicts chained together, and, strange to say, they were about the only persons who escaped injury. About one hundred men were injured. The worst injuries being broken legs and arms. It has been impossible to obtain a list of those seriously injured. The coroner's jury found that the company was guilty of gross negligence in not keeping the road bed in good repair, and that the conductor was guilty of criminal negligence.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

A MAN IN SOUTHPORT, NORTH CAROLINA, POISONS HIS WIFE.

Bryant Carroll, a young white man, is in jail at Southport, Brunswick county, N. C., for the murder of his wife, and will be tried for his life at the September term of court. He is charged with poisoning his wife with something contained in a bottle of wine, part of which he induced her to drink. She died about fifty minutes afterwards. The bottle containing what remained of the wine has been subjected to analysis, which resulted in finding arsenic, strychnine and prussic acid both in the wine and the stomach. There is another woman in the case to whom Carroll now desires to be married, but the county commissioners refuse to allow him to have even an interview with the woman, who is at large and is not charged with complicity in the murder.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

KNOCKED DOWN BY AN ENGINE AND DRAGGED THREE HUNDRED FEET.

Savannah Brown, a workman, was killed by a Georgia Railroad switch engine near Atlanta, Ga., Thursday morning. He was walking along the track with a dinner bucket in his hand. After he was knocked down some part of the engine caught him, and he was dragged nearly three hundred feet before the machine could be stopped and his body extricated. When it stopped he was dead. The engine had to back before the body could be pulled loose from the ash-box, to which it was fastened. The right foot was crushed off, the left arm ground to a pulp, the face and chest crushed and mangled and the neck broken. Brown was about twenty-six years old, and has a wife and two children. The body was taken charge of by his relatives.

MAIL POUCH STOLEN.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A NASHVILLE, TENN., MAIL POUCH.

All the mail that left the Nashville postoffice for the South on the night of May 17th has disappeared. The fact has been withheld by the postoffice officials, that investigation might not be hampered. Up to the present nothing has been learned further than that the mail was made up as usual and delivered at the door of the postoffice to the keeper of the wagon which carries the mail to the depot. The pouch was locked up in this wagon, which drove off toward the depot, and that is the last heard of it. It is impossible now to learn how much money was in the mail. It was destined for a large and important territory, and the presumption is that the pouch contained much valuable matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADVISERS.

APPOINTMENTS, DECISIONS, AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The President on Wednesday appointed John R. Lewis to be postmaster at Atlanta, Ga., vice John W. Renfroe, resigned.

Reports received from San Francisco indicate that the cruiser Charleston will be ready for another trial in about three weeks. Several improvements are being made in her machinery.

The attorney general has received the resignations of Peter S. Knight, United States attorney for the southern district of Florida and F. M. Boykin, United States marshal for South Carolina. They have been accepted to take effect upon the appointment of their successor.

The postmaster-general appointed the following fourth-class postmasters for Georgia: Mrs. T. R. Beavers, Dunwoody, De Kalb county; Cornelius English, Leb, Thomas county; John H. Sims, Mazeppa, Milton county; Geo. J. Tincher, Zebulon, Pike county.

There is considerable talk of an extra session of Congress. The northern [illegible] are of the opinion that it will be [illegible] while the majority of southern [illegible] press the opinion that the Pres[illegible] await the October elections in th[illegible] admitted territories.

The following fourth-class postmasters for Georgia were appointed: John T. Adair, Congress, Rockwell county; G. B. Jenkins, Felton, Haralson county; N. B. Bunnell, Rising Fawn, Dade county; F. M. Garner, Springdale, Randolph county; Mrs. M. A. Metler, Shellman, Randolph county.

Forty-one postmasters were appointed on Tuesday by the President, of whom fifteen were to vacancies created by removal. Only two were Southern: Zachariah B. Hargrove, at Rome, Ga., vice William H. Atkins, removed, and Walter Brock, at Tallapoosa, Ga., the office becoming presidential.

The President on Saturday made the following appointments to be consuls: Gen. Joseph A. Leonard, of Minnesota, at Shanghai; Wakefield G. Frye, of Maine, at Halifax; Zachary T. Sweeney, of Indiana, at Constantinople; Oliver H. Dockery, of North Carolina, at Rio de Janeiro; Oliver H. Simons, of Colorado, at St. Petersburg; George W. Roosevelt, of Pennsylvania, consul at Brussels; Levi W. Brown, of Ohio, consul at Glasgow.

Mr. Porter, superintendent of the census, made a brief argument before the President, Wednesday afternoon, opposing the proposition to apply civil service rules to appointments in the census office, in the course of which he said that experience has shown that for this particular service better men can be secured by election, on account of well-known qualifications in certain specialties, than by selection from a list of persons willing to enter competitive examination.

A delegation of members of the Order of Patriotic Sons of America, on Wednesday paid a visit to President Harrison, at the White House. Mr. C. W. Spofford made the introductions to Mr. Harrison. After they were over, and the visitors were standing around the President in a sort of circle, Spofford attempted to pin a Patriotic Son of America badge upon his coat. Harrison somewhat roughly warded off Spofford's extended hands and said brusquely: "Do not do that." The party left, but not in very great glee.

A delegation of colored men waited on the President Wednesday morning and urged the appointment of Mr. Calvin Chase as recorder of deeds in Washington. The delegation took occasion to thank the President for the disposition shown by him not to restrict the appointment of colored men to particular offices, but to consider their elegibility for offices other than those previously held by colored men. Another colored delegation, led by ex-Representative Smalls, called later in the day and asked the appointment of Mr. Webster as collector of internal revenue for South Carolina.

A LONG CHASE.

SEVENTY-FIVE MILES THROUGH THE WOODS AFTER A MURDERER.

Sunday morning a posse from Wilcox county arrested the negro near Tifton who shot Conductor Whipham on the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery Railroad last week, having tracked him from Wilcox county down there. They found him in the woods asleep. They followed him seventy-five miles through the woods. They carried him through Ty Ty to Americus Sunday evening. Now it is rumored that he killed two men in Florida some time ago. His name could not be learned.

HANGING IN ROME, GA.

HARDY HAMILTON SWINGS FOR KILLING A CHINAMAN.

From four to six thousand people went to Rome, Ga., Wednesday to witness the hanging of Hardy Hamilton. They came from the country in all kinds of vehicles, and the railroads brought a large number. In appearance Hardy Hamilton was a stalwart and handsome negro of rather light complexion, and of apparently more than usual intelligence. His face was prepossessing, and he had no appearance of being a cold-blooded murderer.

Upon the gallows Hardy addressed the people. He was dressed in a neat black suit. He looked brave and hopeful. His voice was clear and strong, without a tremor. Not the slightest sign of fear was visible. He rehearsed the story of his crime, said he alone committed the murder, that he deserved death and was not afraid to die. He warned every one against sin, and closed by saying: "Look at this rope; that speaks better than I can." He then knelt and offered up a fervent prayer. The black cap was placed on his head, and at ten minutes before one Deputy Moore sprang the trap and the condemned man fell eight feet. There was no struggle, [illegible] Af- [illegible] for many months, unmolested and molesting no one. On the night of March 5th, last, they were the victims of a murderous assault and received fearful wounds which might at any moment result in death. The Chinamen were discovered lying on the floor of their room which communicated with the laundry, insensible, surrounded by a pool of blood and with gaping wounds in the head and neck, evidently inflicted by some sharp instrument. Joe Lee died, unconscious, two days afterwards, having remained so since the attack which resulted in his death. Ah Chin, after lying in a precarious condition for several days, finally recovered. During the trial of Dunc Gwaltney the defense placed Hardy Hamilton on the stand as a witness. In the presence of a great crowd he told the story of the murder. Cooly and with deliberation, he gave all the horrible details of the crime, claiming that he alone was guilty, and that he had no accomplices. He stated that he waited for Ah Chin at the rear door of the laundry; that, just before retiring, Ah Chin came to the door, and that he (Hamilton) gave him several blows on the head with an ax. He then went into the laundry, where he found Joe Lee in bed, and inflicted upon him terrible wounds. He then ransacked the laundry and obtained several silver dollars, together with collars, cuffs, etc. He threw the ax into a well near the laundry. Hamilton's evidence created a profound imrpession. But public opinion was greatly divided as to its truth, many still believing that there were accomplices in the crime.

FLOOD IN KANSAS.

FOUR FARMERS KILLED—RESIDENCES, RAILROADS AND BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY.

A dispatch from Wichita, Kansas, says: The violent rain storm on the head waters of Walnut River caused an immense flood to reach Augusta and Eldorado. About midnight of Sunday the waters came rushing into the towns, and washed away 1,500 feet of the track of the Missouri Pacific Road and carried away twelve residences. Monday four farmers were drowned a few miles north of Eldorado. East of Eldorado, on the branches of Walnut river, the Missouri Pacific lost six bridges. At Augusta three hundred feet of the Santa Fee track was lost and the bridge of the Frisco Road was carried away. Great damage was done to wheat in the rich bottoms, and over a million bushels destroyed.

COLORED ALLIANCE.

A MEETING IN COLUMBIA, S. C.—A LARGE ORGANIZATION.

Delegates from most of the counties in which there are colored Farmers' Alliances met Wednesday morning in the Court House, in Columbia, S. C., to perfect a State organization. The association in South Carolina is a branch of the "Colored Farmers' National Alliance and Co-operative Union." The Order seems to have been first [illegible] in Texas, and has rapidly spread [illegible] eighteen states. Superintendent [illegible] Humphrey, who is a [illegible] graduated at [illegible] in 18[illegible] that there are over 300 [illegible] throughout the state, with a [illegible] of [illegible]. The Order has [illegible] in the United States.

CHILTON VIEW.
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	.75
One copy four "	.50

Tom Woolfolk has, upon the new trial granted, been again convicted of murdering his family. Another trial will be asked for by Woolfolk's attorneys.

The State Alliance Exchange has been permanently located at Montgomery. This is a change in the right direction. A branch office of the exchange will be located in Birmingham.

The board of trustees of the University of Alabama has seen fit to abolish hops and balls given by the cadets of that institution. Hereafter the cadets will have to kill time in some other way. The board of trustees did right.

The immorality and crime which is every day chronicled by the Birmingham Age-Herald will soon place that paper in competition with the Cincinnati Enquirer among the morbid minds that delight in blood and thunder slush. A depraved taste keeps up the demand for such papers.

Says Colonel A. K. McClure: Newspapers are often criticized for what they print, but if it were known how much credit they merit for what they don't print, or for the nonsense they whack out of what they do print, they would command a much more generous judgment.

The prohibition amendment in Pennsylvania has given whiskey men and saloon sympathizers an other opportunity to preach the glories and benefits of high license and the absurdity of prohibition and the opportunity has not been wasted by any means. To those who declare that prohibition is dying out, and in whom the wish is father to the thought, we say that prohibition will be a live issue as long a

high li

that ever was written. Fix the amount of license at any figure you please, and when the saloon keeper has paid it your power over him is at an end and further talk about regulating his business is foolish. All that high license does is to fill public treasuries at the expense of consumers; for if whiskey is placed where men can get at it many of them will drink it no matter what the cost, but if it is out of their reach they will spend their money for the benefit of their families. Any reasonable man must admit that there is no point of similarity whatever between high license and prohibition as temperance measures and the correctness of the proposition is being realized every day as is evidenced by the steady growth of the prohibition vote. Nor is this all. If every man who favors prohibition would come up and vote his sentiments, there would be such a surprise to those who think prohibition either dead or dying as would stop the expression of their wishes for a long time if not forever.—*Fort Payne Journal.*

Wise Men to Washington.

Birmingham Chronicle.

Next week the wise men and the weighty men of all the tribes of republicans that dwell in the land of North Alabama and the regions round about will journey to Washington the city of Benjamin, their king, and falling on their faces in front of the palace of Benjamin they will cry out: "Oh, king! the time draweth nigh when thou must appoint from among us one who shall be marshal over all the northern district in the land of Alabama. Now we are all great and good men, there are only sixteen of us, and thou, oh Benjamin! can easily select from among us the best man," and then the sixteen will rise up as one man and say: "That's me, Ben!"

Then Benjamin, who is king over all the tribes of the republicans will investigate the records of these sixteen men and the man who has the best pull and the most influence will be appointed marshal and then the other fifteen will go away and file charges against the successful man, but Benjamin the king will only say unto them, "depart from me, ye mugwumps I never knew you!"

Sam Jones.

An Age-Herald correspondent from Jackson, Miss., has the following to say of the effects of a sermon delivered exclusively to men and boys in that city recently by Rev. Sam Jones:

"The delivery of the sermon occupied more than an hour. It was a powerful arraignment of man and his arguments were presented in such a strong manner that they carried conviction with them. His closing was eloquent and pathethic; it was clear the evangelist had made a deep impression on the great concourse of men. He asked the choir to sing something and called upon the fathers, husbands, brothers and sons who would pledge themselves to live better lives from to-day, to come and give him their hands. Then followed a scene that beggars description. It is no exaggeration to say that 500 strong men and youths came forward and took the pledge. The scene occupied thirty-five minutes. The evangelist with both hands shook those of the surging multitude until he became exhausted and was forced to take his seat. When he had shaken hands with two people there were a dozen to take their places. The aisles were choked up with people eager to come forward and take the pledge. Among the number were gamblers and men known as the most hardened sinners. Such a demonstration was perhaps never seen in Mississippi before and it was one that will be long remembered by all present."

How Johnstown is to be Rebuilt.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., June 17.—Sentiment has been permanently supplanted by business men here. It began this morning and the most heavily stricken citizen, both in family and fortune, has brought himself face to face with the inevitable, and in a meeting of a committee of business men asked General Hastings to erect 100 two story business buildings on the public square for immediate occupacy. General Hastings ly replied that he would work night and day, and n every facility that was power of the state and him to confer. The city council will meet to-morrow to grant the right to build, and work will begin Wednesday. The buildings will last until the business men are able to build at their own expence.

One hundred houses, ready to be placed upon their foundations will arrive from Chicago on next Saturday, and will all be put up by the middle of next week. General Hastings said, to-morrow we will put all the carpenters we can get to building new houses on lots from which buildings were taken by the flood, as soon as the lumber arrives. It will begin to arrive this week. I think Johnstown will look very much like a city by next fall. When the houses are erected I shall furnish the householders with cooking utensils, cots, bedding and the necessary articles to begin again, and when they are ready they can build better houses.

CARL DUNDER.

He Delivers an Address to the Children of America.

DEAR SHILDREN.—You vash all right. Doan' let sompody make you believe dot you doan' haf some good times. If I could be some shild again I kick oop my heels like a bird und doan' care for nopody. I shall nefer be small again und wear some knee-breeches und play horse mit a broomstick und vhen I reflect on dot I feel some lumps in my throat.

Vhen a man comes along und says he vhas glad he vhasn't some childrens any more, doan' you belief him. He says dot because he doan' take any comfort and doan' want nobody else to. He vhas lame and cross und his bones ache und he vhas shealous of you und wants revengd.

Maype it vhas better for me dot I vhas a girl but I doan' know. It vhas awful nice to be a sweet girl, und to be called angels, und to haf der boys look at you so shently like a sheep. If you vhas a girl doan' you be ashamed of it. Dot vhas all right und according to Hoyle. Maype you can't climb trees, run out nights und go in svimming by der mill pond, if you go by a circus you vhas in der front seats, und somepody always pays for your ice cream und pays for your ticket to der picnic. If I vhas a girl I would keep my face so clean ash nefer vhas. I make my voice shust like music. I walk along mit a nip! nip! nip! I keep my hands white und my hair combed and vhen somepody meets me und says: "Hello! Susan, how you vhas?" I answer him: "If you please, sir, my name vhas Birdie und I vhas so weller ash never vhas." If I could be a leedle girl, I learn how to sew, and knit, und make some bread, and split wood, und bring up coal, und wash dishes, und hoe in der garden, und den vhen I grows oop und vhas married my husband would say: "Ah! noble vomans, you vhas der capital prize in der lottery!"

How bully it vhas to be some poys. He doan' haf some taxes to pay—no pody talks pollyticks by him—he doan' haf some barns dot burn down mit no insurance. No bodywants to borrow money of him no gas bills to pay nobody comes to insure his life. All he has to do vhas to go py der school house, play marbles, fly kites, see der circus procession, eat sweet cakes und grow oop to be a governor.

Dot vhas all, childers? Doan' you be troubled. It vhas all right You vhas getting along better as could be expected by der circumstances, und all you haf to do vash to wipe of your nose und speak nottings to nobody.

Story of a Dog.

MR. EDITOR:—Your offer of a reward to compete with the Boston dog story is my reason for sending you the enclosed.

There are some intelligent dogs as well as people out of Boston as the following dog story will verify and which is vouched for by high standing church members.

A little terrier was much petted in a family, was allowed to lay quietly in the chimney corner or raise a row with cats and all other intruders as fancy dictated, until bed time, when the door was opened and he was very gently, but firmly commanded to get out. One night when the command was given he limped so as to be scarcely able to walk to the door; when his Mistress remarked, "Let Trip stay in the room to night it is so cold." The next morning when called to breakfast it was noticed that Trip's lameness was all gone and on being examined no cause could be found for it; for three consecutive nights the same lameness was feigned and Trip never was troubled with such distress except when commanded to "get out." This is as true as George's hatchet story. REVOLG.

The continued use of mercury mixtures poisons the system, causes the bones to decay, and brings on mercurial rheumatism. The use of S. S. S. forces impurities from the blood, gives a good appetite and digestion, and builds up the whole human frame. Send to Swift's Specific Company, Drawer 3, Atlanta Ga., for Treatise on Blood Diseases.

The Swift's Specific Company, Drawer 3 Atlanta, Ga., offer a reward of one thousand dollars to any one who will find by analysis a particle of mercury, iodide of potash, or other poisonous substance in S. S. S.

Swift's Specific cured me of ugly and very painful boils or risings. I had twenty-three on my back and neck at one tine and a great many on my body. I took S. S. S. and two bottles cured me. This was five years ago, and I have had no boils since.

W. M. MILLER, Arlington, Texas.

W. H. Wright, of Rogers, Ark., a prominent farmer and stock grower, says that Swift's Specific cured him of tetter of twenty year's standing. Of course in that time he had a great amount of treatment and says the wonder is that he did not scratch the flesh from his bones. S. S. S. cured him quick and permanently.

SAVED.—A fine family of children were all afflicted with scrofula. Two died early; the rest would soon have followed, but for the timely and persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which built them up into a healthy and vigorous manhood.

You can never know till you try, how quickly a dose of Ayer's Pills will cure your sick headache. Your stomache and bowels need cleansing, and these pills will accomplish it more effectually and comfortably than any other medicine you can find.

There is but one happiness—duty. There is but one consolation—work. There is but one delight—the beautiful.

FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

You can secure for one year the Montgomery Weekly Dispatch, the great weekly newspaper at the State capitol. It is an eight page, forty-eight column newspaper, made up from the cream of the daily, and is complete in all its departments. It has a complete telegraphic service, State, Domestic and Foreign, giving news and history of events transpiring in all parts of the world, political, social and industrial.

Despising hypocrisy it never gives out an uncertain sound; its editorials are incisive, piquant, to the point and honest; and having a corps of experienced newsgatherers and newspaper men, it hopes to fill a want long felt, not only for the casual reader, but for the home circle—the fireside, where nothing but that which is chaste should ever go. Agents and correspondents wanted everywhere. Address,

F. L. RANLETT,
Business Manager.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Money to Loan.

Loans can be negotiated on first mortgage security on improved farming lands. Call on or address
R. M. WILLIAMSON,
ST. CLAIR THORNTON,
jun27 Clanton, Ala.

Notice.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., June 4th, 1889.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Redding E. Jones, Jr., against General J. Bryant, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 14759, dated October 30th, 1883, upon the e ½ of se ¼ and s w ¼ of se ¼ section 36, township 22 north, range 15 east, in Chilton county, Ala., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at Clanton, Ala., before Wm. H. Foshee, Commissioner, who takes testimony on the 15th day of July, 1889, and at this office on the 20th of July, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.
jun13 WM. C. JORDAN, Receiver

Probate Notice.

State of Alabama, Chilton County, In the Probate Court of said county.

To the heirs at law and legatees of the estate of M. C. McRee, deceased: Take notice that on the 21st day of May, 1889 A. J. McRee, as administratrix of the said estate filed in said court her petition in writing and under oath, praying for an order of the said court, to sell all the real estate of said estate, described in said petition, upon the ground that a sale of the same is necessary for the payment of the debts of said estate and take notice further that the said court has appointed Monday, July 29th, 1889, a day for hearing said petition at which time you can appear in said court and contest said application if you choose so to do.

Dated June 10th, 1889.
H. J. CALLEN, Probate Judge.

NOTICE NO. 8875.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on August 3d, 1889, viz Willis Young, homestead application 15629 for the s w ¼ of s w ¼ section 1, township 21 north range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Anderson Peoples, James Rasberry, Horace McGee, and Fed Latham, all of Maplesville, Ala.

jun27o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

—AND TO—

Cleanse the System Effectually,

—SO THAT—

PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Rheumatism,

BEING due to the presence of uric acid in the blood, is most effectually cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poisonous acid is thoroughly expelled from the system. We challenge attention to this testimony:—

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

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DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN'S
TREATMENT BY INHALATION

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN
COMPOUND OXYGEN
NOT A DRUG
1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

Drs. Starkey & Palen's office records show over 50,000 cases in which their Compound Oxygen Treatment has been used by physicians in their practice, and by invalids independently. Over 1000 physicians and more than 40,000 invalids.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their Treatment:

Rev. O. A. Darby, Columbia, S. C.
Col. T. B. Crews, editor Herald, Laurens, S. C.
Rev. John L. Gerardeau, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. Sidi H. Browne, editor Christian Neighbor, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. H. F. Chreitzburg, Chester, S. C.
Mrs. Wm. H. Johnstone, Tarboro, N.C.
Rev. S. P. Richardson, Athens, Ga.
John J. Mason, M. D., Columbus, Ga.
Rev. W. F. Cook, D. D. Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Ella R. Tennent, Home Magazine, Marietta, Ga.
Rev. T. R. Kendall, Macon, Ga.
Rev. W. A. Candler, President Emory College, Oxford, Ga.
W. H. Lawrence, Editor Chilton View, Clanton, Ala.
Rev. Henry D. Moore, Montgomery, Ala.

Would you like to know whom it has cured, where these restored and vitalized people live and what were the diseases removed? Return mail will bring you a brochure of 200 pages containing these points if you will drop a postal to

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Or Mrs. A. W. MOORE, Camden, S. C.

MELANINE
TRADE MARK
INDELIBLE INK
THE ONLY
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"THE ETHIOPIAN CAN NOT CHANGE HIS SKIN NOR THE LEOPARD HIS SPOTS."
MARKING DONE WITH this INK is EQUALLY UNCHANGEABLE.

CAN NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT DESTROYING THE FABRIC.
NO HOT IRON OR SUNLIGHT REQUIRED. CAN BE USED WITH STAMP OR PEN.

RETAIL PRICE, 25c.

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ESTABLISHED 1825.

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Remember
The View Job Office
When you want
First-class Job Printing done.

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

Marion Military Institute.

Superior accommodations and board. Superintendent, his family and faculty live in buildings with cadets. Specially suited to boys who need family watch care, to young men who need business education, and to all who wish practical and thorough training. Terms moderate.
J. T. MURFEE, Sup't.,
Marion, Alabama.

The Lawson Carpet Co.
Birmingham, Ala.
Take pleasure in directing the attention of the people of Chilton county to their large and attractive stock of
Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,
Curtains & Household Novelties.

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,
ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

BAINS & PORTER.
(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.
1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜
P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

THOMAS FOSHEE,
(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,
feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

BLOOM,
The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.,
—HAS OPENED—
THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,
With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.
No. 7, North Court Street.

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,
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—AND—
PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER.
H. M. MANCHA,
204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will send samples on application. apr 11-y

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.
THOS. H. HOLT,
PRACTICAL WORKMAN,
—AND DEALER IN—
American and Italian Marble.
—Manufacturer of all kinds of—
CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.
Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,
Birmingham, - - Alabama.
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JOHN P. LEEPER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
—AND—
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Warerooms Cor. Morris Ave. and 22d Street.
Birmingham, Ala.
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Respectfully,
O. (WM. LAWSON.)

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CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 27, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—Third Monday after the first Monday in February and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in July, and continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:08 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:16 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Notice advertisment of money to an.

Peaches are abundant in this locality now.

Crops around Clanton are looking unusually well.

Mrs. Lane visited her son Mr. Q. Lane last week.

Prof. A. J. Scott is on a visit friends in Wilcox county.

Rev. A. E. Burns delivered two excellent sermons last Sunday.

Mr. H. W. Herbert, of Jemison, spent last Friday in Clanton.

Mrs. Dr. Patton, of Montgomery, is visiting Mr. W. A. Collier's family.

Mr. J. R. Bruce sends the VIEW the first watermelon it has had this season.

Mrs. Boykin and her daughter Mrs. Glover, spent Sunday with relatives in Clanton.

A postoffice has again been established at Lomax with Mr. C. J. Stewart as postmaster.

D. R. McMillan, Esq., register in chancery of Shelby county was in town Monday on official business.

Dr. Bivings, Judge Callen, and Sheriff Hayes, are off on a fishing expedition in the Maplesville and the neighborhood.

The Methodists held their quarterly meeting last Saturday at Verbena. Several Methodists from here went down to attend.

Original poetry is not in demand just now. Too much time is required in roving for ticks and bugs at this season.

Mrs. Chas. Duncan, returned to North Pittsburg last Saturday after spending some time with her here.

A very pleasant sociable was given at the residence of Mr. J. M. Conder last Friday evening. The young people remember that evening with special spleasure.

A note correcting a bad item which appeared in the local column last week reads thus: "Permit me to correct you in regard to the Methodist choir on last Sunday. It was not the Methodists at all. It was the out siders." The note is from Mr. S. A. Blasingame.

Though five accomplished proof readers handled the VIEW proofs last week, yet some of our readers thought that we were trying to puzzle them with typographical errors. We demur to the allegation and refer them to the "devil" and his angels—we understand that he has more than one.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvel of cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

Special Notice.

For the next few weeks I will sell Shoes, Clothing, and Hats at cost prices to reduce my stock before buying for the Fall trade. If you need anything in these lines come at once and buy it cheap. Cash will get them down to cost prices.

W. L. SAMPEY.

Maj. J. M. Bivings, of Montgomery, visited relatives here Tuesday.

Prof. R. E. R. Hicks was in Clanton Tuesday on his way to attend the meeting of the State Educational Association at Birmingham.

While giving unkind criticism it is well to bear in mind that only those without faults should throw stones, as they are likely to rebound.

The man who won't take a paper because he can borrow one, has invented a machine by which he can cook his dinner by the smoke of his neighbor's chimney.

On last Tuesday night, the elegant home of Mr. R. Ehrman, was thrown open to the young ladies and gentleman of our town, and the proverbial hospitality of the fair hostess and kind host were well maintained.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Marion Military Institute. This is acknowledged to be a thoroughly equiped institution, and is presided over by a christian gentleman of ability and experience in his work, Col. J. T. Murfee. It is an institution where young men are prepared and trained for the practical affairs of life, giving attention to both moral and mental culture.

Prof. A. J. Scott has returned from Greensboro where he went to attend the closing exercises of the Southern University. Prof. Scott will probably spend most of the vacation canvassing for his school. By the way the VIEW is due the Academy an apology foi being unable to attend and write up the closing exercises. We are proud of the institution, and it is one that deserves the united support of the community. We hope to see many pupils from a distance when it re-opens next fall.

Burglars.

The residences of Mr. Peyton Aldrige and Mr. R. Ehrman were entered by burglars on Sunday night. At the latter place a valuble diamond breastpin was stolen. The pin was afterwards found in the road out by Mr. J. H. Aldridge's house by Mr. Aldridge. Other articles of less value were taken from each place. An attempt was made to enter the store of Dr. Bivings the same night, but without success.

The Verdict in the Givhan Case

The verdict of the coroner's jury in the Givhan case was not rendered until after the VIEW went to press last week, and we deem it now unnecessary to publish the circumstances of that unfortunate affair.

The verdict of the jury completely exculpated Mr. Collier from any wrong in the matter, and fully accords with the sense of the public in this town and neighborhood.

The following is the verdict:

Coroner's Court of Rufus Riggins, J. P.

We the jury empaneled to ascertain the facts and circumstances concerning the death of the deceased find that the deceased was Phillip A. Givhan, that he was on the premises of William A. Collier and that he came to his death from the effects of a gunshot wound at the hands of William A. Collier. We further find that the act was a justifiable homicide.

Signed and certified this 19th day of June, 1889.

W. L. SAMPEY,
A. E. BIVINGS,
J. H. ALDRIDGE,
JOHN GARNER,
W. T. CALLEN,
W. M. WILSON,
Jury of Inquest.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Maplesville Dots.

Farmers are in better spirits since our last pleasant showers. Crops are very good and remarkably clean of grass.

It is remarkable of this locality that peach and plum trees are breaking down with loads of fruit, though the apples are not so good as last year.

Summer birds are flitting into the country, adding much to its pleasantness.

Miss Marion Kelly has returned from the Judson and is at her old home.

Mess. Frank and Willie Kelly are visiting here.

Mr. Fletcher McCary is paying flying visits often to his mother and sister here.

The party of Maplesville youngsters were disapointed in the exhibition at Stanton, but enjoyed their ride hugely.

Miss Pattie Dansby, Miss Annie King and Mr. Prince Caine, were the guests of Mrs. Glover last week.

REVOLS.

Stanton Notes.

We have just had a fine rain and the crops are looking well and the farmers are jubilant.

Your correspondent is just from Jemison, where he went to attend the closing exercises of the Jemison High School and to deliver the commencement address. The exercises were fine, and showed Prof. Ruffin to be a thorough teacher and an accomplished gentleman. His patrons and trustees think a great deal of him and cooperate with him in his work, the only way a school can be built up. The crops were fine on the road, between here and Jemison, showing Chilton county not behind in the farming interest. The Alliance may yet redeem the South.

Our Mr. J. A. Stephens, the Superintendent of the Alliance Store informs us that he takes in $1000 in cash every month. A good business for these times. A large Alliance picnic of two days will be held here on the 4th and 5th of July. Addresses will be made by prominent Alliance men.

One of our citizens, Mr. O. H. P. Wright, had the misfortune to lose his youngest child; a bright little boy of eight months since I last wrote you. He has the sympathy of the entire community.

The principal of the Stanton Institute will not teach here another session, although he has been elected by the people. The school building belongs to a private corporation, and one man rules.

Items from Chandler's Mill.

Mr. Editor, as it has been some time since you had any items from here I will give you a few.

Our friend Mr. J. S. Golson is able to be on crutches after being confined to his bed with a broken leg for some time.

Messrs. W. J. Wright and W. W. Carter, two of Autauga's enterprising farmer's spent a day with us last week, and placed an order with Mr. Chandler for lumber to build a church near Independence, Ala.

Crops in this section are fine. Mr. J. C. Henley says he has the finest crop that he ever had. His cotton field is white with blooms.

We have some very fine orchards in this section. Our clever neighbor, Mr. Albert Headley, has a fine lot of Le Conte pears, which are doing well.

Our energetic mill boss, Mr. J. M. Morgan, has the finest garden we ever saw in the State, he has about half an acre in onions from which he will realize about $40 profit. Some of his onions measure 12 inches in circumference.

Mr. Thos. Prim opened a very promising school here on Monday last with about 30 pupils.

Mr. Wm. Jones, our Planer boss visited friends at Shelby Springs this week. He says crops are fine in Shelby county.

Mr. E. Deramus, who has been with us for two or three months inspecting lumber for Mr. O. A. Duke, will leave us this week, after having finished a large bill of lumber for the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Co.

We had a very interesting game of base ball here Saturday last, played by Duke's Hustler's and Chandler's nine. Score, Duke's 5. Chandler's 3. S.

Jemison Locals.

The closing exercises of Jemison High School took place on Monday and Tuesday of last week. The examinations during the day showed marked progress and efficiency among the students. The exercises on Monday night consisted of recitations, dialogues, music, &c., with an address by Rev. A. E. Burns which was pronounced excellent. Tuesday night the program included an address by Prof. Harwood, of Stanton. Our people feel that they cannot speak too highly of Prof. Ruffin and Miss Sherrel as successful teachers. The Patrons of the school feel very much gratified at the progress their children have made, and will be glad to know that Prof. Ruffin and Miss Sherrel have been unanimously re-elected as principal and assistant teacher of Jemison High School for the next scholastic year.

Died, at Jemison on Friday, the 14th inst., Wilbur, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Givhan, aged 12 years. We extend our heart felt sympathies to the bereaved family.

Mrs. H. T. Caffey is visiting her mother at Dallaston, Ala.

Miss Bettie Anderson has returned from Oxmoor, where she has been teaching during the past session.

Mr. Ben Sapp visited Jemison during the commencement exercises.

Prof. Ruffin and Miss Mattie Ruffin returned to Helena for the summer.

Miss Kate Sherrill has returned to Vine Hill, Autauga Co., her home for the summer.

Mr. Tom Hall has returned to Bessemer.

Miss Ray Manchline has returned to her home at Helena.

X. Y. Z.

Bring your job printing to this office.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN, & MARVIN, Druggists, Toledo.
E. H. VAN HOESEN, Cashier Toledo National Bank, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Catarrh Can't be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATION, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucus surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucus surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Prop., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good, it will cost you nothing. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

O, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

UNAPPRECIATIVE.

How little we are apt to appreciate that which we possess. The hardy wood-sawyer envies the wealth of his employer. The rich man envies the health and strength of his poor neighbor.

"Our mind and our time we employ
In longing for what we have not,
Unmindful of what we enjoy."

How much better if all exerted themselves to obtain their heart's longing. If poor in purse seek to gain wealth by industrious and frugal habits. If poor in health seek to use those remedies which are the best and truest medicines. Among remedies sold by druggists none is the equal of Botanic Blood Balm for curing the ills of flesh and blood.

Felix Foster, Atlanta, Ga., says: "I took B. B. B., for several foul ulcers, which had given me much trouble and would not heal from a use of **ULCERS** other remedies. Within ten days my health improved, and before I had used three bottles every sore was entirely healed. It improved my appetite and gave me flesh and strength."

Hudson Clark, Camden, Ark., says: "I was af**BAD BLOOD** flicted with the severest form of rheumatism for about 12 years, and suffered extreme misery during all that while. I also had catarrh so bad it almost stopped **CATARRH** my breathing through my nose. My flesh in some places looked as if it had been charred or scalded. My back was so lame I could hardly stand. I tried nearly every **RHEUMATISM** thing but found no relief until I tried B. B. B. I used several bottles and am now as sound and well as any man in Arkansas."

J. W. Messer, Howell's Cross Roads, Cherokee County, Ga., writes: I was afflicted with chronic **SORES** sores nine years, and had tried many medicines and they did me no good. I then tried B. B. B., and eight bottles cured me sound and well."

[sep27 ew 1y]

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.
[ma15 y]

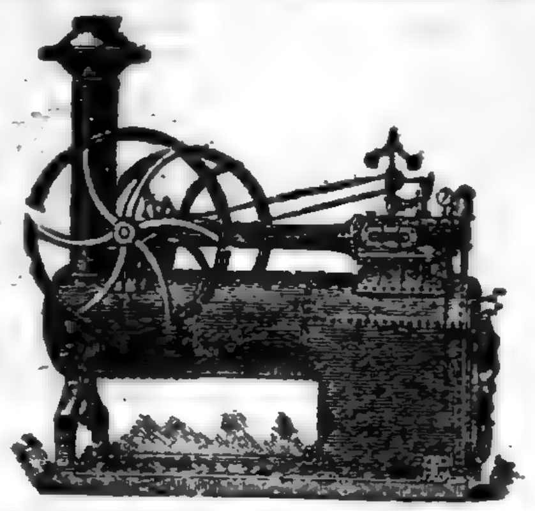
NOTICE NO. 3874.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
June 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court Clanton, Ala., on August 3rd, 1889, viz: Anderson Peoples, Homestead 15808 for the s w ¼ of s e ¼ and s e ¼ of s w ¼ sec. 10, township 21 n, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Willis Young James, Rasberry, Horace McGee, Fed Latham, all of Maplesville, Ala.

jun27o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

A. E. BIVINGS,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, AND Medicines,
FAMILY Groceries, ETC.
Clanton, Alabama.
I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]



CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS
Copper and Sheet Iron Workers
Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.
Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE,
Birmingham, Ala.
mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.:)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—
I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.
Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.
oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN
nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. L. STONE.
Lyman & Stone.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Blank Books, - Letter Presses,
PRINTERS' STOCK.
Fine Stationery a Specialty.
2014 SECOND AVENUE. [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
dec5 ay

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

INDURATED FIBRE WARE.
ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!
HAS NO HOOPS!
NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!
NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!
HAS APPEARANCE OF POLISHED MAHOGANY.
PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS, SPITTOONS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.
LARGE VARIETY OF GOODS.
CORDLEY & HAYES, New York, Sole Agents.
[illegible]
FOR SALE BY ALL [illegible]
[illegible]
Apr25-6

READ THIS!
I have removed my stock of
Confectioneries
—AND—
Fancy Groceries
into the Johnson drug storehouse and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest style and on short notice.
Very respectfully,
dec13-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

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Photographer,
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Montgomery.
Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
Correspondence solicited.
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
[jan21-tf]

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THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER.
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

Insure
Your Property
against Fire.
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery, has a record for reliability unsurpassed.
Insure through the Local Agency at Clanton, and save expense.

HERBINE
After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES-take notice-not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.
Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.
Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."
Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family"
Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than [illegible].
Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle.
It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all, but will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by
The Herbine Co.,
(Successors to Wm. Condell.) St. Louis, Mo.
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PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best
Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
CONSUMPTION
PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.
The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.
CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.
Easy and pleasant to use.
Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.
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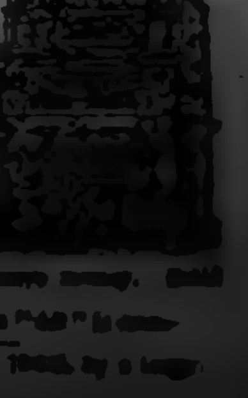

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
FROM $85. to $33.
This Elegant Parlor Organ style 10 containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells. Stool and Book free. For only $33.00. With right and left couplers. "Warranted for 6 years."
It is only necessary to send references as to your responsibility from any banker, postmaster, merchant or express agent and the Organ will be shipped promptly on ten days' test trial.
Circular free to all.
Be sure to write at, and save money. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
H. W. ALLGOOD,
[illegible]
[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

FOOD FOR POULTRY.

Bran is a very good article of food for poultry, but the same food without variation should not be given for any considerable time. And it is indispensable that all kinds of poultry be frequently, if not even daily, supplied with green food, such as cabbage, cauliflower, turnip and lettuce. When they have no opportunity for seeking worms and insects for themselves, animal food should be given them, and the refuse of the kitchen cannot be more profitably employed than by feeding it to poultry. It is possible at some seasons, to give too much food, making the poultry too fat, and diminishing the production of eggs; but at other times food cannot be given too plentifully. Water should at all times be abundantly supplied.

GRAINS OF CORN.

Better two vigorous stalks than four weak ones because crowded and sparingly fed.

For cut worms, try a mixture of one part of salt to two parts of land plaster, dropping a little at each hill.

One warm day does not make the proper season for planting any more than one swallow makes a summer.

The man who waited to begin cultivation until he could see the plants found that the weeds were earlier than he.

Select seed carefully, and keep selecting. Build up. Pedigree in corn is just as vauable as pedigree in the Shorthorn or Poland-China.

A study of the methods by which three times the average yield of corn was made shows that in all there was an unusual amount of work expended in preparing the seed bed.

Don't plant before the ground is thoroughly warm. By gaining a week in the time of planting you are apt to lose two weeks in the time of harvesting and twenty per cent. of the crop.

Drilling produces the larger yield and profit, except on very foul ground. If you have purchased such grounds you will be excused for planting in hills until you can cleanse the land.

There cannot be a good crop without a good stand; and there cannot be a good stand without good seed—seed that will do more than germinate; that will produce inherently vigorous plants as well.

Corn may do well on hilly land (though the crop must be uneven), but nearly always the land will lose heavily by the denuding action of rain—often so heavily as to make grass or small grain a more profitable crop.

If the 1888 corn crop were loaded on two-horse wagons, thirty-three bushels to the load, and the wagons were placed twenty-six feet apart, or as nearly as possible in a string, the string of wagons would reach twelve times around the globe—300,000 miles!

Nothing promises to so revolutionize the present waste of corn fodder in the West as the new but growing practice of cutting the field corn close to the ground as soon as the kernels are well glazed and putting the whole crop directly into the silo, either whole or cut into half-inch lengths, ears and all.—*American Agriculturist.*

SCAB IN SHEEP.

What is called ''scab'' in sheep is a cutaneous disease, closely allied to mange in horses and itch in men, for in all three the soreness and inflammation of the skin are due to the presence of a minute parasitic mite, usually called an acarus, which burrows in the skin, loosening the hairs or wool. If one of the female acari is placed on the wool of a healthy sheep she will quickly crawl down to the root of it and bury herself in the skin. These female acari bring forth from eight to fifteen young at a litter, and these spread over the animal, and wherever they find lodgment make small sores and cause the wool to drop out. Old and unhealthy sheep are first attacked and suffer most, but if the disease is neglected it will spread to the most healthy and vigorous, and even young lambs will sooner or later become affected. The best and cheapest treatment for this disease is to dip the entire flock, lambs as well as the old and fully grown, in some kind of liquid that will soften the scab and poison the mites. The dipping should be done as soon as the sheep are sheared in spring, for at this time the liquid will readily reach every part and destroy the mites. The most common and perhaps best sheep dip in use consists of tobacco and sulphur in the proportions of four ounces of tobacco and one of sulphur to one gallon of water. If a large flock of sheep are to be dipped, then kettles of sufficient capacity must be provided to heat the liquid, and also a tank or box large enough to admit the entire body of the largest sheep. The tobacco should be steeped in hot water until its strength is extracted, and the sulphur then stirred in. The liquid should then be poured into the dipping vat and its temperature reduced to about 120 degrees, when it is ready for use. Each animal should be entirely immersed except the eyes and mouth, then lifted out carefully and held on the platform for a few minutes for the liquid to drain off and run back into the tank. By using tobacco stems the cost of the dipping will be greatly reduced, and still be equally as effective as one made of a better quality of tobacco. The cost of dipping a large flock will not exceed five cents per head, and the gain in the growth of wool, health, and comfort of the sheep will far exceed the cost of this operation. Sheep ticks and other vermin infesting sheep will also be destroyed by the tobacco and sulphur. In Europe arsenic, spirits of turpentine, and other poisons are used in making what are called ''sheep dips;'' but tobacco and sulphur are equally efficacious, and harmless to those who are obliged to handle it as well as to the sheep.—*New York Sun.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

"Keep the surface of the corn-field mellow, let the season be wet or dry," advises *Rural New Yorker.*

"Well-rotted manure and wood ashes are the best manure for an orchard," according to a Michigan fruit-grower.

The stump-rooted kinds of carrots are considered best by the *Rural New Yorker*, because easiest to handle, dig and store.

Avoid having your hens too fat, as eggs from such are less apt to be fertile. They should be kept with appetites moderately sharp.

Shrubs that bloom early in the spring should be pruned immediately after flowering if you wish a vigorous bloom next year.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

CLEANING THE OIL CLOTH.

To clean oil clothes, use tepid milk and water. When they have become much soiled it will be necessary to scour them with soap suds several times during the winter. After doing this, dry thoroughly, and apply a coat of varnish. This will make them last twice as long as when continually washed.—*American Agriculturist.*

CLEANING PAINT.

I think paint—especially white paint—is often abused with too severe cleaning, says a lady correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*. I seldom find it necessary to use a scrubbing-brush for cleaning the wood-work about the house. No wood, painted, oiled or grained, should be allowed to get dirty enough to require a brush to clean it. A little ammonia added to the water, with the use of good hard soap, is the only thing I use for cleaning paint. Of course, care should be taken that too much ammonia is not used, as it will injure the paint.

MOTHS IN WOOLENS AND FURS.

Most persons think it necessary to hang their winter clothes in the open air before packing them away for the summer. Experience has taught us that this method is not only useless but injurious. The clothes certainly do not need airing, having been in use all winter—most of them out of doors—and a moment's reflection will convince any one that clothing thus exposed is more than likely to be seized upon by the tiny moth millers which fly about in such numbers during early spring. Winter clothing should be thoroughly brushed immediately before being packed away, as it is liable to receive the germs of destruction if allowed to lie about even for a few minutes, and if the tiny eggs of the moth are once deposited, we put them comfortably away in the trunks with the clothes, and irreparable mischief is set on foot. Gum camphor is the best thing to put with the clothing, and about a pound of it should be used in each trunk, but the most essential part of the whole proceeding is the brushing. All woolen garments that are worn during the summer—shawls, jackets, gowns, etc.—should be taken out of the closets and brushed regularly if not kept in constant use.—*American Agriculturist.*

FUEL.

The first accessory to good cooking is fuel. Gasoline is generally conceded to be the most economical and practical material in use for fuel in cooking except in those localities where wood is abundant. With the latest improved gasoline stoves all kinds of cooking can be done. In them there need be no waste of fuel nor superfluous heat, if the flame is turned off when not in use. The stoves must be kept carefully clean and thoroughly cleansed at least once a year.

A few suggestions with regard to coal stoves are necessary. A coal fire is at its height when the flame has ceased to burn blue and burns white—that is to say with a white flame. Then the draught should be closed and only air enough given to the to keep it burning. Many neglect to do this until the coal is red throughout, thereby wasting much heat, for from the time the coal is a red mass the heat begins to lessen.

The coal should never touch the covers of the stove. A space should be left between them and the fire for a current of air. These suggestions will, if followed, save much fuel and preserve the stove or range.

Common illuminating gas is a pleasant and safe kind of fuel, and the stoves in use are equal to any demands; but in most localities gas is too costly for common use. A gas stove may be economically used as supplementary to a coal stove with very satisfactory results.—*Detroit Free Press.*

RECIPES.

Canned Corn—Put a quart of canned corn into a saucepan, add to it half a teacup of sweat cream, a tablespoonful of butter, with salt and pepper, stir over the fire until very hot, and serve.

Chocolate Cream—Chocolate fine, one ounce, thick cream one pint, sugar three ounces, heat it nearly to boiling then remove it from the fire and mix it well, when cold add the whites of four eggs, whisk rapidly and take up the froth on a sieve, serve the cream in glasses and pile the froth on the top of them.

Cream Potatoes—Take as many cold potatoes as you like, cut in small pieces, put in an earthen dish with salt and pepper sprinkled through and a few bits of butter, mix a heaping teaspoonful of flour smoothly in a little cold milk, stirring the while, pour it over the potatoes and bake a light brown. Serve hot.

Lemon Pie—One cup of sugar, one egg, one cup of water, two teaspoonfuls of corn starch, one lemon, mix sugar and egg with water, rind and juice of lemon, put on stove when warm, stir in corn starch, let it get as thick as cream. It is a very good recipe; not very much trouble after you once do it. Worth trying.

Strawberry Blanc Mange—Strain one quart of stewed strawberries, sweeten the juice and put in to boil. Moisten three tablespoonfuls of corn starch with a little cold water, and stir into the boiling juice. Boil and stir for five minutes, then add the fruit, pour it into a mold and stand away to cool. Serve with sugar and cream.

Cabbage Salad—Half pint vinegar, pinch of salt, two-thirds of a cup of sugar; set to simmer. Take half a cup of cream, one egg well beaten, one teaspoonful of cornstarch, one teaspoonful of mustard, ground. Stir these well together and stir into the boiling vinegar; boil a minute, stirring constantly one way. Mix this thoroughly with chopped cabbage.

Scotch Cake—Into two quarts of flour rub a tablespoonful of butter, stir in a cup and a half of milk, a cup of yeast, two eggs, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Let this rise over-night. In the morning roll out and make into small thin biscuit, let them rise and bake quickly. Dip each biscuit in melted butter before putting it into the pan, and the biscuits will readily part from each other when baked.

Calf's Heart—Wash off the blood, stuff the heart with a veal force-meat or a common stuffing of bread crumbs, onion, a little thyme, egg, pepper and salt. Tie a buttered paper over the mouth of the heart to keep the stuffing in place. Put it into a small baking pan with a little hot water, pepper and salt. Bake nearly two hours, basting it frequently. When done thicken the gravy with flour, strain, skim and season it, and pour it on the dish around the heart. Garnish with onions, first boiled until nearly done, then seasoned with pepper, salt, and a little butter, and browned in the oven.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

LOVES THE BLACK SHEEP.

An old-fashioned housewife in a Clifton (Penn.) farm-house will never permit her husband to be without at least one black sheep in his flock. She has got a notion that it is not healthy to wear stockings with any kind of dye in the wool, and as she dislikes to wear white hosiery, all her stockings are made out of natural black wool. She cards the wool into rolls by hand, just as people did three or four generations ago, spins the rolls herself and knits her own stockings. Once a tree fell on her only black sheep and killed it, and her husband had to hustle around and find another. I took him three days and miles of travel, but he finally came across a black ewe lamb fifteen miles away and bought it.—*Chicago Herald.*

NEW FABRICS.

In silks there are several specialties, one being the sole Royale, which is to be had plain or serving as a groundwork to brocaded or satin stripes and tracery designs. It has a minute pattern over it, which gives it a dull but rich look, and it is in black, white and every shade of gray. It is the material par excellence of the season for rich mourning costumes and mantles.

Regence is another silken novelty, with a ribbed satin face, resembling faille Francaise, making up handsomely as dresses.

Soie eclat comes next as a rich looking silk at a moderate price.

Cachemire Royale is a grenadine silk, with a little wool introduced to give it a cashmere touch. It looks like extremely rich cashmere and has a silk back.

In thinner fabrics there are silk-warp armures with broche designs, suitable for evening or fete dresses, embroidered crepe de chine, with a concentrated design at the base forming a deep border, rising upward and softening into scattered sprays; Balzerine, a sort of narrow-striped grenadine with broad silk crepe stripes; crepaline with a broad border of simulated crape and pongee silks with a pointed design, overshadowed with a delicate tracing of silk work.

The broche or figured nun's veiling and thicker nun's cloth, the light camel's hair and a fine French twill serge are all to be fashionable, and in nearly all cases the designs culminate at what is intended to be the base of the front skirt drapery and lose themselves in small detached groups. Plain material is generally supplied with the figured to make up into a costume.

A specialty is nun's veiling, with as many as ten rows of inch-wide ribbon woven in, at their own distance apart. Another specialty is snowflake crepe nun's veiling in light gray with squares traced out as large as "muffler" handkerchiefs, in white fancy woven design, with two corners ornamented. These are intended to form panels, and are both uncommon and stylish.—*New York Telegram.*

DAILY LIFE OF A GIRL IN INDIA.

The following document has been translated into English from the vernacular language in which it was written by a young lady of about sixteen. At the examination of a girl's school by the local committee of managers, the pupils were requested to write the story of their daily life and avocations. The exercises which they produced were very similar in many points, but this was one of the best: "After getting leave from school on Saturday, I went home and put away my slate and books. I next took off my school-dress, and, having put on other clothes, I attended to household work. When evening came I lit the light in the house, and taking my beads I went to worship our god Jugonath. Having prostrated myself before the great Lord, Jugonath, I went into the house, and taking my book, sat down to read. When the night was somewhat advanced I put away my book. Then having taken my food and washed my face and hands, I spread my bed on the ground and sat down. Then I gave praise to the great Father and supreme Lord, and I went to sleep. In the early morning I got up and having performed my household duties I took my book and sat down to read. When the sun was well up I anointed myself with oil, and went out to bathe. Then I came home and changed my wet clothes and put them in the sun to dry. Then having made my reverence to our spiritual teacher, I made my prostrations to the sun, and having received spiritual comfort, returned to the house. I then took food, and having washed my face and hands I ate some betel-nut, and sat down to write. When the day was spent I returned to my household work, and again worshiped the god Jugonath. Now I have come again to school, and if there are any faults or mistakes in this exercise I hope that they will be forgiven."—*Leisure Hour.*

FASHION NOTES.

The Hading veil is disappearing.

They are wearing hat crowns much lower just now.

Colored tulle bonnets are being made for midsummer wear.

The newest fabric for little girls' clothing is plaided mohair. It is light in texture and its color combinations are generally artistic.

There are now three distinct styles of tailor-made costumes which seem to be equally favored, viz., the Empire, English and Directoire.

It is just as well to remember that blouse waists of washing silk must be entirely unlined if they are ever to be successfully washed.

It is announced upon authority that the fashionable shade of hair just now is light brown, so full of warm tints as to seem red in sunlight.

Among Worth's latest inventions is a train that falls over half a yard or so at the top, and does away with the necessity of further ornament.

Honors are easy between plaids and stripes. Plaids are in high favor with the select; fine stripes are moderately worn by the mass of womankind.

An evening costume recently seen at a Paris reception was of shot velvet, apparently of vieux rose and green, the combination making a dull heliotrope.

A full frill of lace which turns over at the neck and falls into a jabot down the front of the corsage is one of the finishing touches given to a dinner dress.

A combination much worn this season is that of black and yellow. Black straw hats take yellow ribbons and flowers, and yellow straws have black ribbons and black feathers.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Ignorance is the mother of all evil.

That alone belongs to you which you have bestowed.

No gift can make rich those who are poor in wisdom.

Twenty years in the life of a man is sometimes a severe lesson.

The surest way to please is to forget one's self and to think only of others.

The more you practice what you know the more shall you know what to practice.

We attract hearts by the qualities we display; we retain them by the qualities we possess.

Laughter does not always indicate good nature; the laughing hyena is the fiercest of animals.

Time will discover everything to posterity; it is a babbler, and speaks when no question is put.

One of the greatest causes of trouble in this world is the habit people have of talking faster than they think.

It is not putting things in the right place that bothers a man so much as finding the right place after he has put things in it.

Pay your bill twice rather than go to law. There are as many lawyers clamoring for the wrong as there are lawyers clamoring for the right.

The prejudices of men emanate from the mind and may be overcome; the prejudices of women emanate from the heart, and are impregnable.

The man who does good, and the man who does evil, are alike expected to hide their deeds; it is only the man who does neither who is allowed to boast.

Most of the troubles of life originate from the habit of talking too much. The tongue is useful in its way, but it should be handled with as much care as gunpowder.

We have heard a great many people admit that they were peculiar, but we believe we have never heard a man admit a peculiarity that he thought was to his dircredit.

Chinese Wine-Making.

Wine-making is said to have existed in China for thousands of years before the introduction of distilling. The process is simple. Glutinous rice, or hwang-mi, is placed over a fire in a large iron pan and softened with warm water. It is made into a thick, solid sort of a gruel. This steeped rice is placed on a table with raised edges to prevent the fluid from overflowing. Over the rice, when in this state, the leaven to aid fermentation is sprinkled. The whole is then mixed and mashed with an iron masher, and remains in a large stoneware jar for several days. If the wine is desired to be of a sweet taste, two days are enough; but for wine without sweet taste four or five days are required. To make the second kind of wine stronger, the Chinese brewer often adds spirit. After all this the wine, solid and liquid parts together, is placed in a cloth bag, and this goes into a pressing chest of wood, called cha, the wine press. A heavy stone presses it down and the wine flows out from a sort of teapot spout in the side of the press. The remainder of the solid matter is called tsan, and is used to feed animals or as a ferment. The method of distilling was introduced in the Yuen dynasty. To the wooden cylinder which holds the millet there are three covers. The outer and upper one contains cold water and keeps the second one cool to condense the spirit. The spirit rises from the softened red millet below, which has been under manipulation for several days, and passes through the first cover to the second. It here becomes condensed and flows down the sides into a triangular trough which receives it and delivers it from a spout. Williams and Morrison's Dictionary and Legge's Classics seem to have been compiled with the impression that the Chinese practiced distillation in ancient times. This is an error. The Chinese only knew the ordinary process of fermentation.—*Chinese Recorder.*

Subtle Power of a Badge.

There is a great deal of subtle power in a badge, a uniform or a title. To the truth of this statement there is a well-known German here in town who is willing to testify. He came to this country before the war from a small town in Germany, and located in Chicago. When the war broke out he enlisted in an Illinois regiment, served through to the close, and attained the rank of Sergeant. After the war he returned to Chicago and started in the livery business. He allowed his military associations to fade away, joined no veteran associations, and attended strictly to business. In the course of a few years of hard work he amassed a little fortune of some $30,000, and he resolved to take his family back to his native town in the old country for a visit. He expected to cut a very wide swath among his old friends in the little German village, as he could pose as the wealthiest man within its borders, but to his great surprise he attracted very little attention. The people there knew he had gained wealth, but he was without title or decortion, and these count for more than wealth over there. He was sadly put out at his treatment, and said he remained awake nights endeavoring to think how he could create an impression. Finally a brilliant idea seized him. He packed up at once and returned to Chicago. Here he hunted up his discharge papers and joined a Grand Army post. As soon as he had become a member in good standing he pinned the G. A. R. badge upon his breast and sailed back to Germany. The people in the little town were won over by the badge, and the Chicago man was lionized to his heart's content. Such is the power of a decoration.—*Chicago Herald.*

Victims of the Banana Peel.

A gentleman calls the attention of the Atlanta *Constitution* to the New York *Telegram's* statement that the banana peel has wrought more damage to life and limb than all the dynamite explosions that have shocked Great Britain. Our friend, says the *Constitution*, goes on to say that he sees the banana peel everywhere in Atlanta, and especially on Peachtree street. Sometimes a man steps on one, loses his balance, and by a mighty effort recovers himself. In New Orleans some serious accidents have occurred. A lady in that city who slipped on a banana peel has been bed-ridden ever since. Stringent laws have been passed there to abate the nuisance, and now when a man eats a banana on the street in New Orleans he always steps to the edge of the sidewalk and deposits the peeling very carefully in the gutter. This is as it should be.

FIGHTING IN COURT.

THE JUDGE, CONSTABLE, PRISONER AND SEVERAL SPECTATORS KILLED.

A bloody shooting affray occurred eighteen miles south of Austin, Tex., Thursday evening, in which four white men and five negroes were killed and many others wounded. It appears that in the neighborhood where the trouble occurred, a colored justice of the peace, Orange Wickes, and a colored constable, Isaac Wilson, were recently elected. The justice had issued a warrant for one R. D. Litten, and it was put into the hands of Wilson. Soon afterwards, the latter met Litten, and informed him he had a warrant for his arrest, and proceeded to read it. Little remarked that it was no use to read the warrant, for he would not be arrested by a d—— nigger. Quite a crowd had gathered and Wilson's friends advised him that he place the warrant in the hands of a white constable. This he did and Litten was arrested, but declared he would not be tried before a colored justice. Notwithstanding his protest he was carried before Justice Wickes, whose court was in session. The room was crowded with blacks and whites. In the courtroom Litten was very abusive, and finally words led to blows, then to the use of six-shooters and Winchesters. Justice Wickes and Litten were riddled with bullets and died immediately. The constable was also killed as was a negro named Bell. A spectator was filled with lead and soon died. Houston Moore, a colored boy, was also killed by a stray bullet. Alexander Notch and George Schoehf, both white men, were shot down and instantly killed, as was another white man whose name could not be learned. One hundred armed men gathered around ready to renew the fight, but all has been quiet so far.

STORMS IN FLORIDA.

DISASTERS FROM WIND AND RAIN IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE STATE.

A heavy rainstorm prevailed in Jacksonville Sunday and Monday, accompanied a portion of the time by a gale of wind. Reports from the interior of the state indicate that the storm has done more or less damage in several localities. A terrific south-west gale and heavy rain prevailed at Sanford. At Lake May the tornado cut a track one hundred feet wide, bearing down forest trees before it and completely demolishing W. L. D. MaCrackers' large orange packing house. Reports from Tampa state that the track of the South Florida railroad is submerged in many places with several bad washouts. A rumor is current that the gale tore off the upper deck of the steamer H. B. Plant, at Blue Springs, on the St. John's River, but it cannot be authenticated as the telegraph wires in that direction are working badly. President Ingraham of the South Florida railroad left Sanford on a special train Monday afternoon for Port Tampa to investigate the extent of damage.

A MYSTERY.

DISCOVERY MADE IN AN OLD GRAVEYARD NEAR BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

A mysterious child murder was unearthed Monday afternoon. Two young men were walking through an old graveyard in the suburbs of the city, and were surprised to see a fresh mound. As the place has not been used as a burying ground for many years, officers were notified and the mound was uncovered. Buried only a few inches under was found a pine box containing the dead body of a child, apparently about one year old. The head of the child had apparently been crushed by a terrible blow with some heavy instrument, the murderer evidently seeking to prevent any chance of recognition. The clothing worn by the dead child was of a very fine quality, but saturated with blood from the terrible wound in the head. No one has yet identified the body. The investigation, it is expected, will develop a big sensation.

VOTING INSANE PEOPLE.

AN INDIANA POOR-HOUSE SUPERINTENDENT CONFESSES HIS GUILT.

Hiram W. Miller, ex-treasurer of Marion county, Ind., and Smith Williams, superintendent of the county poor asylum, who were indicted for voting the idiotic and insane inmates of the county asylum at the last election, pleaded guilty before Judge Woods Thursday. Miller, who, as election inspector in the precinct, disregarded the challenges in receiving the votes of the unfortunates, was fined $250, and Williams, who the preliminary hearing showed conspired with Miller to vote the paupers, was fined $50. The result of the prosecution is regarded as important in that it will stop the voting of idiotic and insane inmates of the county throughout the state, a practice that has become common during recent years.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.

A SON SHOOTS HIMSELF TO AVOID A FATHERLY THRASHING.

A young man named Jarvis Odam committed suicide in Rutherford county, N. C., under peculiar circumstances. He had whipped a smaller brother who had reported the occurrence to his father. The latter is very severe in correcting his children and several times chastised his oldest son very cruelly. On this occasion he sent word to him that he would give him a terrible thrashing for whipping his brother. The young man knew what this meant and went up stairs crying. In a few minutes the report of a gun was heard, and when the young man's room was entered, he was found lying on the floor with a hole in his head. He died in a few seconds.

CHARLESTON'S COURT.

The coming session of the criminal court, which commences on Monday next, promises to be the most important ever held in Charleston, S. C. The jury is composed of fourteen mulattoes and negroes and twenty-one whites—an unusually large proportion of the colored race. The docket has over 61 cases to be tried—13 for murder, 15 of assault with intent to kill, 6 burglary, 8 of vagrancy, 2 of carrying concealed weapons, 1 of rape, 3 of house-breaking, 6 of larceny, and the rest of minor offences. The greatest interest attaches to the case of McDow, charged with the murder of Captain F. W. Dawson, on the 12th of March last. It is probable, however, that this case will be postponed.

THE GRAND PRIZE.

The race for the Prix de Paris, 100,000 francs, was won by Bay Colt Vasistas by one length. The Chestnut Colt Pourtant, second, four lengths ahead of Bay Colt Aerolithe, third. There were fifteen starters.

A Lost City.

The rushing waters of the Potomac River, in the recent floods, destroyed a city that never existed—Jackson City—at the south end of the long bridge, opposite Washington, D. C. The name of the town has been in the mouth of comers and goers at the bridge since the administration of Gen. Andrew Jackson, who laid the corner-stone of Jackson City with much formality, and with a celebration that included all the military and civic organizations of the three District cities. George Washington Parke Custis, of Arlington, the adopted son of Gen. Washington, delivered the oration. Tents were erected and the occasion was the only gala day that Alexander's Island, on which Jackson City was founded, ever had. Years ago a hotel was built near the bridge, and this was the only approach to a town that Jackson City ever made. It was for awhile a roadside inn. Lately it has been headquarters of games forbidden in the District. Long ago the corner-stone was dug up and its contents carried off, and the close of last week the rain came and the flood undermined and ruined Jackson City.

Teeth Drawn by Electricity.

People can have their superfluous teeth drawn by means of electricity. The process in question is very simple, scarce any apparatus being required beyond an ordinary two-cell battery, with vibrator attachment. This attachment is a thin strip of metal fastened at the ends, which is made to vibrate a thousand or more times per second by the electric current. At each vibration the circuit is cut off and renewed again, the effect being to give a perfectly steady flow of the mysterious fluid. The patient in the chair is given a handle to hold in each hand, and the current is turned on gradually until it becomes painful. Then he is told to grasp the handles as strongly as possible, the electricity—having been switched off for a moment—is turned on again suddenly, and the dental surgeon applies his forceps simultaneously to the tooth. The instant the molar is touched it, as well as the parts surrounding, becomes electrified and absolutely insensible to pain. When it is withdrawn from the socket, the subject of the operation feels not the slightest disagreeable sensation. A jerk and the tooth is out, the patient drops the electric handles and the painless affair is over.

War on Saloonists.

The Indiana Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, recently in session at Indianapolis, Ind., took a step which threatens to lead to great demoralization. A resolution was introduced declaring that saloon keepers should not be eligible to membership in the order. The ensuing discussion awakened a great deal of bitter feeling, but the resolution was finally adopted by a two-thirds vote. The saloon keepers and their friends immediately appealed to the Supreme Lodge. It is stated that nearly one-fourth of the order in Indiana are either identified with or in favor of the traffic, and if the action of the state Grand Lodge is sustained, they will withdraw from the order.

Quite a Difference.

In the red parlor of the White House at Washington, D. C., a photographer took a picture of four generations of the Harrison family. The Rev. Dr. Scott sat on the extreme right of the group, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee came next, and the famous Baby Benjamin Harrison McKee completed the gathering. The latter did his best to make the affair a failure, and if it had not been for what is known as "the instantaneous process," he would have succeeded. There is a difference of eighty-eight years between the generations represented in the picture. Dr. Scott is 88 and Baby McKee only two years of age.

A Reported Miracle.

The celebrated Canon Wilberforce, of London, England, writes to a newspaper that his belief in miracles has been strengthened by a miracle performed upon himself by means of anointing and prayer. "My internal ailment," he writes, "was of such a nature that leading surgeons declared it to be incurable except at the cost of a severe operation. At last I sent for elders—men of God, full of faith—by whom I was prayed over and anointed, and in a few weeks the internal ailment passed entirely away." The canon takes pains to say that he was healed by "the Lord's blessing upon His own word."

Why He Hates 'Em.

Miss Pyrte: "What makes you such a confirmed woman-hater, Mr. Olebach?" Mr. Olebach: "Well, when I was a young man a woman made a fool of me." Miss Pyrte: "And you never got over it."

THE Paris Exposition has brought sadness to a large part of the shopkeepers, the restaurant keepers and the theatrical managers who find that the show drains the boulevards, and that their business is reduced in a manner unknown since the siege. Even in such great restaurants as the Cafe Anglais or Voisin's they find that their patrons dine at the Exposition. So a committee of all these interests lately waited upon the ministry in order to get the Exposition closed at night, but they got refused.

PROFITING by the recent events at Samoa, when the treasure of the wrecked Trenton was recovered by means of a diving apparatus borrowed from the British man-of-war Calliope, the U. S. Navy Department has determined to equip each of our naval vessels with a complete diving apparatus. A submarine diver is also to be detailed as part of the complement of each vessel in commission.

THE Patterson Mills Co., of Chester, Pa., is looking out for a Southern location for a spinning mill of 10,000 spindles. The capital introduced into the city selected will be $250,000, and great impetus will also be given to an industry peculiarly adapted to the South.

THE Piemonte, the latest Italian cruiser, built on the Tyne, England, must be as fast as anything afloat. With an ordinary draught she made 20.4 knots, and under forced draught 22.3 knots per hour.

Are you troubled with a sluggish, torpid liver? Are you bilious? Do you suffer from jaundice? Has your complexion a sickly, yellow tinge? The blood in its passage through the liver does not furnish the healthy action which should result from the [illegible] are stopped, and clogging up the duct, cause a disordered condition, which will produce serious results to your health, unless you take Brown's Iron Bitters at once. It will cure your biliousness and jaundice, and restore healthy action the sluggish liver.

In the U. S. there are 275 ladies who are ordained as clergymen and preach.

Distanced in the Race.

Why should Dr. Pierce's medicines not distance all competitors in amount of sales, as they are doing, since they are the only medicines sold by druggists, possessed of such wonderful curative properties as to warrant their manufacturers in guaranteeing them to cure the diseases for which they are recommended. You get a cure or money paid for them returned. The Doctor's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all diseases caused by derangement of the liver, as biliousness, indigestion or dyspepsia; also all blood, skin and scalp diseases, tetter, salt-rheum, scrofulous sores and swellings and kindred ailments.

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgusting everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

The police of Paris forbid the employment of women in the cafes at the Exposition.

Torpid Liver.

It is hardly possible to prepare a medicine which is pleasant to the palate as are Hamburg Figs, or which is so efficacious in cases of constipation, piles, torpid liver or sick-headache. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

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Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oreg. Im'igr't'n Board, Portland, Ore.

ALL diseases and disorders peculiar to women are cured by the timely use of Bradfield's Female Regulator. Sold by druggists.

A Fair Trial

of Hood's Sarsaparilla will convince any reasonable person that it does possess great medicinal merit. We do not claim that every bottle will accomplish a miracle, but we do know that nearly every bottle, taken according to directions, does produce positive benefit. Its peculiar curative power is shown by many remarkable cures.

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100 Doses One Dollar

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Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Send for free book of testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail. If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. Dr. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

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The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1889. NUMBER 36.

Special Advertising.

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Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

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CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and manufacturers to throw whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such slaughter in prices!

Announcement THIS WEEK.
remendous Onslaught on Profits and High Prices.

We will sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay
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ENORMOUS
Purchases at Auction.
We are the only Birmingham houses represented in these sales.

GENERAL NEWS.

ONDENSATION OF CURIOUS, AND EXCITING EVENTS.

S FROM EVERYWHERE—ACCIDENTS, STRIKES, ES, AND HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST.

William Henry Wood, president of the bama Mining company, dropped dead his office at 7 Nassau street, New York, Wednesday.

A portion of the Manningham mills, Bradford, England, was burned Sun- y. Loss, £50,000. Two firemen were lled by falling debris and several in- red.

Courier DeBruxelles says that Prime inister Beernaert (who is also minister finance) will present parliament at russels, a bill authorizing the issue bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 r the Congo railway.

Rivers have overflowed their banks d partially submerged the town of Bar educ, France, in the department of euse, and the surrounding country. any houses underminded and de- troyed, and crops and vineyards have en ruined.

The marriage of Prince Frederick eopold and the Princess Louise of chleswig was solemnized at Berlin, onday. The emperor and empress and any royalties were present at both the ivil and religious ceremonies. A grand anquet followed.

Official returns have been received from ery county in the state of Pennsylva- a. The majority against the prohibi- ry amendment is 189,020. The ma- rity against the suffrage amendment, roviding for a repeal of the poll tax ualification, is 235,540.

Mrs. Hayes, wife of Ex-President utherford B. Hayes, died last Tuesday orning at Fremont, O. At the bedside re members of the family, together ith Mrs. Mitchell, of Columbus, cousin Mrs. Hayes; Mrs. Huntington, cousin Mrs. Hayes; Lucy Keeler, Mrs. A. H. iller, and physicians.

George McCann, who was awaiting al for the murder of his wife, hanged mself in his cell at the county prison, hiladelphia, early Tuesday morning. cell was but a few yards from that in hich Mrs. Whiteling was at the e awaiting execution. He hanged mself with a pocket handkerchief stened to the door knob of his cell.

At Johnstown, Pa., Acting Surgeon oster, of the Fourteenth regiment and e laboring camps, reported Wednes- ay morning that within the last twenty- ur hours forty-nine laborers were taken riously sick with symptoms of typhoid ver. Many of them were sent home, d others are being cared for in the ospital.

Two verdicts were rendered Tuesday n two murder cases at Atlanta, Ga. The st was that of M. T. Whitlock, charged ith the murder of J. C. Belding. Whit- ck was found guilty of manslaughter, nd sentenced to ten years in the peni- ntiary. The second verdict was in the se of Arthur Hayne, tried for the mur- er of the Italian fruit vendor, Christo- hine. The jury found him "not guilty."

A terrible accident occurred Wednes- ay morning at Bledsoe, on the Chesa- ake & Nashville railroad, running om Gallatin to Scottsville, Ky. The assenger train due at Gallatin at 11 o'clock jumped the track, and the pas- enger and baggage cars went down about sixty feet. About eight persons were seriously injured, and several child- en were more or less hurt.

John T. Robbins and Henry F. Hall, rading under the firm name of the Rob- bins & Son Iron and Steel Manufacturers, Beach and Vienna streets, Philadelphia, Pa., failed Wednesday. The liabilities are said to be $120,000, and assets $70,- 000. Most of the firm's papers are held in Philadelphia, the Kensington National bank being creditor to the extent of $14,800.

One of the greatest failures in the his- tory of the northwest occurred Wednes- day at St. Paul, Minn. The Eureka Im- provement Company, of that city, mak- ng an assignment with liabilities between $800,000 and one million dollars. As- sets have not been estimated. Most of the outside creditors are in Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and New York. The company was engaged in land deals and an electric motor enterprise.

"Red Nosed Mike," who murdered pay- master McClure and the stable boss, Hugh Flannagan, in October last, was hanged Tuesday morning at Wilkesboro, Pa. He gave to one of the clergymen who attended him a confession of his crime, covering fifty-two pages Italian manuscript. The confession has not yet been fully translated, but he admits hav- ng killed both McClure and Flannagan, although he asserts that he acted under compulsion.

Harry H. Flamm, who was an em- ploye of the Marine National Bank, at Pittsburg, Pa., was [illegible] urday night on the charge of having embezzled $35,000. About 4 o'clock that afternoon, W. W. O'Neil, president of the bank, lodged information against Flamm for embezzlement. Flamm was taken from his desk. $20,000 bail was demanded for his hearing Monday. Being unable to secure that amount, he was lodged in jail.

A disastrous fire, accompanied by serious loss of life, occurred early Friday evening in the fireworks establishment of Heyer Bros., corner Summer and Hawley streets, Boston, Mass. Three dead bodies have been taken out, and others received injuries which will probably result fatally. It is feared that there may be more victims among the debris. Loss $160,000. A later and more careful investigation places the fatalities at five, and one probably fatally injured, and two boys missing.

A dispatch from Providence, R. I., says: The fifth amendment to the constitution of Rhode Island, the prohibitory amendment, was on Thursday repealed by a vote of 5,469 more than three fifths of the total vote necessary to carry the amendment. The vote will be officially counted on or before July 15th, and will be announced by proclamation on or before July 10th. The election was quiet, and the result created no excitement in the city streets that night. At midnight a salute of fifty guns was fired in consequence of the repeal.

CALLS HIMSELF CHRIST.

A NEGRO IN GEORGIA CREATES MUCH EXCITEMENT AMONG HIS RACE.

For a month, a man calling himself Jesus Christ has been going about through Liberty county, Ga., raving in an insane way which he called preaching. The negroes have come to believe in him, and have accepted his words as inspired teachings. "Give up everything and follow me," he commanded. "Let your crops go. Turn your cattle into the patches. The Lord will provide for you." And, obeying him, hundreds of negroes have quit work. Their little crops have grown up with weeds. The planters have been deserted by their laborers, who absolutely refuse to work. Turpentine manufacturers and the sawmill men have difficulty in getting help enough to continue operations. The colored population has been completely demoralized for three weeks. To such an extent had the craze spread that the intelligent colored people and the whites joined in discussing some plan to put a stop to it. So Thursday a warrant was issued for the man's arrest. He calls himself Jesus Christ, declaring that he descended from heaven in a cloud. In the warrant the name Campbell was applied to him. The new prophet told his people not to offer any resistance. They feared that he would be crucified, but he told them that he would not be put to death again. When the officers went to arrest him no resistance was offered, but a large crowd soon joined the favored disciples, who are almost constantly about him. They were ready to tear the officers to pieces, but at the Lord's request suffered him to be taken quietly away. The constable drove to Flemington, where Justice Fleming resides. Friday he was tried. There is no telegraph office near Flemington, and the result of the trial could not yet be learned. He shows scars in his hands which he says were made by the nails when he was crucified on Calvary. His hair and beard are long and shaggy, although he evidently endeavors to trim his beard as the Savior's is represented in some old pictures. The negroes fall down and worship him, and kiss his hands and feet and anoint him. He dresses shabbily sometimes, and at all times poorly. He refuses money publicly, but is said to have money. Campbell came from the West, it is believed. At his bidding women have left their husbands and men their families to follow him about. His familiarity with the scriptures is exceptional. He has told the people that he will go back to Heaven in a chariot of fire at an early date.

A DOUBLE CYCLONE.

TWO PEOPLE KILLED IN MISSOURI AND OTHERS FATALLY INJURED.

A dispatch from Albany, Mo., says: At 2.30 p. m. Thursday, our vicinity was visited by two cyclones, or one in two prongs. It struck the frame residence of H. P. Williams, three miles east of this city, and completely demolished it. Williams' nine year son and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Crispin, were instantly killed. Mrs. Williams was fatally injured and three children were badly hurt. The cyclone wiped out the little village of Lonestar, destroying the store-house and goods of A. O. Townsend, the Baptist Church, school house and many residences. Townsend, the postmaster, is thought to be fatally injured, as is also Mrs. George Stineman. Many other farm houses and outbuildings were destroyed.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS POINTS IN THE SOUTH.

A CONDENSED ACCOUNT OF WHAT IS GOING ON OF IMPORTANCE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Frank Smith, of Smith Station, Ga., was struck by lightning Tuesday while standing in his store door and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and several children.

Adjutant-General McIntosh Kell has issued a call for a convention of the military of Georgia. The meeting will take place at the capitol in Atlanta on Monday, the 15th of July.

The postoffices at Patterson and Homerville, Ga., have been burglarized, but we have not learned full particulars. This is evidently the work of the same party who burglarized the postoffice at Waycross.

During the thunder storm of Wednesday, a house near the Baldwin Fertilizer Works, of Beaufort, S. C., was struck by lightning, and a colored boy, a cow, a hog and some chickens were killed. Several men were in the house at the time, but were only shocked.

Mrs. Ann M. Pierce, wife of the late Bishop George F. Pierce, died at "Sunshine," near Sparta, Ga., on Wednesday, at the age of 78. She was a notable landmark of Methodism, a truly grand exemplar of the religion she professed, and was universally esteemed.

The result of the local option election in Harrisonburg, Va., shows forty-six majority for license. The contest was very exciting and a large vote was polled. Two years ago the district voted dry by a majority of 291. Licensed saloons will be opened in a short time.

Three negroes and one white man made their escape from the jail at Irwinton, Ga., Tuesday. It will be remembered that they made an effort about three weeks ago, but the noise was heard and the attempt failed. By some means they tore the iron bars out of the window in the back of the jail, and as the back of the jail is partly concealed by a patch of corn, the fugitives easily effected their escape.

The supreme court has just decided that the bonds issued to erect a twelve thousand dollar graded school building in Spartanburg, S. C., are valid. This is a fortunate ending to a warm local contest. The work of construction will proceed immediately. The building was never more needed, for eight hundred pupils have been in attendance during the recent year, and the old buildings are uncomfortably crowded.

It is reported that Charles R. McLeod, who lives in Wilcox county, Ga., just across the Pulaski line, killed two negroes Friday. McLeod and a negro tenant had a difficulty. They had grappled and were struggling, when the negro's wife ran up behind and dealt McLeod a fearful blow with an ax back of his head. He was stunned, but recovering himself, saw that she was about to strike again. He drew a pistol and shot her, and then shot her husband.

The safe in the railroad office at Buena Vista, Ga., was blown open Monday night, evidently by professional safe blowers. They effected an entrance into the office by prying the door open, then boring a hole through the top of the safe and inserting the powder. The force of the explosion tore the bolts loose without injuring the lock in the least. The burglars took nothing but the cash. Of this they got about $60. The Central Railroad loses $20, and the Southern Express Company $15, and Mr. E. A. Jackson, the agent, loses $25. No clew whatever to the perpetrators.

S. Lieberman, a barber, who went to Chattanooga, Tenn., about two months ago from Cincinnati, suicided Tuesday morning at the Lookout Mountain Point hotel, taking a deadly dose of morphine and chloroform, mixed. Lieberman made all preparation for his rash act. He went over town and paid up all his accounts; left his watch, money and several diamonds he wore with his wife, telling her he was going on a brief visit and was afraid he would lose them. He went to the Point hotel, where he registered for the night, and in the morning was found dead in his bed. No cause is assigned for his act, except that his business was not good. There are rumors afloat that his domestic relations were not of the most pleasant nature. His wife is a beautiful woman, and they have been boarding at Voigt's Palace hotel.

NOT YELLOW FEVER.

A dispatch from New York says: Surgeon [illegible], of the steamer Colon, was discharged at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning from Swinburne Island hospital. He is the supposed yellow fever patient over whom the recent excitement was raised.

DAWSON'S MURDER.

M'DOW, ON THE STAND, EXPLAINS HOW HE KILLED HIM, AND WHY.

The horrible story of the murder of Captain Dawson, in Charleston, S. C., was told on the stand Wednesday by the only living eye-witness of the tragedy—T. B. McDow, his slayer. "I was sitting in my sitting room; heard the office gong ring; went down stairs and opened the office door; Dawson asked if this was Dr. McDow; I replied yes, and invited him in, closing the door; Dawson said, 'Dr. McDow, I have just been informed that you have been guilty of ungentlemanly conduct to one of my servants.' I replied, 'It is untrue.' Dawson said, 'I give you to understand that I am responsible for that girl, and you must not speak to her again.' I replied I would speak to her as often as I desired until I was convinced that he had authority to prevent me. 'Then,' said Dawson, 'If you do I will publish your conduct in the papers.' 'And if you do,' I replied, 'you infernal scoundrel, I'll hold you personally responsible. Get out of my office.' At that time Dawson struck my hat off with his cane and hit me with his hand, knocking me down to the lounge. The two blows were almost simultaneous. He followed me up and struck me again. I drew my pistol and, raising, fired at him. I had my pistol in my hip pocket. I habitually carry a pistol. Have done so every since I entered the practice of my profession." He fired the shot, he said, because he didn't know but the next blow would hurt him seriously. Immediately after he shot him Dawson turned and began to stagger, syaing, in broken language and almost inaudible: "You have killed me." Witness replied: "You tried to take my life; now I've taken yours." Dawson, he said, fell with the back of his head to the ground. "I stood for a moment; then stooped down and felt his pulse. Next I dragged him by the feet so as to get his body in a recumbent position and thought of calling for medical assistance; but saw death approaching and wondered if I could do anything to revive him. He was dead, however." He professed to have a most indistinct recollection of what took place after the shooting. He remembers seeing a policeman on the corner when he rang the gong. The body was at that time in the closet. He had removed it. He had no difficulty in getting the body into the closet. He broke the nails off and tore open the door. As soon as life had left the body he closed the windows of his office and taking the dead man's hat and cane threw them in the privy, got a spade and returned to the office, picked the body up under the arms and dragged it out of the office through the hallway to the closet and put it in the grave. There were no bruises on the dead man's face when he put it in the hole. Then he tried to take the body out again, but it was too heavy. Then he lay down in his sitting-room to rest awhile; went out and brought the candles, and returning succeeded in getting the body out. He raised the body up, dragged it back, brushed the dust from his clothes, wiped the blood from the face of the corpse and laid it out. Then he went and fished the cane out of the vault, washed it off and put it on the sofa. He hunted for the hat, but couldn't find it. When he had arranged everything he went out to surrender himself. He gave as a reason for removing the body from its grave, that he wanted the benefit of the giving up of the corpse at the same time.

THE OTTAWA.

THE WRECKED NORWEGIAN BARK OTTAWA FOUND BY A PHILADELPHIA TUG.

Shortly before midnight Saturday, the tug "Argus," of Philadelphia, having in tow the wrecked Norwegian bark, Ottawa, arrived at Lewis wharf, Boston. The Ottawa was abandoned at sea about May 15th, while on passage from Pensacola to Buenos Ayres, laden with hard pine lumber. Her crew were received and taken to London. The Argus made an unsuccessful cruise in search of the bark about three weeks ago. She left Boston on a second cruise June 14th, and found the bark on the 19th. The wreck presents a hard looking sight and gives evidence of battling with the elements for some time. Every available spar, with the exception of the foot fore lower mast and mizzen mast, are gone. The fore yard is hanging in the slings, looking as if it might fall at any moment. On it the foresail hangs in ribbons, and that is the only piece of canvas left, except the mizzen gaff topsail, which is furled on the mast. Her cabin is completely gutted, and a lot of boards are piled up in the center of the cabin floor. A portion of the deckload of hard pine lumber remains on deck. The bulwarks are completely washed away, and a portion of the stanchions are broken off. Boats, spars, blocks, a vast amount of ropes, rigging, etc., are strewn about the decks.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADVISERS.

APPOINTMENTS, DECISIONS, AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The President on Wednesday appointed William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany.

The President on Wednesday appointed the following postmasters: William E. Clarke, at Newberne, N. C., vice Mathias Manly, removed; O. D. Foster, at Fredericksburg, Va., vice Frank T. Forbes, removed.

The pension office on Tuesday made requisitions upon the treasury department for $15,000,000 out of the appropriation to be available July 1st. This amount will be placed to the credit of pension agents on the first or second of the coming month. There are said to be between 8,000 and 10,000 first payment vouchers awaiting the depositing of this money.

An evidence of the fact that the administration will make a number of changes the beginning of the present fiscal year, has been furnished. Attorney General Miller called for the resignation of all but one of the attorneys who represent the government before the court of claims. These resignations are to take effect on the 1st of July next. Among those who will be cut off is ex-Representative Wilson, of West Verginia. Atkins, who was once collector of customs at Savannah, is an applicant for one of the places which will be vacant.

Ex-Senator Bruce and Fourth Auditor Lynch headed a delegation of colored Republicans who waited on the President Wednesday afternoon, and presented an address adopted at the Jackson, Miss., conference, on June 18th, in regard to the political situation in the South, and expressing the utmost confidence in the President's policy towards the colored people in that region. The President thanked them for their confidence, and said that they could rest assured that he would do the best he could towards all classes. He commended the conservative stand taken by them, and said they would have his assistance in every endeavor to improve their political status.

Twenty-seven postmasters were appointed by the President on Tuesday, among them the following: Joseph H. Manly, at Augusta, Me., vice L. B. Fowler, removed; A. W. Shaffer, Raleigh, N. C., vice Samuel A. Ashe, removed; Hansford Anderson, at West Point, Va., the office having become presidential; Louis DeLaRue, at Ashland, Va., the office having become presidential; William Worth Logan, at Woodstock, Va., vice J. H. Rodeffer, commission expired; William H. Gibbs, at Jackson, Miss., vice Wert Adams, deceased; Byron Lemly not having been confirmed by the Senate, James E. Everett, at Yazoo City, Miss., vice Claiborne Bowman, commission expired.

The President on Friday appointed A. T. Wimberly collector of internal revenue for the district of Louisiana. To be United States attorney, William E. Craig, of Virginia, for the western district of Virginia. To be United States marshal, George I. Cunningham, of South Carolina, for the district of South Carolina. Frank Mason, of Ohio, has been appointed consul general at Frankfort; Charles B. Trail, of Maryland, consul at Marseilles, and H. G. Knowles, of Delaware, consul at Bordeaux. The following consular appointments were made later: Oliver H. Simons, of Colorado, consul to Hong Kong; Wm. Monaghan, of Ohio, consul to Chatham, Ontario; Wm. T. Rice, of Massachusetts, consul to Leghorn; Lyell T. Adams, of New York, consul to Horgen, Switzerland; Henry W. Diederick, of Indiana, consul to Nuremberg, and Roland J. Hemmick, of Pennsylvania, consul to Geneva, Switzerland.

LITTLE ENGINEERS.

PHILADELPHIA BOYS KILLED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A HOME-MADE BOILER.

Harry and William Jesser, aged 18 and 17 years, were killed Saturday, and are victims of their mechanical precociousness. They were inventive lads, and employed much of their time running a small engine. They had been generating steam in an old range boiler and conveying it to the engine by means of a gas pipe. They conceived the idea of attaching the engine to the family ice-cream freezer, and thereby doing away with hand turning. They were getting a fire for this purpose Saturday in a small brick furnace under the boiler, when a terrific explosion took place, killing both boys, and injuring Mrs. Flora Kriess and [illegible]

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

MANY LIVES LOST BY A RAILROAD COLLISION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A triple collision of freight trains occurred near Latrobe, Pa., forty miles east of Pittsburg, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about 9.30 o'clock Wednesday morning. Thirty cars were wrecked and seven persons killed, four of them unknown. A freight train, west bound, left Latrobe and had just reached a bridge about fifty yards west, when it collided with an extra freight train coming in an opposite direction. Another east bound freight was standing on a side track on the bridge, and the wrecked trains crashed against it, causing one locomotive and a number of cars to go over the embankment into the creek, a distance of fifty feet. Engineer Caldwell and his fireman were supposed to have been killed instantly. Their bodies are still in the creek. Brakeman Miller was terribly crushed. The bodies of four tramps were taken from the wreck. There was nothing about their clothes to identify them. They were stealing a ride and were coming west. The cause of the accident has not yet been learned. A dispatch from Greenburg, ten miles from Latrobe, states that a party of about twenty-five workmen from Johnstown were stealing their way home on a freight train when the accident occurred. The wreck caught fire from lime and the men were cremated. The story is not credited, and Pennsylvania railroad officials know nothing about it. Two men injured in the accident were carried to Pittsburg. One of them, named Flannagon, says that he is a Johnstown laborer, returning to Pittsburg, and that twelve persons were on the car with him when the accident occurred. He knows nothing of their fate. The debris of the wreck was being rapidly cleared away, and up to 8 o'clock Wednesday night ten bodies had been recovered. Thirty-one cars went down over the bridge, and are piled upon each other in the water. A carload of lime in the center of the train was the last to go down, and it was scattered over a pile of shattered cars. Then the debris took fire. It is probable that thirty people were killed in the wreck. The water in the creek at the point where the accident occurred, is about twelve feet deep, and it is expected ten or twelve bodies are in the bottom of the creek.

A TRAGEDY.

GOV. NORWOOD, OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., AND TWO ITALIANS, KILLED.

Gov. Norwood, of Birmingham, Ala., contractor on the Cumberland Valley extension, was murdered Saturday at his camp near Cumberland Gap, by an Italian, known as Tony Cravasso. Cravasso and his brother were bakers at the south end of Cumberland Gap, and had sold bread to some of Norwood's men, and had requested him to hold the men's pay till they could collect their bills. Norwood told them he could not withhold men's pay except on garnishee, and directed the Italians to a magistrate. Saturday they called on Norwood and asked if he had their money. He told them he did not have any money for them, and walked out of the commissary store and entered a cabin adjoining. Just as he stepped in the door, Tony, who had followed him, shot him in the back, killing him almost instantly. The Italians escaped to the woods, but they were captured Saturday night in Tennessee. They were brought back to Kentucky Sunday, and were being conducted to the Pineville jail, when Judge Lynch took them in charge and gave them a trial, resulting in the hanging of the older Cravasso, and the sending of the brother to jail. The officers started for Pineville with the younger Cravasso, and as they were traveling along the road, a Winchester rifle cracked on the mountain side, and the prisoner fell in the road a corpse.

MURDER CONFESSED.

AN OLD WOMAN TELLS HOW SHE KILLED HER HUSBAND.

On November 12, 1888, Richard O. Allen, an aged farmer living near Washington, Ind., was found tied to a tree near his house with his throat cut from ear to ear. It was thought to be a case of suicide, and no inquiry was made. A few days ago, while laboring under religious excitement, Mrs. Charlotte Allen, the seventy-year-old widow of the dead man, confessed to two colored servants that she committed the crime. She said she and her husband had trouble as to who was the rightful owner of the farm, and in order to settle the dispute she gave her husband morphine in his tea. Allen fell asleep in the garden. She then procured a table knife and rope, and tied the rope around his body, and, making several slashes at his throat, half severed his head from his body. She then dragged the body to a tree and tied it there.

FARMING HINTS,

GARNERED FROM SOUTHERN ALLIANCE SOURCES.

Rose culture is on a boom in the vicinity of Atlanta, Ga.

Griffin, Ga., expects to ship ten thousand bushels of peaches this season.

The Surry county, Va., Alliance are moving the matter of organizing the peanut growers.

The Alliance of Oconee county, S. C., has saved $4,000 in the reduction on the price of fertilizers.

The Summer session of the State Agricultural Society of Georgia will be held in Cedartown, August 11th.

The State Farmers' Alliance of Georgia will meet in Macon on the 20th of August. It will be an important meeting.

The John H. Dent Alliance of Floyd county, Ga., have their scalping knives sharpened for light-weight millers and sellers of corn meal.

The Horticultural Society of Georgia will meet in Griffin, July 31st and August 1st and 2d. President P. J. Berckmans is preparing an attractive programme.

Dr. A. F. Pharr, of Decatur, is one of the most successful grape growers in the state. Major G. A. Ramspeck, of the same town, has a vineyard of twenty acres that yields enormously.

The Atlanta Horticultural Society is investigating the matter of peach yellows in Georgia. This society meets every Saturday in the quarters of the Department of Agriculture in the new capitol.

Hon. W. J. Northen, one of the contributing editors of the *Southern Cultivator*, is of the opinion that the farmers will stick on cotton bagging and says so in the July number of the *Southern Cultivator*.

The Interstate Farmers' Association, organized in Atlanta in August, 1887, will meet in Montgomery, Alabama, on August 20th, of this year. Hon. L. L. Polk, of North Carolina, is president of the association. The attendance will be large.

The county Alliance met at Cuthbert, Ga., and after consultation purchased the Rawles & Perry guano house, which they will convert into an Alliance warehouse for the handling of the coming cotton crop. The price paid was seven hundred dollars.

Edgewood (Ga.) Alliance is a plucky organization. They are arranging plans for a co-operative cotton seed oil mill, an extensive cannery, and a grand county exposition in DeKalb county of the work of Alliance men. Major W. B. Henderson is the live president.

The late Road Congress in Georgia is attracting attention. Several Southern states are moving in the matter of holding similar meetings. It is said that one county in Georgia has subscribed for one thousand copies of the proceedings of the Georgia Road Congress.

THE INTER-STATE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

This body was organized at Atlanta, Ga., in August, 1887, and is composed of representatives from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. These representatives (five or more from each congressional district) are appointed by the vice presidents of the states respectively. The vice presidents are: R. F. Kolb, Montgomery, Ala.; L. P. Featherston, Forest City, Ark.; J. T. Pettersen, Pensacola, Fla.; John P. Fort, Mount Airy, Ga.; John Dymond, Bellair, La.; J. T. Henry, Greenwood, Miss.; Elias Carr, Old Sparta, N. C.; E. R. McIver, Palmetto, S. C.; L. D. Yarrell, Bellfield, Va.; B. M. Hord, Nashville, Tenn.; G. B. Pickett, Decatur, Texas. The association will meet in the city of Montgomery, Ala., on the 20th of August next. Reduced rates, on all lines of railway, will be secured, as also at the hotels and boarding houses of that city, and will be furnished to delegates in due time by the secretary. Composed of leading practical agriculturists of the south, this body will represent the enterprise and progressive thought, which new conditions and surroundings have evolved, and which must solve the great economic questions now confronting us. Let every state be fully and strongly represented. Important questions, affecting the material advancement and industrial development of the south, and especially the promotion of her great agricultural interests, will be considered.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson [illegible], of Warren county, Ga., were born in [illegible]. They married when each was 18 years old, and have reared a large family of children.

The W. C. T. U. of [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

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Governor Seay has appointed Mr. J. D. Barron, of Clay county, to succeed the late Col. Langdon as secretary of State.

It is said that Dr. Atticus G. Haygood, an able Methodist divine, will establish, at Sheffield, Ala., a magnificent industrial institution to be called the "Southern University for Girls." Its location will be a beautiful one on the bluff overlooking the Tennessee river. This is a grand scheme which we earnestly hope will succeed.

Two yankee cranks, Sullivan and Kilrain, propose to come south this week and give an exhibition prize fighting at a station on the N. O. and Northeastern railroad in the State of Louisiana. The advanced civilization of the northern and eastern States drives them to the South and it will be a reflection upon the civilization and good name of any Southern State that permits such an exhibition on its borders.

During the work of removing the rubbish from the Methodist Episcopal church of Johnstown a man and his wife were found clasped so tightly in each others arms that it was found necessary to bury them together. Just as the flood struck the city a wedding was going on, and the principals were drowned just as the ceremony was completed. The minister escaped together with nearly all the witnesses.

Busy minds are contented minds, idle minds are discontented minds and workers of mischief. There is an awful warning in the 1,500,000 men, who are tramping over this country begging for bread. Will the statesmen of the country rise equal to the occasion and set them at work, or will they sleep on in fancied security till evils which once were sufferable are sufferable no more, and the most disastrous of all revolutions, a social revolution, bursts upon the country. Men who are fighting for bread have no mercy.—*National Free Press, Marrion, Iowa.*

A Washington special in yesterday's New Orleans Picayune says:

It is the impression among Alabamians that the appointment of Dr. R. A. Mosely as internal revenue collector for Alabama will be made very soon, at the next treasury day, which is Wednesday.

It is also thought that L. J. Bryan, the colored applicant, will beat Gen. J. E. Slaughter and succeed Gen. W. W. Allen at an early date, as marshal of southern Alabama.

For the Information of Alabamians who contemplate going to Oklahoma, we copy from the Washington Post, a list which it has prepared with much care and circumspection of the agricultural implements which the exigencies of soil, climate and society there suggests as most to be desired. The list is as follows:

Money enough to take you there.
One pistol.
Some whiskey.
Another pistol.
Some more whiskey.
A long box.
Money enough to bring you back in the box.

Alabama public opinion has no tolerance for lotteries, or anything connected with them. The Mobile courts this week are dealing with the evil and have decided not to place the lowest fines, which operate as a license practically, but to pile on burdensome sums as a punishment. Montgomery juries are not likely to be less firm than Mobile's.—*Advertiser.*

The above reminds us of the petition circulated in Clanton against blind tigers and public drunkenness. The petition we learn was never used. If our Judge and juries are like those in Mobile we are inclined to agree that such a petition would be unnecessary. The remedy is rather extreme, but the number of signatures on the petition indicated that many thought the exigencies of the time and place demanded such a remedy. We believe in charity and think that the courts and juries will apply extreme penalties only where public sentiment and prevalence of crime demand them.

The Press Association.

Last Thursday the State Press Association met in annual convention at Huntsville. It was our pleasure to be one of the assemblage to participate in the festivities and partake of the overflowing hospitality of the people of the famous and delightful "Spring City."

In Huntsville we could never be lonely as we met some twenty old school fellows who were with us at the University in Tuskaloosa, and whose prosperity we were more than pleased to note. They are now prominent and worthy citizens of which their home city should be proud.

This was our first visit to Huntsville and as it is a city of much historical interest to Alabamians, we will endeavor to give our readers the impressions of our trip. When the city was laid off Alabama was a territory of but three or four counties, and Madison county, of which Huntsville is the capital, was larger in territory than the two States of Massachusetts and Connecticutt combined, the southern boundary of the county reaching to within five or six miles of Wetumpka. It was predicted at the time that the city would become a rival of Louisville and other important towns of the western territory as a trade centre. The wealth and resources of the tributary country would justify such a prediction. But there were other cities as Chattanooga, Nashville and Birmingham to spring up and claim tribute from this territory, and the superb efforts of these rivals have more or less interfered with the progress of the city at the foot of Monte Sano. In these latter days towns, like individuals, must hustle and advertise to gain prosperity and trade. There is one feature, however, in which none of the three cities mentioned has yet surpassed Huntsville, that is in building a fine hotel. "The Huntsville" is equal in equipment to the Kimball in Atlanta, which latter is reputed to be the finest hostelry in the South. "The Huntsville" is a place where the visitor wants to remain, in the full assurance that kind attentions will always be extended and the provisions always hold out. True, we had to get acquainted with its plan, and this in itself was interesting. To explain, we remember that on the first day at dinner the menu card, which was very handsome to look upon, but being printed partly in French, was not easily understood by those members of the association who unluckily had not been raised in France. And the majority of us, like most individuals in the rush and hurry of travel, seemed to have forgotten all we ever learned of French. The waiters looked as much like natives of Africa as of Gaul, and seemed to be as much "in the dark" as anybody; yet we returned the card to one at our elbow and requested him to bring us some dinner, promising a quarter if he would select a good one himself. We wanted some just to look at, having but a very uncertain appetite for anything that the card set forth, or did not set forth. He replied in very good "nigger English" and then brought in a dinner which, on account of its excellence, was indescribable in plain English, and that fully explained the demand made upon the language of Paris and Marseilles, and our appetite was again on hand. Afterwards we had no trouble in getting our share of the peculiarly named but rather appetizing rations.

On Friday an excursion was made to Monte Sano, a mountain five miles north of Huntsville, and which has of recent years become a noted summer resort. The mountain is 1700 feet in altitude, and upon its summit is situated one of the best arranged and most picturesque of hotels. We reached the top of the mountain from Huntsville by a railway. The hotel and railway company did the handsome thing by the quill drivers, having arranged for a ball and reception, and we had just as much enjoyment in looking on at the capers of the Birmingham News man and some few others of the fraternity as we would have had at any other wonderful exhibition. If the gang ever gets on the road to the infernal regions, Bro. Rhodes will be on hand to lead with a red hot tongue and a flaming torch. This is not said in opposition to dancing, but to talking. On Monte Sano the thin-skinned brother was more than once seen shivering, and had to sleep under six blankets in June for comfort. From the roof of the hotel some one pointed out the smoke from the Decatur furnace twenty-five miles to the west. We were not prepared to bet against anything we heard at that distance above the murmuring tide, and seeing an immense open space to the south of the smoke which appeared to be a large body of water, we innocently suggested that perhaps that was the Gulf of Mexico, and then nobody would assist us in locating Montgomery between the two points. The scenery from Monte Sano surpasses in variety and beauty that from Lookout Mountain, and it is the resort for all who don't mind the cold in summer.

On Saturday the weird and beautiful Shelta Caverns two miles from the city were visited, and a barbecue at a level of one hundred feet below the surface was a very attractive feature. These caverns are remarkable for many peculiarities not possessed by the mammoth cave of Kentucky, and afford a rare study of nature's wonders.

While in the city we visited the office of the Huntsville Democrat in company with a coterie of members. The Democrat is one of the oldest papers in Ala., and is the only paper conducted entirely by young ladies. They have demonstrated that the field of journalism is one in which the gentler sex can meet with much success.

NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Thos. H. Clark, of Montgomery, is preparing to write a school history of Alabama. Mr. Clark is well fitted for such a task, and the work can be relied upon to fill its mission.

Gen. Boulanger is coming to the United States. He wearies of his stay in Albion.

The latest is that Cronin is not dead, but will show up in England in a few days.

Governor Nichols, of Louisiana, has issued his proclamation, calling upon the State officers to stop the Sullivan-Kilrain fight.

At Streator, Ill., hundreds of men, women and children are suffering for food. The distress has been caused by the shutting up of the mines, because the miners opposed and resisted a reduction of wages.

It is said that Tulase lake in California which was formerly 20 by 30 miles in extent is now only 15 by 20.

Ellis, a shrewd Texas negro, is negotiating with the Mexican government in regard to obtaining land for settlers. He proposes to lead about 10,000 negroes from the Lone Star State to the Land of the Montezumas.

The Alabama Supreme Court has decided that a county cannot issue bonds to assist in building a railroad bridge. This decision is a serious blow to the building of the Alabama Midland Railroad from Montgomery to Tuskaloosa, as the road was depending upon the counties of Montgomery and Autauga to assist in building a bridge across the Alabama river.

A grand meteoric display occurred in Maryland last week. Superstitious negroes thinking that judgment day had come, fell on their knees and began to pray quite earnestly.

Miss Gracie Wade, a New York actress, has just brought suit against the Duke Manufacturing Company, to recover $40,000 damages on account of immodest pictures of herself, printed and circulated by said company.

Lost Women.

Ladies has it ever ocurred to you what a commentary upon our civilization are these lost women. A child strays from the home enclosure and the whole community is on the alert to find the wanderer and restore it to the mother's arm. What rejoicing when it is found, what tearful sympathy, what heartiness of congratulation! There is no harsh comment upon poor, tired feet, be they ever so miry, no reprimand for the soiled and torn garments, no lack of kisses for the tear-stained face. But let the child be grown to womanhood, let her be led away from the enclosure of morality by the voice of affection, or driven from it by the scourge of want—what happens? Do christian men and women go in quest of her? Do they provide all possible help for her return, or, if she returns of her own notion, do they receive her with such kindness and delicacy as secures her from wandering again! Far from it! At the first step she is denounced as lost—lost, echo friends and relatives—we disown you: don't ever come near us to disgrace us. Lost, says society indifferently. How bad these girls are! And lost, irretrievably lost, is the prompt verdict, bolting every door between her and all respectability. Ah! will not these lost ones be required at our hands in the world hereafter? —*Selected.*

The street car drivers of Montgomery are on a strike.

Add another one to the many industries of Alabama. Capt. H. H. Cribbs, of Tuscaloosa, has built a furnace and is preparing to manufacture stoneware of various kinds. The clay beds he owns are pronounced by practical potters to be equal to any in the country.

A Tough World for Women.

Binghampton Republican: Flossie is 6 years old. "Mama," she asked one day, "If I get married will I have to have a husband like pa?"

"Yes," replied the mother, with an amused smile.

"And if I don't get married will I have to be a maid like Aunt Kate?"

"Yes."

"Mama."—after a pause—"it's a tough world for us women, ain't it?"

No matter what may be the ills you bear from indigestion, a dose of Ayer's Cathartic Pills will ease you without question. Just try them once and be assured; they have much worse dyspeptics cured. You'll find them nice and amply worth the price.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Friendship diminishes where there is too much happiness on either side and too much misery on the other.

Money to Loan.

Loans can be negotiated on first mortgage security on improved farming lands. Call on or address
R. M. WILLIAMSON,
ST. CLAIR THORNTON,
Jun27 Clanton, Ala.

Notice.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., June 4th, 1889.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Redding E. Jones, Jr., against General J. Bryant, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 14759, dated October 30th, 1883, upon the e ½ of s e ¼ and s w ¼ of s e ¼ section 36, township 22 north, range 15 east, in Chilton county, Ala., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at Clanton, Ala., before Wm. H. Foshee, Commissioner, who takes testimony on the 15th day of July, 1889, and at this office on the 29th of July, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.
Jun13 WM. C. JORDAN, Receiver.

Probate Notice.

State of Alabama, Chilton County, In the Probate Court of said county.

To the heirs at law and legatees of the estate of M. C. McRee, deceased: Take notice that on the 21st day of May, 1889, A. J. McRee, as administratrix of the said estate filed in said court her petition in writing and under oath, praying for an order of the said court, to sell all the real estate of said estate, described in said petition, upon the ground that a sale of the same is necessary for the payment of the debts of said estate; and take notice further that the said court has appointed Monday, July 29th, 1889, a day for hearing said petition, at which time you can appear in said court and contest said application if you choose so to do.

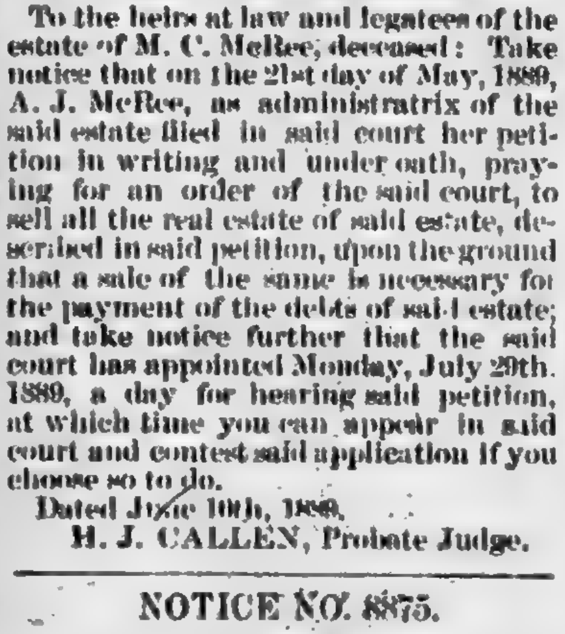
Dated June 10th, 1889.
H. J. CALLEN, Probate Judge.

NOTICE NO. 8875.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on August 3d, 1889, viz: Willis Young, homestead application 15629 for the s w ¼ of s w ¼ section 10 township 21 north range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Anderson Peoples, James Rasberry, Horace McGee, and Fed Latham, all of Maplesville, Ala.

Jun27o. J. G. HARRIS, Register.



SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue-Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.
jul19 y

Indigestion

Is not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the blood to become depraved and the system enfeebled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best cure for Indigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich.:—

"Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving relief. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsaparilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength improved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions, I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

tma16

DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN'S
TREATMENT BY INHALATION

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN
COMPOUND OXYGEN
NOT A DRUG.
1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

Drs. Starkey & Palen's office records show over 50,000 cases in which their Compound Oxygen Treatment has been used by physicians in their practice, and by invalids independently. Over 1000 physicians and more than 49,000 invalids.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their Treatment:

Rev. O. A. Darby, Columbia, S. C.
Col. T. B. Crews, editor Herald, Laurens, S. C.
Rev. John L. Gerardeau, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. Sidi H. Browne, editor Christian Neighbor, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. H. F. Chreitzburg, Chester, S. C.
Mrs. Wm. H. Johnstone, Tarboro, N. C.
Rev. S. P. Richardson, Athens, Ga.
John J. Mason, M. D., Columbus, Ga.
Rev. W. F. Cook, D. D. Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Ella R. Tennent, Home Magazine, Marietta, Ga.
Rev. T. R. Kendall, Macon, Ga.
Rev. W. A. Candler, President Emory College, Oxford, Ga.
W. H. Lawrence, Editor Chilton View, Clanton, Ala.
Rev. Henry D. Moore, Montgomery, Ala.

Would you like to know whom it has cured, where these restored and vitalized people live and what were the diseases removed? Return mail will bring you a brochure of 200 pages containing these points if you will drop a postal to

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Or Mrs. A. W. MOORE, Camden, S. C.

MELANINE
TRADE MARK
INDELIBLE INK.
THE ONLY ★
ABSOLUTELY INDELIBLE
★ INK
"THE ETHIOPIAN CAN NOT CHANGE HIS SKIN NOR THE LEOPARD HIS SPOTS."
MARKING DONE WITH this INK is EQUALLY UNCHANGEABLE.
CAN NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT DESTROYING THE FABRIC.
NO HOT IRON OR SUNLIGHT REQUIRED. CAN BE USED WITH STAMP OR PEN.
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—ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF—
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THADDEUS DAVIDS CO.,
127-129 William Street, NEW YORK CITY.
ESTABLISHED [illegible]
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The View Job Office
When you want
First-class Job Printing done.

FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

You can secure for one year the Montgomery Weekly Dispatch, the great weekly newspaper at the State capitol It is an eight page, forty-eight column newspaper, made up from the cream of the daily, and is complete in all its departments. It has a complete telegraphic service, State, Domestic and Foreign, giving news and history of events transpiring in all parts of the world, political, social and industrial.

Despising hypocrisy it never gives out an uncertain sound; its editorials are incisive, piquant, to the point and honest; and having a corps of experienced newsgatherers and newspaper men, it hopes to fill a want long felt, not only for the casual reader, but for the home circle—the fireside, where nothing but that which is chaste should ever go. Agents and correspondents wanted everywhere. Address,
R. L. [illegible],
Business Manager.

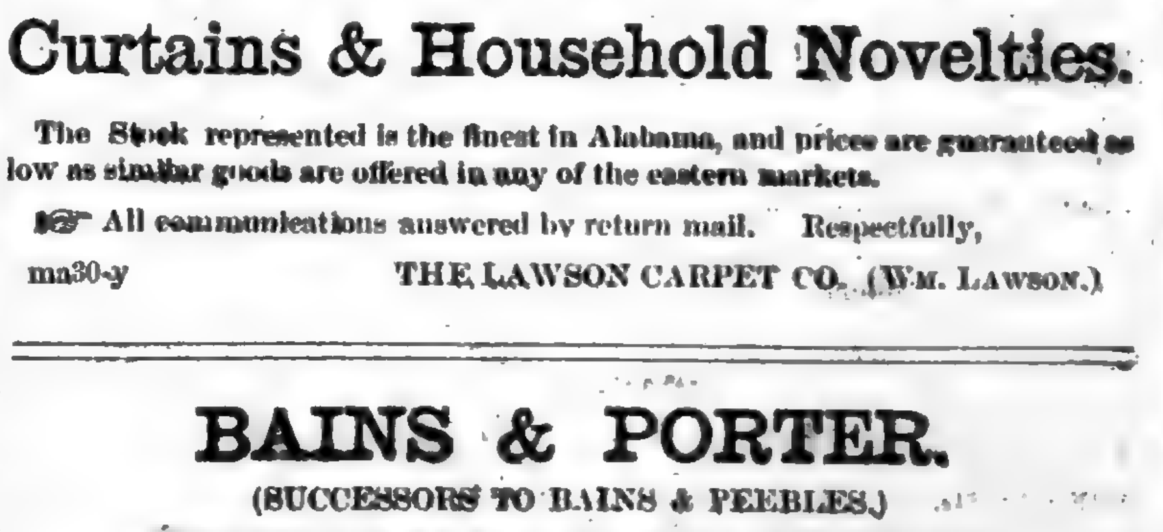
The Lawson Carpet Co.
Birmingham, Ala.
Take pleasure in directing the attention of the people of Chilton county to their large and attractive stock of
Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,
Curtains & Household Novelties.

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,
ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

BAINS & PORTER.
(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.
1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜
P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

Marion Military Institute.



Superior accommodations and board. Superintendent, his family and faculty live in buildings with cadets. Specially suited to boys who need family watch care, to young men who need business education, and to all who wish practical and thorough training. Terms moderate.
J. T. MURFEE, Sup't.,
Marion, Alabama.

THOMAS FOSHEE,
(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE.)
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,
feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

BLOOM,
The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.,
—HAS OPENED—
THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,
With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.
No. 7, North Court Street.

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,
MOULDINGS,
—AND—
PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER.
H. M. MANCHA,
204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will send samples on application. apr 11-y

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.
THOS. H. HOLT,
PRACTICAL WORKMAN,
—AND DEALER IN—
American and Italian Marble.
—Manufacturer of all kinds of—
CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.
Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,
Birmingham, Alabama.
nov28-tf

O TO BLANK BROS, LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILTON VIEW.

LANTON, ALA., JULY 4, 1889.

Tue View is published every Thur- y morning, and will endeavor to cov- the field of reputable country journ- ism. It will show no quarter to the eitful, the immoral or the ungodly. will always be good natured, Al- ugh it can bite if necessary.

hose answering advertisements will er a favor by mentioning this paper.

cross mark (X) after your name ans that your subscription is due and t we would be glad to have you re-

COURT CALENDAR.

hancery—First Thursday after the ond Monday in March and September d continue three days.

rcuit—Third Monday after the Monday in February and on the Monday after the fourth Monday July, and continue two weeks each

ommissioners'—Regular term sec Monday in February and August, first Monday in April and Novem- Special term second Monday in

unty—First Monday in each month.

HEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. ains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
9 Accommodation	7:06 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
6 Mail	9:16 a. m.
4 Express	7:55 p. m.
10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

ing your job printing to this

e Masons gave a splendid r here last Saturday.

s Lila Haney, of Montgomery, siting Mrs. DeJarnette's fam-

ea Cankey and Lucile Butler, rida are the guests of Mrs.

.Gov. Cobb delivered a speech h was enjoyed by a large d on Saturday.

and Mrs. A. F. Lewis, for- y of this place, visited their old ds last week.

W. L. Sampey has her er, Mrs. Pinkard and children, her at present.

Claude Boykin, of Birming- was down on a visit to rela- the past week.

A. J. Gullahorn, of Rock- Texas, is visiting his pa- in Clanton.

Myrtile Alvis, of Brierfield, in brightening our city with resence. She is visiting rel

ew well and a fine wind mill up the water up are the la- provements at our county

John Harrell, Mrs. McCants iss Lucy Harrell, of Bir- um, are visiting Dr. A. E. 's family.

wind mill at the county jail work of Mr. J. L. Gartman flects credit on him as an nt workman.

rec. Bowden at Clanton is r a book, the name of it Young Folks Bible. It is book and there ought to in every family.

n Day has gone into busi- Calera. Lucien is a deserv- d energetic young man wish for him all possible

J. Green, Grand Secreta- e Grand Lodge of Alabama & A. M., attended and d in the installation of of- Clanton on the 29th ult.

oung people had a "gay old t the dance given by the en of Clanton. A good isiting young ladies were Miss Rosa West, of Mont- was among the number.

he blood is cleansed of im- it is useless to attempt the any disease. Rheumatism, traceable to an acid in the been cured, in numerous he use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, eatment being of no avail.

's Catarrh Remedy.

Catarrh Remedy, a marvel Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker d Head-Ache. With each is an ingenious Nasal In- the more successful treat- hese complaints without ex- Price 50 cents. Sold by A. Clanton.

pecial Notice.

next few weeks I will Clothing, and Hats at ces to reduce my stock ing for the Fall trade. anything in these lines ce and buy it cheap. ill get them down to

W. L. SAMPEY.

The Verbena Lodge.

The officers of Verbena Lodge A. F. & A. M. installed at Clanton on last Saturday were: M. D. Pinson, W. M.; P. C. Dennis, J. W.; J. W. Moody, Treasurer; J. S. Pitts Sec'y; J. W. Dennis, S. D.; C. G. Carwile, J. D.; W. N. Jones, Tyler; J. L. Farr and E. G. Rollins, Stewards.

Saturday morning the telegrams announced the appointment of J. S. Edwards to be postmaster at Clanton. We had not heard of any vacancy and the appointment came so suddenly that we havn't got our breath yet. The appointee says the appointment was not expected by him. A petition asking for the recall of the appointment has been very generally signed and a graceful thing for Mr. Edwards to do would be to decline accepting honors and emoluments so unexpectedly forced upon him.

Entertainment by the Presbyterian Ladies

At the Academy next Friday night, July 5th. Music by the best local talent, aided by Miss West of Montgomery, and Miss Butler, of Huntsville.

After this entertainment the ladies will serve ices and cake. A new ice will be offered—"congealed matrimony." Admission 25c., children 15c.

Refreshments extra.

An exchange says that the little sentence "help one another" should be written on every heart and engraved upon every memory and practiced as a golden rule, not only in every household but throughout the world. By helping one another we not only remove thorns from the pathways but feel a sense of pleasure in our own bosoms. A helping hand or encouraging word is no less to us but a benefit to the needy recipient. Who has not needed encouragement and aid of a kind friend? How soothing when perplexed with some heavy burden to feel a gentle hand on your shoulder and hear a kind whisper in your ear saying "Don't be discouraged; I know your trouble and will help you." What hope is inspired? What strength is imparted? What gratitude is felt!

The Farmer.

The farmer works harder and gets less return for his labor than any other class, except when the labor is intelligently and properly directed. One of the most gratifying evidences of the progress and prosperity of the South is the fact of the great improvement in the mode and manner of our farming. The Southern Agriculturist very truly remarks:

"The farmers give their farms more hours of labor than any other class; they are the most economical class of people known; they make less profit off their farms than any other class. These facts were doubly impressed upon our mind in our recent trip in Southern Alabama. They used to read more and watch the movements of other professions, and change their course accordingly.

Bury the Croaker.

O, bury the croaker out in the woods in a hole in the ground, where the bumblebee bumbles, the woodpecker pecks. He is no good to the town of push,—too unpractical, selfish and dead,—but he wants the whole earth and all of its crust, and the stars that shine overhead. Then hustle him off to the bumblebee's roost and bury him deep in the ground; he's no use in this day, get him out of the way and make room for a man that is sound.—Cleburne County News.

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

THE MIDLAND CAMP.

How Railroad Surveyors Make Merry in the Woods.

Pratville Progress:

They are here.

That is the railroad boys.

Their camps are pitched at the one mile post above here, in the picturesque pine grove in front of the residence of Mr. Frank Killet.

They are now progressing finely with the location, and will probably run into Montgomery some time next week.

The party is composed of J. W. Persons, locating engineer; F. W. Mehl, transitman; H. I. Persons, levelman; W. T. Staton, rodman; P. S. Hobdy, P. E. Allison and E. O. Knox, chainmen. A full corps of colored axmen, etc., accompany the party.

We made a very pleasant visit to the camps several days ago and spent quite a time chatting with the boys, some of whom are old acquaintances. To a spectator who happened to be with the engineers while in camp at this season of the year, when out door life is pleasant, it would seem the civil engineers have a "picnic." And at times they do have a jolly good time, but if you were to follow them day by day over hills through mud and water especially in the winter time you would think their vocation toughest of the tough.

However, on the day of our visit all were in and about camp drawing maps, cracking jokes, playing ball, making music, etc. Several fine dogs belonging to the party were frolicking around, "camp chickens" were feeding near by together with the mules and horses, hammocks hung up here and there between trees, all together making a natural rustic scene hardly surpassable.

The boys have a common chicken hen with them that has been a companion for several months. She now has a brood of pretty chickens just the size of partridges. Pointing them out as they were scratching near the camp one of the party said: "Do you see that hen and chickens? Well, the old hen has been with us a long time. She has been a good layer always laying in the same tent and on some of the beds. We sat her while at Ramer in Montgomery county in a little handle basket and brought her from that point on to Montgomery and Maplesville where we began this survey. We would lift her off the nest and give her water at branches, and after setting three weeks she hatched every egg. Did you ever hear of a hen that could beat her."

They also have a black game rooster "J. W. Woolfolk," or "Dick," that has never been whipped to their knowledge, but since they have had him he has whipped thirty-five roosters with naked feet and killed two out of the thirty-five.

One thing, though that attracted our attention mostly was the sweet music furnished by the "camp band." The performance of Prof. Mehl, an educated musician on the zither was especially good.

Success to the boys.

Mr. E. Slattery, of Delihi, La., says her son, 14 years of age, had a dreadful time with ulcers sores and blotches which followed chicken pox. After using many remedies without benefit, she gave him Swift's Specific which cured him sound and well

We have sold S. S. S. since the first day we commenced the drug business, and have heard some wonderful reports of its effects. Many use it with best results to malaria from the system and for blood poison, scrofula and such diseases it is without a rival.

COLDERWOOD & Co., MONROE, LA.

Mr. W. A. Tibb is a printer in the office of the Jackson, Miss., Clarion-Ledger. He says that three years ago he was a victim of bad blood, which deprived him of health and threatened serious consequences. He further says that he took S. S. S. and it cured him.

I have been subject to painful boils and carbuncles over my body during the spring season, and after much suffering and much useless doctoring I found a permanent cure in Swift's Specific It is the monarch of blood medicines.

E. J. WILLIS, Augusta, Ark.

It is said that over 1,000 farmers from all over the State will meet in Montgomery at the International Farmer's Association, which convenes there on the 20th of August next.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN, & MARVIN, Druggists, Toledo.

E. H. VAN HOESEN, Cashier Toledo National Bank, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Catarrh Can't be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good, it will cost you nothing. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

O, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. E. Bivings, Clanton.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

BEWARE! BE PRUDENT!

When the proprietors of a blood remedy tell you that iodide of potash is a poison simply because their opponents use it, their assertions are made to deceive, and your use of 100 bottles of inert stuff their object. Iodide of potash is as essential to a true blood remedy, as pure blood is essential to good health. No remedy has proven

QUICK CURE

itself so safe, sure and QUICK an eradicator of mercurial, syphilitic, scrofulous, malarial or other poison, foreign to health, that gets into bone and blood, when all else fails as B. B. B. Send to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for illustrated "Book of Wonders," filled with convincing proof of QUICK CURES of seemingly incurable cases.

A. F. Britton, Jackson, Tenn., writes: "I contracted malaria in the swamps of Louisiana while working for the telegraph company, and used every kind of medicine I could hear of without relief. I at last succeeded in breaking the fever

POISON

but it cost me over $100.00, and then my system was prostrated and saturated with poison and I became almost helpless. I finally came here, my mouth so filled with sores that I could scarcely eat, and my tongue raw and filled with little knots. Various remedies were resorted to without effect. I bought two bottles of B. B. B. and it has cured and strengthened me. All sores of my mouth are healed and my tongue entirely clear of knots and soreness, and I feel like a new man."

R. R. Saulter, Athens, Ga., writes: "I have been afflicted with Catarrh for many years, although all sorts of medicines and several doctors did their best to cure me. My blood was very impure, and nothing ever had any effect upon the

CATARRH

disease until I used that great Blood Remedy known as B. B. B., a few bottles of which effected an entire cure. I recommend it to all who have Catarrh. I refer to any merchant or banker of Athens, Ga., and will reply to any inquiries."

Benj. Morris, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I had no appetite, my kidneys felt sore, my throat was ulcerat-

SORE TONSILS

ed and my breast a mass of running sores. Seven bottles of B. B. B. entirely cured me."

[sep27 ew ly]

A. M. RAMBO,

DENTIST,

VERBENA, ALA.

Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.

[ma15 y]

NOTICE NO. 8874.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court Clanton, Ala., on August 3rd, 1889, viz: Anderson Peoples, Homestead 15998 for the s w ¼ of s [illegible] and s e ¼ of s w ¼ sec. 10, township 21 n, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Willis Yancy, James Radney, [illegible] all of Maplesville, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS, [illegible]

A. E. BIVINGS,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS, AND Medicines, FAMILY Groceries, ETC.

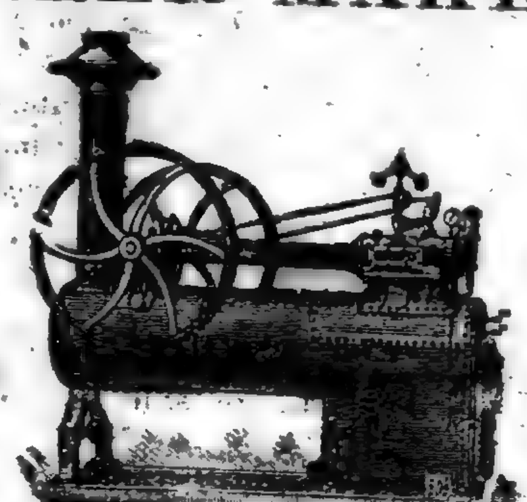
Clanton, Alabama.

I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times.

[mar20]

CRELLIN & NALLS,

BOILER MAKERS



Copper and Sheet Iron Workers

Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.

Saw Mill Work a Specialty.

☞ AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE, ☜

Birmingham, Ala.

mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.

(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.)

—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.

oct 18-y

I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.

MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS

Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery OF ALL KINDS.

MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.

☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜

nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.

Lyman & Stone.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Blank Books, - Letter Presses,

PRINTERS' STOCK.

Fine Stationery a Specialty.

2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,

Steam Printers and Binders,

1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

dec5 ay

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

INDURATED FIBRE WARE.

ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!

HAS NO HOOPS!

NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!

NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!

HAS APPEARANCE OF POLISHED MAHOGANY.

PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS, SPITTOONS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.

LARGE VARIETY OF GOODS.

CORDLEY & HAYES, New York, Sole Agents.

[illegible]

READ THIS!

I have removed my stock of

Confectioneries

—AND—

Fancy Groceries

into the Johnson drug storehouse and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

I am also prepared to do sewing and dress making in the latest styl and on short notice.

Very respectfully,

dec12-6 MRS. M. A. BUTLER.

S. P. TRESSLAR,

Photographer,

10 COURT SQUARE,

Montgomery.

Photographs, on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.

Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.

All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.

☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜

Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.

[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD

THE LEADING

PHOTOGRAPHER.

—OF—

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE

(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)

Photographs of All Kinds Work Done in the BEST STYLE.

Call on him and have your picture taken.

[mar24-y

Insure Your Property against Fire.

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery, has a record for reliability unsurpassed.

Insure through the Local Agency at Clanton, and save expense.

HERBINE

After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES-take notice-not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.

Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."

Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family"

Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than ...s.

Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle.

It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by

The Herbine Co.,

(Successors to Wm. Condell.) St. Louis, Mo.

mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine.

If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

CONSUMPTION

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.

The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.

Easy and pleasant to use.

Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

nov22-y

ALLEGER'S

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

PRO[illegible] to $35.

[illegible] Elegant Parlor Organ style 98 containing 5 octaves, 6 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells. Stool and Book free. For only $[illegible]. With right and left couplers. Warranted for 6 years.

It is only necessary to send references as to your responsibility from any banker, postmaster, merchant or express agent and the Organ will be shipped promptly on ten days' test trial.

[illegible]

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

READY-MADE DRESSES.

Dressmakers can thrive no more in St. Louis. Their business is rapidly dwindling, and except in the case of those who cater to the rich, whose prejudices compel them to cling to long established customs, the modistes are generally retiring from business. This is due to the general adoption of ready-made dresses by the ladies of the city; hand-me-downs they are called by sarcastic dressmakers. Before the introduction of ready-made dresses, ladies were in the habit of expending a large amount of money for the material, and then paying from $15 to $25 in having it made up. Now, a dress similar in every detail to one of those made up by a fashionable modiste can be secured at the dry goods stores for $25, and they are made to fit perfectly before they are allowed to leave the store. A lady purchased a black silk dress, recently, exquisitely made and of handsome material. It was procured for $25, and was pronounced by all who saw it to be the best fitting dress the lady had ever worn. Made up at a dressmaker's, the dress would have cost $40, counting the material, thread, buttons, trimming and the like.—*Star-Sayings.*

COSTUMES OF THE EMPIRE PERIOD.

The Empress Josephine and her ladies always wore light colors—clear yellows, pinks, lilacs, etc. A real Directoire or Empire gown touches the ground, and is painfully scanty, so were it to be made into a short walking dress the effect would be indescribably ludicrous and unbecoming. The French women of that period lay at home on sofas whilst their husbands went to the wars. They were nearly always painted, reclining on couches or standing up—never sitting. Their stockings were invariably white, and when possible ces dames showed the tips of their pretty feet encased in Greek sandals. Any attempt at tight lacing had to be abandoned, for the great art of dress in those days was to appear loosely and simply robed, recalling in every possible way the beautiful Athenian women, even to the wearing of fillets and bands across the hair. In the midst of all this simplicity French feeling asserted itself, and hats were accordingly produced, which any belle Athenienne would have rejected with scorn. Another important and expensive item of that day was the mittens. No Empire gown was complete without these quaint adjuncts, which are found now with great difficulty.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

BURMESE WOMEN.

The Burmese woman has few of the troubles and pleasures of a New England housewife, writes Frank G. Carpenter. All of her cooking is done out of doors at this time of the year, and her range never gets out of order. She builds her fire on the ground, and her cooking utensils consist of two or three earthen pots. These and a jar of water, with a cocoanut ladle, make up the kitchen furniture, and our Burmese wife is not troubled with table spreading or dish washing. She is never worried about her flour nor her baking powder. The Burmese use neither knives nor forks. Their staple food is rice, and a huge platter of this is cooked for the family and placed upon the floor. In addition there is a bowl of curry, a kind of soup, gravy-like mixture, which is seasoned with fish and pepper, and which is very hot. The family squat around the rice dish, and each has his own little bowl for curry, and a larger one for rice. Everyone helps himself, putting his fingers into the rice platter and taking as much as he can squeeze up in his hands. The food is conveyed from the bowl to the mouth with the hand, and at the close of the meal everyone is expected to wash his own dishes. No drinking is done during the meal, and at the end each goes to the water jar and rinses out his mouth. I have seen many families at meals, and in no case have I seen chopsticks for knives and forks. The Burmese dinner is thus a perpetual picnic.

FASHION NOTES.

Quaint hairpins of transparent amber are in the form of muskets.

Drawn hats and bonnets of black mull will be popular for country wear.

With gossamer gowns silk or satin petticoats will be de rigueur this year.

Some expensive parasols have balls of gold or iron on the points of the ribs.

The novelty in white embroidery this spring is the "hemstitch block effects."

Pale gray and yellow is just now a favorite color combination with blondes.

Black gloves and ribbons are worn with gowns of pale green crepe de chine.

Cotton bunting in dark shades will be utilized for summer gowns for country wear.

Stylish parasols handles are of silver and stained ivory, intermingled in spiral pattern.

Mignonette green, violet and deep orange were combined in a costly Parisian teagown.

The russet-red shades promise to be popular at the seaside and in the country this summer.

Printed India silks are made up into parasols to match the gowns with which they are worn.

The prominent feature of the ribbon trade is the great number of fancy styles that are shown.

The newest blue is Pompeiian, a brilliant shade, particularly effective in velvets and plushes.

Genuine metalic ribbons, gold or silver, are used to trim summer toilets of black or white net.

Velontine, the new gown stuff, has a silk back and stripes of short pile velvet over the right side.

Natural colored pongees will be stylishly trimmed with white lace or embroidery laid on flat.

Romance of Invention.

Some of the pioneers in electrical application have reaped golden harvests. Professor A. G. Bell was at one time walking about Washington anxious to sell telephone stock for ten cents on the dollar. Before that he was teaching a deaf and dumb school in Boston. The telephone brought him fame and riches, and he has now an income of hundreds of dollars a day, and a fortune of $6,000,000. C. F. Brush is said to have been working at $10 a week before he struck the electric light which made him a millionaire.

[illegible]

WORDS OF WISDOM.

A whisperer separates chief friends.

The heart of the wise teacheth his mouth.

Of two evils, the less is always to be chosen.

Early and provident fear is the mother of safety.

Truth is the highest thing that man may keep.

One good mother is worth a hundred schoolmasters.

Grief counts the seconds; happiness forgets the hours.

Silence is worth its weight in gold in many crises of human experience.

Nothing is so strong as gentleness, nothing so gentle as real strength.

Some persons, instead of "putting off the old man," dress him up in a new shape.

One may be better than his reputation or his conduct, but never better than his principles.

Toil, feel, hope. A man is sure to dream enough before he dies, without making arrangements for the purpose.

Gayety is to good-humor as perfumes to vegetable fragrance; the one overpowers weak spirits, the other recreates and revives them.

Private credit is wealth, public honor is security; the feather that adorns the royal bird supports its flight; strip him of his plumage, and you fix him to the earth.

Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy; and he that riseth late must trot all day, and scarce overtakes his business at night; while Laziness travels so slowly that Poverty soon overtakes him.

Into the "Black Lands" of Russia.

The road stretches over silent and empty plains, where the horizon retreat incessantly before the eyes, without changing in aspect, like the waves in the open sea. It is indeed a sea—a sea of wheat with its golden ears undulating as far as the eye can see. Nothing in our thickly populated country districts can give an idea of the profound stillness of the Russian steppes. At long intervals you come across a peasant seated in his telegue, or astride of his droghi—a primitive cart made of a beam placed on two axles. A few versts further north we leave the last village of Greater Russia, with its black and low cottages built of pine trunks and wattling. As the traveler advances into Ukrania, the houses of Little Russia assume a more comfortable air, with their whitewashed walls. The keeper of the inn where we stop was formerly a serf of La Generale; liberated before the emancipation, he has made a small fortune. Now his two sons are beginning to learn Latin, with a view to obtaining diplomas at the gymnasium of Kiev. At the door one of these boys, in long black coat, black boots and cap, is playing on an accordion. The other is absorbed in a volume of the poems of Nekrasof.

The carriages plunge once more into the corn fields or into the shade of a birch wood. This latter is rarely met with in the "black lands," which are almost entirely cleared and cultivated. Furthur on to the north you often travel for a whole day through an ancient forest, in which are stagnant marshes covered with dazzling flowers—with roses, anemones, orchids, floating islands of orris and of water-lilies. At last we arrive in front of the mill which turns on the river. The Jew farmer salutes and bows to the ground. The peasants that we meet on the road, with their familiar faces, greet La Generale with a respectful "Good-day, little mother." On the hill a flag floating from the top of the turret marks the house of the seigneur; a few more steps and the horses rush at full gallop into a large courtyard surrounded with buildings and dependencies.

Fifty or sixty persons, men, women and children, are drawn up on the steps awaiting the arrival of their mistress. These are the families of the "court," for the seigneur has his court just like the Tsar. These families, employed in his immediate service, and living on his liberality, constitute the aristocracy of the village. Serfdom has disappeared, it is true, but its manners and the obligations it has left still survive. All these people pay their tribute of gratitude by kissing the hands of the benefactress as she gets out of her carriage.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Land of Skaters.

"Russia is the land in which to see skating," wrote an Englishman, as he stood over the frozen Moika Canal, St. Petersburg, and saw four-score young skaters, of both sexes, apparently able to go through the same evolutions on the ice that a bat does in the air.

As man is not born a skating animal, even in Russia, this gentleman saw beginners using a large wooden chair to assist their sprawling efforts. The chair is about five feet high, is placed on skates, and has two long, curved arms jutting out in front.

The skaters formed themselves in lines nine or ten persons deep, and keeping time to the music of a band, intertwined in a series of graceful figures, the groups melting off into single couples, which came together in lines of new figures.

The Englishman crossed the frozen Neva in a novel vehicle, a green wooden chair on skates five feet long. In front were two boards on which he rested his feet, while resting his hands on its arms. A man propels the chair by skating and pushing it before him. The motion is pleasant, and so fast that the man has occasionally to act as a drag.

Noted American Trees.

The big tree of California.

"Old Liberty Elm," at Boston.

The "Burgoyne Elm," at Albany, N. Y.

The immense ash trees planted by General Washington at Mount Vernon and now the admiration of visitors.

The weeping-willow over the grave of Cotton Mather in Cop's burying-ground, near Bunker Hill, taken from a tree that shaded the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena.

The Cary tree, planted by the roadside in 1832 by Alice and Phœbe Cary, is a large sycamore, standing on the turnpike from College Hill to Mount Pleasant, Hamilton County, Ohio.

The Washington elm still stands at Cambridge, Mass. It is on Garden street, a short distance from the colleges, and is a large, well-preserved tree. An iron fence is built around it, and on a stone in front is the following inscription: "Under this tree George Washington took command of the American army, July 3, 1775."

WOOLFOLK GUILTY.

HIS TRIAL ENDED AT PERRY, GA., WITH THE ABOVE VERDICT.

On Monday, the jury in the case of the Woolfolk murder declared as their verdict, after having retired for only forty-five minutes, that Tom Woolfolk was guilty. The jury was called, and Foreman Joe Frederick gave it to Solicitor Felton, who slowly and distinctly said: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty." A poll of the jury was asked for by the defense, and so ordered. Each juror said the verdict was his. The verdict was received in absolute silence, very few having left the courtroom while the jury was out. Though the verdict is in accordance with the convictions of the people, there was positively no demonstration of approval when rendered, except possibly the pleased expression on the expectant faces. R. S. and J. W. Woolfolk, cousins of the prisoner, left the courthouse and town after the jury retired and before the verdict was rendered. The aggregate exact time occupied by the argument on both sides, after the evidence was all in, was thirty-one hours and thirty-five minutes; by the prosecution thirteen hours and twenty-nine minutes, by the defense eighteen hours and six minutes.

When court opened on Tuesday morning, Judge Gustin asked the prisoner if he had anything to say, why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. With subdued emotion and hands clasped tremblingly in front, Woolfolk answered: "Nothing, except that I am an innocent man." Captain Rutherford then asked that sentence be postponed until a motion for a new trial could be perfected, as the case would be carried to the supreme court if a new trial is not granted. This request was denied, and Judge Gustin proceeded to pass sentence, which provides that Thomas G. Woolfolk shall be hung in Houston county on the 16th of August next, between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., in an enclosure, to which no spectators will be admitted, save the relatives and friends designated by the condemned, the guards chosen by the sheriff, and Drs. M. W. Hay's and C. R. Mann, examining physicians.

MRS. WHITELING HANGED.

THE WOMAN WHO POISONED HER WHOLE FAMILY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mrs. Whiteling, who poisoned her husband and two children, was hanged Tuesday morning in the jail yard at Philadelphia, Pa. The drop fell at 10.07 o'clock, and the body was lowered and removed at 10.41. The woman's bearing throughout the terrible ordeal was the most remarkable exhibition of fortitude and resignation to her fate. During the entire morning she never for a moment showed the slightest evidence of weakness, and frequently expressed her pleasure at the prospect of "meeting her husband and children." Several physicians who were present at the execution, and who have, more or less, frequently been with the condemned woman since her incarceration, expressed surprise at the woman's exhibition of calmness in meeting her death, although they agreed in the statement that she has at no time shown any evidence of an unsound mind. Physicians say her death was instant from strangulation, though the heart continued to beat spasmodically for sometime thereafter. The body was turned over to Dr. Alice Bennett, of Norristown hospital, for the insane, for an examination of the brain, after which the body will be buried by the side of the murdered husband and children. The only witnesses of the execution were the sheriff and his deputies, prison officials, physicians, and about a dozen newspaper men. This was the first execution of a female in Philadelphia county. There have, however, been several women hanged in other counties in Pennsylvania.

SIMON CAMERON DIES.

SHORT ACCOUNT OF A VARIED AND EVENTFUL CAREER.

General Simon Cameron died at Lancaster, Pa., on Wednesday, at the age of 90 years. He learned the printer's trade and became editor of a Democratic journal at Harrisburg, about 1822, after which he acquired a large fortune by operations in railroads, banking, etc. In 1845 he was elected a senator of the United States from Pennsylvania. In 1855 he separated from the Democratic party and in 1856 supported Fremont for the presidency, and was again elected senator of the United States in that year. He was secretary of war in Lincoln's cabinet from March 4th, 1861, to January, 1862, and was then appointed minister to Russia. He returned home in 1863 and was again elected to the Senate of the United States from Pennsylvania in 1866. He served several successive terms in the Senate, and was a potent factor in the politics of his state.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

TROUBLE BETWEEN HUNGARIANS AND NEGROES AT HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.

There was a bloody riot between the Hungarians and colored men working at DeGroat's brick yard, at Jones Point, Haverstraw, N. Y., Monday. Four Hungarians were shot. One is dead, another is dying. The riot was started by the Hungarians trying to drown a colored man. A friend of the colored man, named Morton, drew his revolver and fired seven shots. Then the fight became general, and knives and stones were freely used. Officers from Haverstraw visited the place Monday morning and arrested four of the ringleaders. But the trouble has not ended. Sheriff Shankey has been sent for, as the Hungarians will not allow the colored men to go to work. They have driven them from the banks. The whites outnumber the negroes four to one.

A FAMILY MURDERED.

SHOT IN THE BACKS AND STRANGLED—REMAINS BURNED.

News was received at Helena, Mont., Thursday night, of a most brutal crime committed in Fergus county. On Saturday last, the body of a middle-aged woman, who had been shot in the back, was found by a cowboy in a wild and unfrequented portion of Judith river. On Tuesday, the bodies of two men, a seven-year-old girl and a six-year-old girl were discovered about 100 yards above the same place. All were shot in the back except the child, who was strangled. Near by were found remains burned. Trunks and camp equipage, and everything by which the bodies might be identified, was destroyed. They are supposed to be a family of emigrants from Iowa or Illinois. A hundred horsemen are scouring the plains [illegible] of the murderers.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

WRECKAGE INDICATES A COLLISION BETWEEN TWO STEAMERS.

For several days past there have been evidences of some ocean disaster in washing ashore near Vineyard Haven, Mass., of wreckage. Monday a bundle of woman's clothing, evidently done up in great haste, was picked up on the beach at Edgartown, and a life preserver was also found. Considerable wreckage, painted green and slate color, is coming ashore on the island. Among the things found at Smith Point Monday were gilt moulding in considerable quantities, and one large door, with one ground glass circular top window sash, evidently belonging to some steamer. Wine cards of the Steamship Haytien Republic was washed ashore at Nantucket Monday. A mast about two feet in diameter, square rigged with wire trigging, was also found with the wreck. Everything points to a collision between the Victoria and Haytien Republic, though the life preservers belonged to the city of Rome. There is a mystery concerning the supposed disaster.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A PENNSYLVANIA MAN KILLS HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Walter Hamp, a butcher from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, murdered his wife at Springfield, Illinois, on Wednesday, and then committed suicide by shooting himself. About six months ago Hamp's wife, after possessing herself of as much of her husband's money as she could get hold of, abandoned her home and fled with one Henry Doerr. About three months ago they went to Springfield and opened a butcher shop. They were located there by Hamp, and he put in an appearance, visited his wife at her boarding-house, and requested her to accompany him to a justice's office, to sign certain deeds. The justice went out for a few moments, and during his absence Hamp fired three balls into his wife's breast from a revolver. Then turning the weapon on himself, he fired a ball into his own brain. Both died almost instantly.

HANGED TO A TREE.

A KENTUCKY MOB STRINGS UP A MAN WHO IS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

A mob went to the jail at Shepardsville, Ky., at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning and demanded of Jailer Bowman the surrender of Thomas Mitchell and Charles Ardell, confined there charged with the murder of a pedlar named Joseph Lavine. Bowman refused to surrender the men and took his stand in front of the door with a shotgun, declaring he would kill the first man who tried to pass. Mrs. Bowman, hearing the threats and fearing her husband would be killed, ran forward and gave the mob the keys, begging Bowman not to provoke them. The leaders then unlocked the doors and went to the cell where the prisoners were confined. The jailer followed, begging them at least to spare Mitchell, who he believed was innocent. They yielded to his intreaties, telling Mitchell he might thank Bowman for his life, and binding Ardell they took him to the woods, about a mile and a half from town, and hung him to a tree.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

PITTSBURG leads the League in home runs.

PITTSBURG's recent defeats are due to weak batting.

RADBOURNE, of Boston, has made only one wild pitch this season.

CINCINNATI's poor position is largely due to very weak batting.

ZIMMER, of Cleveland, ranks as one of the best catchers in the League.

NEXT to Brouthers, Joe Quinn is the most timely batter in the Boston team.

YALE comes out of the college championship once more with flying colors.

BROUTHERS's batting has effaced all regrets in Boston for Morrill's release.

FEW pitchers have as good control of the ball as McCarty, of the Kansas Citys.

KEEFE, of New York, leads the League pitchers so far this season in strike-outs.

PITCHER YOUNG, of Princeton, has made a great record in the college championship.

JUST now Pitcher Gumbert, of the Chicagos, is the home run getter of the League.

BOSTON has lost six games by one run; three of these were won by the New Yorks.

BIG JIM WHITNEY has not given satisfaction, and the Indianapolis management has released him.

THERE is nothing in the League to equal the Clevelands' fielding. It is marvelous, and takes lots of batting to beat it.

DURING a game of baseball at Tunbright, Tenn., W. R. Staples, the umpire, stabbed and killed his cousin, Davidson Hall.

NEW ORLEANS is unloading its crack players in order to equalize its strength with that of the other Southern League clubs.

CLARKSON, of Boston, takes great care of his mighty right arm, and directly the inning is finished he carefully tucks it under his red sweater.

FEW players have been more disappointing this season than Hudson, of St. Louis. He has pitched only one game and since then his arm has not been in condition.

IF all the Louisville players were holding up their ends as well as Cook, Stratton, Wolf, Hecker and Weaver, that club would be among the leaders and not at the tail end.

DICK JOHNSTON, of Boston, has not made an assist this year. He had seven in the first twenty games last season. Fogarty has supplanted Dicky as the League's star center fielder.

THE Western clubs are having their annual harassment over Sunday playing, and matters are being made uncomfortable for the St. Louis, Cincinnati, St. Paul, Kansas City and other clubs.

SO frequent have been the rainy days this season that already there have been more interruptions than there were all last season, causing very severe financial loss that cannot be repaired.

MANAGER HART has issued orders requiring all the members of the Boston Club to retire before half-past eleven and to report at eight o'clock. No wet goods shall be sent to the players' rooms.

PRESIDENT VON DER AHE's innovative plan of admitting ladies free in St. Louis when accompanied by escorts, one escort having the privilege of two ladies, is meeting with a great deal of favor in the West.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., and Charleston, S. C., having retired from the Southern League, an attempt will now be made to go on as a four club organization—Atlanta, New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga remaining intact.

BOBBY MATTHEWS, the veteran pitcher, has at last caught on. He is coaching two teams of amateur players at Lebanon, Penn., made up of employes of the Cornwall Railroad Company. President Coleman is paying Matthews a good salary.

THE strongest batters of each of the League teams, according to recent averages, are Brouthers, of the Boston; Gore, of New York; Clements, of Philadelphia; Denny, of Indianapolis; Beckley, of Pittsburg; Hoy, of Washington, and Duffy, of Chicago.

WONDER is often expressed that pitchers do not make better batsmen than they do. If anybody is able to judge a curved ball, it seems that the man who is constantly curving it should be. As a matter of fact, however, the pitchers are the poorest batters of the lot.

JAMES MANNING, the Captain of the Kansas City club, is a universal favorite with players and umpires. Besides being a ball player of more than ordinary skill he is [illegible]

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Japan has an electrical society with a membership of 800.

Powerful interrupted voltaic currents have recently been used in surgery to arrest the growth of cancer.

When snow falls the first portions invariably contain greater numbers of bacteria than the subsequent ones.

A unit of heat is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water 1 degree, or from 32 degrees to 33 degrees F.

An eminent physician declares that abstinence from food for a period of from twenty-four to forty-eight hours will alleviate any common complaint or illness.

A rocket has been patented in England designed to carry a charge of high explosive which may be fired without risk of explosion before reaching its destination.

In generating steam, experiments under various boilers show 1000 feet of gas to be equal in heating power to from 80 to 133 pounds of different kinds of coal.

The wire-wound guns are again coming into prominent notice, as they can be made in much less time than built-up guns, and have thus far seemed incapable of being burst.

Archæological researches appear to show that the islands and the coast of Norway were well populated in prehistoric times, but that the cultivation of the soil did not begin until a late date.

English authorities have concluded that dynamic cooling, if not the sole cause of rain, is, at all events, the only cause of any importance, all other causes being either inoperative or relatively insignificant.

The fact has lately been satisfactorily established that asphalt obtained from petroleum and bitumen contains, in addition to an oxidized organic coloring matter, a large percentage of inorganic constituents.

To distinguish steel from iron, pour on the object to be tested a drop of nitric acid of one-half specific gravity. Let it act for a moment, and then rinse with water. On iron the acid will cause a whitish-gray stain, and on steel a black stain.

The life of a wire rope may be doubled by the application of graphite mixed with grease, which prevents rusting and saves the rope from abrasion when coming in contact with hard substances. The graphite finds its way into the space between the wires and is kept there by the grease.

The tensile strength of a wet rope is found to be only one-third that of the same rope when dry, and a rope saturated with grease or soap is weaker still, as the lubricant permits the fibres to slip with greater facility. A dry rope twenty-five feet long will shorten to twenty-four on being wet.

An Englishman has produced a piece of mechanism containing 400 figures representing horses, cannon, artillery, infantry, and a band of fifty-two men, each with an instrument. A tiny windmill turned by the current from burning candles furnish the power to move all the figures automatically.

Looking Into a Cat's Eye.

A gentleman on Blake street until recently had a very exalted opinion of the power of the human eye. He always claimed that a man could, by gazing steadily into the eyes of the fiercest animal, make the beast as docile and harmless as a wax doll.

A grocer on that street has in his store a very large gray cat named Thomas that is not so frolicsome as a little kitten by any means.

The gentleman with the theory proposed to test it on this cat. A number of customers were present at the test. Mr. B. approached Thomas, who sat blinking near the cheese box, and peered steadily at the cat's large dandelion eyes. Thomas was evidently greatly affected by the human eyes so close to his, for he stood on his tail, and suddenly reaching out one leg, planted his claws into the flesh on Mr. B.'s face, with a wild, impetuous plant. This he did twice in rapid succession, and was about to get in his work for a third time, when, with an exclamation that sounded very much like an impious oath, Mr. B. struck the Thomas with his fist and knocked him off into the soft-soap barrel by the counter.

The magnetism of the human eye is a lost art with Mr. B. He now prefers the gentle influence of the catapult for real service.—*Indianapolis News.*

Whale's Milk for Consumptives.

"Whaloid, Infallible Cure for Consumption. Dispensing hours, 8 to 10 A. M.; 3 to 5 P. M." On turning down Oxford street my attention was attracted to this huge sign on the opposite side of the street, and also by the number of people flocking into the building. Entering the building, I was at a loss what to make of the matter, as all I could see was the crowd and a large tank in the centre of the room. This tank was some seventy feet long, thirty feet wide and as I learned afterward, about thirty feet deep, having been constructed at a great expense. While waiting patiently for developments I found that the liquid was being lowered or let out by some means. Soon a smooth black surface appeared to view, and as the water continued to recede I became aware that a captive whale was on exhibition. Surprised at not having to pay any admission fee, I was soon made aware of the reason. A framework had been constructed on which the animal rested and soon an expert milkman was engaged in extracting for the consumptives whaloid (or whale's milk), which was greedily absorbed at five shillings per glass.—*London Druggists' Bulletin.*

Production of Salt.

At one time nearly the whole of the salt used as food and for industrial purposes was obtained from the sea, and in many countries where the climate is dry and warm, and which have a convenient seaboard, a great quantity of salt is still so obtained; 250,000 tons are produced yearly in Portugal, and an approximate quantity on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of France. Spain turns out from the Balearic Islands, the Bay of Cadiz and elsewhere 300,000 tons annually, and even the small seaboard of Austria produces 70,000 to 100,000 tons.

The Watson gold medal for the most important discoveries in astronomy was given to Dr. Schonfeld, of Bonn, for his researches concerning variable stars, and [illegible]

A Lost City.

The rushing waters of the Potomac River, in the recent floods, destroyed a city that never existed—Jackson City—at the south end of the long bridge opposite Washington, D. C. The name of the town has been in the mouth of comers and goers at the bridge since the administration of Gen. Andrew Jackson, who laid the corner-stone of Jackson City with much formality, and with a celebration that included all the military and civic organizations of the three District cities. George Washington Parke Custis, of Arlington, the adopted son of Gen. Washington, delivered the oration. Tents were erected and the occasion was the only gala day that Alexander's Island, on which Jackson City was founded, ever had. Years ago a hotel was built near the bridge, and this was the only approach to a town that Jackson City ever made. It was for awhile a roadside inn. Lately it has been headquarters of games forbidden in the District. Long ago the corner-stone was dug up and its contents carried off, and the close of last week the rain came and the flood undermined and ruined Jackson City.

Teeth Drawn by Electricity.

People can have their superfluous teeth drawn by means of electricity. The process in question is very simple, scarce any apparatus being required beyond an ordinary two-cell battery, with vibrator attachment. This attachment is a thin strip of metal fastened at the ends, which is made to vibrate a thousand or more times per second by the electric current. At each vibration the circuit is cut off and renewed again, the effect being to give a perfectly steady flow of the mysterious fluid. The patient in the chair is given a handle to hold in each hand, and the current is turned on gradually until it becomes painful. Then he is told to grasp the handles as strongly as possible, the electricity—having been switched off for a moment—is turned on again suddenly, and the dental surgeon applies his forceps

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Quite a Difference.

In the red parlor of the White House at Washington, D. C., a photographer took a picture of four generations of the Harrison family. The Rev. Dr. Scott sat on the extreme right of the group, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee came next, and the famous Baby Benjamin Harrison McKee completed the gathering. The latter did his best to make the affair a failure, and if it had not been for what is known as "the instantaneous process," he would have succeeded. There is a difference of eighty-eight years between the generations represented in the picture. Dr. Scott is 88 and Baby McKee only two years of age.

A Reported Miracle.

The celebrated Canon Wilberforce, of London, England, writes to a newspaper that his belief in miracles has been strengthened by a miracle performed upon himself by means of anointing and prayer. "My internal ailment," he writes, "was of such a nature that leading surgeons declared it to be incurable except at the cost of a severe operation. At last I sent for elders—men of God, full of faith—by whom I was prayed over and anointed, and in a few weeks the internal ailment passed entirely away." The canon takes pains to say that he was healed by "the Lord's blessing upon His own word."

Why He Hates 'Em.

Miss Pyrte: "What makes you such a confirmed woman-hater, Mr. Olebach?" Mr. Olebach: "Well, when I was a young man a woman made a fool of me." Miss Pyrte: "And you never got over it."

THE Paris Exposition has brought sadness to a large part of the shopkeepers, the restaurant keepers and the theatrical managers who find that the show drains the boulevards, and that their business is reduced in a manner unknown since the siege. Even in such great restaurants as the Cafe Anglais or Voisin's they find that their patrons dine at the Exposition. So a committee of all these interests lately waited upon the ministry in order to get the Exposition closed at night, but they got refused.

PROFITING by the recent events at Samoa, when the treasure of the wrecked Trenton was recovered by means of a diving apparatus borrowed from the British man-of-war Calliope, the U. S. Navy Department has determined to equip each of our naval vessels with a complete diving apparatus. A submarine diver is also to be detailed as part of the complement of each vessel in commission.

THE Patterson Mills Co., of Chester, Pa., is looking out for a Southern location for a spinning mill of 10,000 spindles. The capital introduced into the city selected will be $250,000, and great impetus will also be given to an industry peculiarly adapted to the South.

THE Piemonte, the latest Italian cruiser, built on the Tyne, England, must be as fast as anything afloat. With an ordinary draught she made 20.4 knots, and under forced draught 22.3 knots per hour.

Are you troubled with a sluggish, inactive liver? Are you bilious? Do you suffer from jaundice? Has your complexion a sickly, yellow tinge? The blood in its passage through the liver does not furnish the healthy action which should result from it. The impurities are stopped, and clogging up the duct, cause a disordered condition, which will produce serious results to your health, unless you take Brown's Iron Bitters at once. It will cure your biliousness and jaundice, and incite to healthy action the sluggish liver.

In the U. S. there are 375 ladies who are ordained as clergymen and preach.

Distanced in the Race.

Why should Dr. Pierce's medicines not distance all competitors in amount of sales, as they are doing, since they are the only medicines sold by druggists possessed of such wonderful curative properties as to warrant their manufacturers in guaranteeing them to cure the diseases for which they are recommended. You get a cure or money paid for them returned. The Doctor's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all diseases caused by derangement of the liver, as biliousness, indigestion or dyspepsia; also all blood, skin and scalp diseases, tetter, salt-rheum, scrofulous sores and swellings and kindred ailments.

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgusting everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

The police of Paris forbid the employment of women in the cafes at the Exposition.

Torpid Liver.

It is hardly possible to prepare a medicine which is pleasant to the palate as are Hamburg Figs, or which is so efficacious in cases of constipation, piles, torpid liver or sick-headache. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oreg. Im'ig'r't'n Board, Portland, Ore.

ALL diseases and disorders peculiar to women are cured by the timely use of Bradfield's Female Regulator. Sold by druggists.

A Fair Trial

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla will convince any reasonable person that it does possess great medicinal merit. We do not claim that every bottle will accomplish a miracle, but we do know that nearly every bottle, taken according to directions, does produce positive benefit. Its peculiar curative power is shown by many remarkable cures.

"I was run down from close application to work, but was told I had malaria and was dosed with quinine, etc., which was useless. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now feeling strong and cheerful. I feel satisfied it will benefit any who give it a fair trial."—W. B. Brashers, 381 Spring St.,

's Sarsaparilla

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ured with Vegetable Remedies.

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two-thirds of all symptoms are re-

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Ten days' treatment furnished free

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Plantation Engines

With Self-Contained

RETURN FLUE BOILERS,

FOR DRIVING

COTTON GINS and MILLS.

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JAMES LEFFEL & CO.

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or 110 Liberty St., New York.

DUTCHER'S FLY KILLER

Makes a clean sweep. Every sheet will kill a quart of flies. Stops buzzing around ears, diving at eyes, tickling your [illegible], skips hard words and secures peace at trifling expense. [illegible] 25 cents for 3 sheets to F. DUTCHER, St. Albans, Vt.

N. C. Y. L.

Nashville, Tenn. College for Young Ladies,

Road Carts! EVERYTHING ON WHEELS.

10 per cent. cheaper than anybody. Buggies!

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SMITHDEAL PRACTICAL Business COLLEGE, Richmond, Va.

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IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE?

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One Dollar per Square, of one inch space or less, for the first, and fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion.

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1 Column	40 00	60 00	100 00

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1889. NUMBER 37.

Special Advertising.

Business Notices Ten Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞ The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and manufacturers to throw whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such slaughter in prices!

Announcement THIS WEEK. Tremendous Onslaught on Profits and High Prices.

We will sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay

2018 and 2020 Ist Avenue, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ENORMOUS Purchases at Auction. We are the only Birmingham houses represented in these sales.

GENERAL NEWS.

CONDENSATION OF URIOUS, AND EXCITING EVENTS.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE—ACCIDENTS, STRIKES, FIRES, AND HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST.

Queen Christina, of Spain, ascended 1,000 feet in an army balloon on Friday. It was her first ascent. The balloon was christened "Maria Christina."

Large quantities of gold coin from South America are passing through Antwerp for Russia and Austria, the same as during the Franco-German war.

Maria Mitchell, the noted astronomer, died at Lynn, Mass., on Friday morning. She was for a great many years a member of the faculty of Vassar college.

Leaders of the striking miners who took part in the riot at Dortemunde, Germany, May 10th, last, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two to five years.

Thursday, at Lima, O., while playing in a wheat bin, which was being drawn off into a car, Ben Marks and Judson Horton, two young boys, were drawn into the chute and smothered to death.

Thirty-six buildings, with a large quantity of machinery, were destroyed by fire at Luneburg, Berlin, Sunday. Loss, 12,000,000 marks. Six hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

A waterspout broke over the city of Altoona, Pa., Tuesday, doing great damage. The rain came down in torrents, overflowing the streets and bursting sewers, and causing widespread damage.

The new cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, the seat of the Roman Catholic diocese, of Providence, R. I., was consecrated Sunday. It is a large sandstone structure, and has been eleven years building.

Tunis Labee was hanged in the county jail, at Patterson, N. J., Thursday morning, for the murder of his wife. The murderer wrote a farewell letter, in which he forgave everybody, and expressed the hope that everybody would forgive him.

The miners employed in the Bennett vein of the Woodward shaft, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company, struck Tuesday. They claim that they are being unjustly docked for "boney" coal mined.

The fourteenth annual four-mile eight-oared race between the crews representing the universities of Yale and Harvard was rowed Friday evening at New London, Conn., and was won by Yale by six boatlengths. Official time: Yale 21.30, Harvard 21.55

A dispatch from London, England, says: One person was killed and two dangerously injured by a balloon, in which they were making an ascension, catching in the machinery gallery at the Paris exposition grounds Sunday, and detaching its fastenings.

The new rules providing for trading in petroleum futures went into effect on Thursday at Pittsburg, Pa., and completely upset things at the petroleum exchange in that city. The brokers did not seem to understand the new system and but little business was transacted.

Mail advices from west Africa confirm previous reports of shocking privations to which Stanley, the explorer, has been subjected. It is stated that his hair has turned snow white; that his clothes are rags, and that he is without shoes, being obliged to use skins to cover his feet.

The official vote of the recent election in Harrisburg, Pa., as received and computed at the state department is as follows: For the prohibition amendment, 236,617; against, 484,644; majority against, 188,027. For the suffrage amendment abolishing poll tax qualification, 183,371; against, 420,324; majority against, 236,952.

Joliet, Ill., has a happy son of St. Crispin in the person of John Ryan, who on Friday won the international prize of $500 offered by the "Boot and Shoe Journal," of Boston, for the best essay on boot and shoe making in all its branches. Every state in the Union contested for the prize, together with Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Eauclare, Wis., held its first election for a board of education, Monday. It brought out a heavy woman's vote, prominent society ladies spending the whole day with their carriages taking women to the polls. The anti-Catholic question was made very prominent in several wards, but the candidates alleged to represent the Catholic side were elected.

A large cave near Hermosa mining camp, sixty miles from Las Cruces, N. M., has been opened up, and its interior is lined with veins of almost pure silver. It had for years escaped the eyes of old prospectors because there was nothing about the cave to indicate mineral. It is now thought the cave will exceed in richness the famous Bridal Chamber cave at Snake Valley, N. M., from which over $500,000 in silver was taken.

Exports of specie during the week ended June 29th, amounted to $3,416,580, of which $3,047,610 was in gold and $368,970 silver. Of the total exports, $2,611,951 was gold and $340,215 was silver, went to Europe; $2,611,000 in gold bars going direct to Paris, and $435,659 gold and $278,755 silver to South America. Imports of specie for the week amounting to $357,650, of which $309,448 was in gold and $48,202 in silver.

Jack Snyder, of Danville, Ill., died of hydrophobia Monday, on the public highway near that city. He and his family set out in a covered wagon from Lehigh county, Pa., for Missouri. Shortly afterwards, Snyder was bitten by a stray dog. At Danville, his condition was so serious, that the family came to a halt. They were in a destitute condition, and the body was buried in the potters field.

"Red Nosed Mike," who murdered paymaster McClure and the stable boss, Hugh Flannagan, in October last, was hanged Tuesday morning at Wilkesboro, Pa. He gave to one of the clergymen who attended him a confession of his crime, covering fifty-two pages Italian manuscript. The confession has not yet been fully translated, but he admits having killed both McClure and Flannagan, though he asserts that he acted under compulsion.

The World's Sunday-School Convention opened its session in London, England, Tuesday. There were 900 foreign delegates present, including over 800 from the United States. Lord Kinniard delivered an address of welcome, and Count Bernstoff, of Berlin, and Rev. Mr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, responded in behalf of the delegates from the European and American continents. The convention is sitting in Dr. Parker's "temple," Memorial hall having been found too small to accommodate the delegates.

Judge Cummins, who has charge of the cash relief fund, arrived at Johnstown, Pa., Tuesday. He says all sufferers will not get a share of money, only needy ones receiving funds. It is probable money will be given out on the percentage plan, but the age of person, how many children he has dependent upon him, and the amount of property he still possesses, will all be taken into consideration. Each applicant for cash relief will have to make affidavit as to his loss, and will have to have witnesses to the same.

HORRIBLE FIND.

SIX CORPSES FOUND IN A HOUSE OF ILL REPUTE IN PATERSON, N. J.

Details of the finding of six asphyxiated bodies in a den kept by Godfrey Gerlade at 47 Ryle avenue, Patterson, N. J., on Friday night, are revolting. Three of the victims were young girls less than twenty years old. Their names were Bella and Sarah McNally, sisters, and Emma Wright. Another woman, Kate White, was about twenty-four years old. Gerlade, the seventy-year old keeper of the resort, had evidently died hours before the others succumbed. The body of an unknown Turk, aged about thirty years, was found in a better state of preservation than the others. Broken china and toilet articles literally covered the floor, and filth abounded everywhere, as all had evidently been crazed with drink and had a drunken brawl. Evidently somebody tripped over the rubber tube which conveyed the gas from the iron pipe to the gas range. The windows and doors of the house were fastened. The undertakers and embalmers were overcome in preparing the bodies, which were conveyed first to the fat and hides works of freeholder McCrane, and then to the city pest house, where they now are. The house where the bodies were discovered has been the scene of two suicides and one murder prior to Friday's ghastly find. The most touching incident connected with the affair was the frantic efforts of the mother of the McNally sisters in attempting to see the bodies of her daughters, whom she believed to be virtuous.

FLOODS IN CHINA.

The steamer City Rio DeJaniero arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong and Yokohoma on Monday, and reported that one of the most destructive rain storms in the history of Hong Kong occurred on May 29th and 30th. The total rainfall for thirty-three hours was 29½ inches, at one time the fall measuring nearly three inches per hour. Hong Kong papers do not venture to estimate the loss to private property, such as residences, stores, etc., but places the estimate of loss to public property at $900,000. Scarcely a house within a area of thirty-two square miles did not suffer. All the roads and streets in the colony were turned into mud-heaps, and innumerable shops and dwellings were flooded. Fifteen lives are known to have been lost when the steamer sailed.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS POINTS IN THE SOUTH.

A CONDENSED ACCOUNT OF WHAT IS GOING ON OF IMPORTANCE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A new postoffice has been established at South Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., with Luther S. Price as postmaster.

In Dawson, Ga., a number of boys are frequently seen peddling frog's legs on the streets, which are readily sold at ten cents a leg.

Frank Smith, of Smith Station, Ga., was struck by lightning Tuesday while standing in his store door and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and several children.

The keeper of Bosa Grande lighthouse, near Jacksonville, Fla., has discovered the skeleton of John Cone, a young man from Jasper, Fla., who was drowned near Punta Gorda last March.

The county court on Tuesday, awarded a contract for building a steel bridge across the Tennessee river at Chattanooga, to cost about $225,000. Work will be begun immediately.

On the premises of C. C. Hallman, near Spring Place, Ga., has been discovered a quarry of very fine black marble. Mr. Hallman sent a sample of the rock to the Chattanooga Marble works, and had it polished, and it proved to be very fine.

The false Christ, who has been a source of so much disturbance among the colored people of Hinesville, Ga., for several weeks, was tried for lunacy and convicted. It is now hoped he will have apartments where he can do less harm.

Reports from Charlotte, N. C., say that the recent heavy rains has done no small damage. Bridges over creeks and rivers are gone and low lands crops are greatly damaged. The rain is said to have been the heaviest known in western North Carolina in some years.

David A. Nunn, the new internal revenue collector at Nashville, Tenn., created a commotion by appointing a negro to one of his best places, a thirteen hundred-dollar position. The appointee is S. W. Crosthwait, for some years principal of one of the city schools, and an intelligent negro.

Ralph Graves, professor of mathematics at the state university, attempted to commit suicide at Raleigh, N. C., on Sunday, by cutting his throat with a pen-knife. He had been in bad health for months, and at times showed symptoms of derangement. He resigned his work at the university last February.

A disastrous fire occurred at Savannah, Ga., Monday night, involving a loss of over $100,000. When the fire was raging firemen had ascended on ladders, when a wall of a building fell suddenly, killing John Weir outright and injuring H. P. Goodson seriously and Richard Hart perhaps fatally. Ed Pacetti, Messrs. Lipinski, Davis, McEvoy and Strobhar and Maurice Butler, were badly wounded.

Natural gas was struck Monday near Cordova, Walker county, about thirty miles west of Birmingham, Ala. It has a pressure of sixty-five pounds to the square inch, and was struck at a depth of 700 feet. It was discovered on the property of the Cordova Coal and Coke Company, and the experts in charge of the work say there is no doubt of the gas existing in paying qualities.

The First Georgia regiment will meet in annual reunion at Perry, Houston county, Ga., on the 7th of August next. Governor Gordon has been invited to attend and deliver an address, and Generals Johnston and Anderson have also been requested to participate in the ceremonies. When the First Georgia was organized it numbered fourteen hundred men; only about four hundred are now living.

At Hawkinsville, Ga., on Thursday night, Charley Horn killed Will Nichols. Both were colored, and about the same age—fifteen years. They had been to church, and while there had quarreled. The quarrel continued after leaving church. After walking some distance, Horn pulled a paling off the fence and struck Nichols on the side of the head over the left ear, crushing his skull. Nichols died within two hours. Horn was arrested.

A vein of iron ore, nine miles in length with an average thickness of seventeen feet, has been discovered in Red mountain, only a few miles from Birmingham. Chemists and experts say it will make Bessemer steel—in fact, has less phosphorus than much of the ore now in use in Pennsylvania for making steel. An analysis made by chemists shows the ore to contain metallic iron 45.67, silicon 23.13, phosphorus 0.26. Several mines will be opened at once, and the ore fully tested for steel making.

A FRIGHTFUL PLUNGE.

AN ENTIRE TRAIN DITCHED, CAUSING A TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

A fearful accident, by which a large number of lives were lost, and a large number of people injured, occurred on the Norfolk and Western railroad at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, thirty-one miles above Lynchburg, Va. The rain has been falling almost continuously, and at times very heavily, for about twenty-four hours. Several trains had passed over the road during the night, and it was thought that the line was safe for traffic, notwithstanding the rains, and that no danger need be apprehended. At the place of the accident, however, the water had undermined the road-bed, and caused a washout about eighty feet long and fifty feet wide. The water at that point was eight to ten feet deep. Into this watery gulch the engine made a frightful leap, carrying with it the tender and eight cars. As the engine struck the bottom the boiler exploded. This fact greatly augmented the catastrophe. Debris was thrown in every direction by the force of the explosion, injuring some of those on the train by flying fragments and scattering fire-brands, which ignited the wood work of the coaches. The flames spread and destroyed a large amount of mail and express matter, besides causing a panic among the already terror-stricken passengers. The most reliable estimate places the number of persons killed between twenty-five and thirty. The number of wounded will be far in excess of the number killed. Thirty of the wounded have been taken to Roanoke, thirteen to Bufordsville, and fifty to Liberty. Major J. C. Cassell, superintendent of the Lynchburg division of Norfolk and Western, was on the train and was seriously injured, as were also Baggagemaster Ford and Captain Rowland Johnston, who was in charge of the train. A relief train was made up at Lynchburg late in the afternoon to go to the scene of the wreck, and a number of physicians went down on it to do what they could to aid the wounded. The Norfolk and Western people absolutely refused to allow any newspaper men aboard the train, and several who got on, despite of orders to the contrary, were put off. The railroad men also refused to give out any information in regard to the wreck. The following are known to be killed: Pat Donovan, engineer; Charles Bruce, fireman, Lynchburg; Summers and J. J. Rose, postal clerks, Abingdon; Hopkins, express messenger; A. M. James, traveling agent; John Kirkpatrick, of Lynchburg; J. W. Bell; W. C. Steed, Cleveland, Tenn.; Nathan Cohen, Roanoke; Little Child, daughter of Mrs. Judge Thompson, of Staunton, Va.; Dennis Mellon, of Roanoke. As the postal, express, baggage, smoker, passenger car and two sleepers ran into the washout and burned, it is supposed ten or twelve persons were consumed in the fire.

A HUMAN FIEND.

A WOMAN SAID TO HAVE POISONED HER HUSBAND AND TWO SONS FOR MONEY.

Mrs. Lizzie Brenan was arrested at Holyoke, Mass., on suspicion of having caused the death of her husband and two sons by poisoning their food with arsenic. The Brenans had six children, and Mrs. Brenan succeeded in insuring the lives of all, including herself and her husband, for sums ranging from $300 to $2,000, the policies being made payable to herself. The husband, Michael Brenan, died about ten months ago under suspicious circumstances. James Brenan, a son, died suddenly about six weeks ago. She supposed his life insurance had been increased, but on claiming it at his death, she found the increase had been made by mistake in policy of his brother Thomas. It was Thomas' turn next, and he died on Thursday. Thomas was taken violently sick about two weeks ago, and went into the country, where he rallied. On returning home to board, he was taken sick again and died in great agony. All medicines have been seized by the officers, who believe Mrs. Brenan deliberately poisoned the members of the family.

A MADMAN'S FREAK.

Persons passing along State street, in front of the Palmer house, Chicago, Ill., Tuesday afternoon, were horrified at seeing a man, clad only in a sheet, climb out of a window and deliberately walk along a projecting cornice. Suddenly, with a shriek, he fell to a projection below. A ladder was procured and an attempt was made to rescue him, when, with a scream, he threw himself to the pavement below, fracturing his skull and receiving other injuries, which will probably cause his death. He was evidently insane, and proved to be George W. Howe, a prominent young civil engineer, of Leadville. He was on his way home from Washington, where he had been in attendance as a delegate to the convention of Patriotic Sons of America.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADVISERS.

APPOINTMENTS, DECISIONS, AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The president has appointed John G. Watts, of Virginia, marshal of the western district of Virginia.

President Harrison says that he intends to call Congress in extra session for about the middle of October.

Tuesday the Secretary of the Treasury issued warrants in payment of $16,000,000 on account of pensions, being the first payment of this account for the new fiscal year.

The President, on Monday, appointed Augustus J. Ricks to be judge of the district court for the northern district of Ohio. He is a prominent lawyer of that state.

Secretary Windom has rejected the offer to compromise judgment against Holy Trinity Church, of New York city, for the violation of the alien labor contract law, and the case will go to the Supreme Court. The Secretary's action is based on the advice of the Attorney General.

The following postmasters of the fourth class were appointed for Georgia on Thursday: Cordele, Dooly, Ella Logue, Lewis A. Harper removed; Owensbyville, Heard, J. T. Wilson, D. W. Zachry, resigned; Melville, Chattooga, August McLeod, W. O. Eaton, resigned; Stilesborough, Bartow, John E. Hammonds, Riley Milam removed; Camp Creek, M. J. Smith, William Thomas removed.

The president has appointed Frederick Douglass, of District of Columbia, to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Hayti; Daniel M. Ramsdell, of Indiana, to be United States marshal for the District of Columbia, vice A. A. Wilson resigned, and Captain Meredith, of Chicago, chief of bureau of engraving and printing, vice E. O. Graves, resigned.

Specifications, just issued by the postmaster-general, for the guidance of bidders under the next contract for postage stamps, provide for two series of stamps of different sizes—one of them being the size now in use, the other about one-third smaller. The color of the two cent stamp is to be either carmine or metalic red, the latter being the color in use when the change to green was last made.

On Monday, First Assistant Secretary Chandler, in the contest for the possession of a tract of land in the Gainesville, Fla., land district, between Senator Wilkinson Call, and a colored man named Robert Swain, decided adversely to Senator Call. The case has been pending in one form or another for many years, and there have been several decisions in it—one by Secretary Teller, in favor of Swain, and a subsequent one in favor of Senator Call.

The President made the following appointments Monday: A. Lowden Snowden, of Pennsylvania, to be minister resident and consul general of the United States to Roumania, Servia and Greece; William Hayden Edwards, of Ohio, to be consul general of the United States at Berlin; Augustus O. Brown, of Rhode Island, to be consul general of the United States at Rome; Eugene Schuyler, of New York, to be agent and consul general of the United States at Cairo. To be consuls of the United States—Wallace Bruce, of New York, at Leith; William Harrison Bradley, of Illinois, at Nice; Edmund B. Fairfield, of Michigan, at Lyons; Irving J. Manatt, of Nebraska, at Athens; William Bowen, of Kentucky, at Tien Tsin; Adolph G. Studer, of Iowa, at Barmen; Enoch J. Smithers, of Delaware, Osaka and Hioga; Alexander C. Moore, of West Virginia, at St. Thomas; Charles F. Johnson, of Ohio, at Hamburg; Silas C. Halsey, of New Jersey, at Sonneberg.

WORKINGMEN ADDRESSED.

THEY ARE CALLED UPON TO STRENGTHEN AND SOLIDIFY THEIR RANKS.

An address was issued from Pittsburg, Pa., to the working people of America, on Tuesday, signed by representatives of all the leading labor organizations. It is a declaration for peace, which is, perhaps, very significant in view of the contests which have been urged during the past year between the Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, and other labor organizations. The address says that differences of opinion and matters of detail in methods for the improvement of the laborer's condition have been magnified by interested parties into conflicts of the most belligerent and warlike nature. All labor organizations are called upon to put forth renewed efforts to strengthen and solidify their ranks, and to leave nothing undone to make each society the power for good that it is intended to be.

"NOT GUILTY."

M'DOW, WHO KILLED DAWSON, IN CHARLESTON, S. C., GOES FREE.

The last day of the McDow trial was one of intense excitement and interest. Not even on the day that Dawson's body was found lying in the office of his murderer was the community so worked up. The crowd in the courtroom was somewhat mixed in character. Nearly all the clergymen in the city, including Bishop Northrop, were there, and leading citizens of all professions were scattered around in the crowd. McDow came into court as usual and sat through the argument and the charge of the judge with his usual confident stare. He looked, however, a little less chipper than he did during the examination when Marie Burderyon was telling the story of her shame and his disgrace, and he did not smile quite so frequently save, perhaps, when his eyes rested on the seven negroes in the jury box. Judge Kershaw charged the jury, who retired to their room at about 1 o'clock. Judge Kershaw's charge was short but to the point. The following extracts will give a fair idea. After defining the various grades of homicide, he said: "I can find nothing in the law to assert that a man's home extends more protection than an office, except that only those having a right can enter the house, but the office being public to a certain extent, any one can enter it. If the young lady's connection with the Dawson family was such as she describes, it was a high duty for him to divert her from wrong, and if he went into the office as her guardian, he is not to be regarded as a trespasser. A man, after legally entering an office, may, by offensive conduct, become a trespasser. Angry words are no excuse for homicide. The accused is not the judge of the necessity of taking life, but the jury are the judges on this point." Shortly after two o'clock it was announced that the jury had agreed upon a verdict. The verdict was "not guilty," an announcement that was received with applause by the negroes and McDow's white friends. They had been prepared for the verdict. They knew the negroes on the jury would never convict him, and the worst they apprehended was a mistrial. As soon as Judge Magrath had written out a motion for the discharge of the prisoner, and Judge Kershaw had signed it, the sheriff removed his deputy from beside the dock and told the prisoner he could go free. Then his friends pressed around him with congratulations. He was driven to his house on Rutledge street. The negroes rejoiced in an undisguised manner over the verdict. They regard it as a victory over the white race—a retaliation for Dawson's editorial on the Pickens lynchers.

ENGLISH CAPITAL.

BUILDING A TOWN IN KENTUCKY—BUYING MINERAL LANDS.

A distinctively new era in the south's iron and steel history is marked by the organization of English companies, composed of leading iron and steel makers of Great Britain, to build extensive steel and iron works, including four furnaces, steel rail mill, rolling mill, etc., and a new town at Cumberland Gap, on the dividing line between Tennessee and Kentucky. The name of the town is to be Middlesborough, Kentucky, and for over a year the work of buying mineral lands, preparing for railroad connections, etc., has been vigorously but quietly pushed by the American association (limited), which is the name of the parent company. Over four million dollars in cash has already been paid out, and upwards of sixty thousand acres of mineral land purchased, and over seven million dollars have been pledged for new enterprises. In addition to contracts for four new furnaces, steel works and rolling mills, pipe works, etc., to cost in the aggregate $8,000,000, there will be a $750,000 hotel and sanitarium, in which many of the leading physicians of Europe and this country are interested, three hotels to cost $300,000, four coal mines representing $500,000, and a $505,000 tannery. Other enterprises, including electric light and gas works, saw mills, brick yards, railroad shops, etc., have been arranged, and the total investments already secured aggregate ten millions of dollars in cash.

A RUINED CITY.

A special from Durango, Col., says: Monday afternoon a fire broke out in the southern part of the city, and in an incredible short time the flames, assisted by a strong wind, spread in every direction, leaping from building to building, until half of the town was in ashes. The fire was extinguished after the total destruction of eight business blocks, which includes all the principal business houses and churches, and a portion of the residence portion of the town was also destroyed. [illegible]

WONDERFUL MONSTROSITY.

A CHILD WITH TWO HEADS—ALIVE WITH NO INDICATIONS OF DYING.

The parents of this curious freak of nature are Mr. and Mrs. Jones, who live about five miles north of Kempton, in Tipton county, Indiana. They are young married folks, probably about 30 years of age, and this is the mother's second confinement, the first child being two years old and nothing abnormal about its development. The monstrosity, for such it is, and a wonderful one, too, consists of a single, continuous body, on each end of which is a well formed head. It is provided with four arms and four legs, which are also well formed and about the normal size and shape. The arms are located at the proper place and on natural shoulders, one pair at each end of the long body, but the lower limbs protrude outward each side at the middle of the elongated being. The two heads face the same way, and the legs are so attached as to extend at right angles from the middle of the sides of the body. There is but one umbilicus, that being on the anterior surface and middle of the body, showing that the entire form has been nourished through one and the same cord during the entire period of embryonic life. There is a duplicity in so far as there are two heads, two pair of limbs, two sets of genital organs and that the voluntary movements of the two portions are not in conformity. On the other hand, there was but one umbilical cord, and the junction of the two halves presents no line of original separation to prove that the being has been joined together from the start. One half of the creature may be sleeping while the other is awake, and at such times it is noticed that one leg on each side conforms to the other voluntary movements of the end of the body nearest to them, or, in other words, the two legs on the same side of the body are not controlled by one half. The entire length of the body from head to head is about two feet, and the weight of the creature is twelve pounds, figures which show ample size and weight for two healthy children. Up to the present writing the babe or babes is or are enjoying good health, and the mother, a small sized woman, is doing very well.

LOSSES AT JOHNSTOWN.

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE LOST, IS THE ESTIMATE MADE BY THE BUSINESS MEN.

The time-keepers in the Cambria offices estimate that from 400 to 800 of their workmen in the Gautier and Cambria Iron works were lost. Counting the women and children dependent upon them, they put their loss of people at 3,000. They estimate the entire loss of life at 10,000. Mr. Haws, fire brick manufacturer, thinks this guess is about right. He believes at least 500 strangers were in town at the time of the flood. About 200 deposit books of the Johnstown Savings Bank are reported lost by the depositors or their heirs. There were $774 000 on deposit, and much of this is the property of people having no heirs. The work of the sub-committee at Johnstown, whose report of the living and dead was given out Saturday, does not give satisfaction. The list is 15,455 survivors and 1,194 drowned. The morgue lists show that over 3,000 have been buried.

A MOCK MARRIAGE

FOUND TO BE GENUINE—CONSEQUENT TROUBLE OF THE PARTIES.

Mr. J. Fletcher Marcum, of Cattlesburg, and Miss Laura Duke Smith, of Lexington, attended a social gathering in Ashland, Ky., and a young minister and the county clerk were among the guests. After awhile some one suggested a mock marriage, and Mr. Marcum and Miss Smith volunteered to be the bride and bridegroom. The county clerk was appealed to and made out the license, and the minister performed the ceremony. Nothing more was thought of the affair until it was mentioned to a lawyer, who declared that the marriage was a legal one. This view is accepted as correct, and the make-believe bride and bridegroom are intensely distressed. To add to the complication, Mr. Marcum was engaged to an estimable young lady of Ashland. The courts will have to be appealed to for relief.

FATAL RAILROAD WRECK.

The United express, which left Boston at 11 a. m., via Boston and Albany road, was ditched just outside the city limits Saturday afternoon. Three persons were killed and [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

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Now that the Sullivan-Kilrain fight is over, the hoodlums and barbarians of the country will have a dull time of it for a while. Perhaps the Montgomery Dispatch will come to their aid and inaugurate its proposed bull fight and thereby immortalize the paper in a very original and enterprising manner.

The Washington Post makes haste to offer the following apology: If we have ever referred to the distinguished General Hippolyte, of Hayti, as a rebel, we humbly beg his pardon. We didn't know he was going to win. If we had we should have known better than to call him a rebel. Only those who don't succeed are either heretics or rebels.

We learned at the press convention that few of our contemporaries are doing much more than making a living. There are a few that do more and the VIEW is fortunately of these few. Hard work and strict attention to business has counteracted any drawbacks that we have labored under on account of a serious physical infirmity. Our paper is flourishing even at this dull season, and we feel gratefull to those friends who have extended their patronage and encouragement.

Our Mountain Home, of Talladega, agrees with the VIEW in many things and among others in this:

And now the newspapers are loaded to the muzzle with nauseating accounts of the coming fisticuff between the two great brutes, Kilrain and Sullivan. A crowd of thugs and toughs adore these representatives of brawn and brutality and the lowest elements of society compose the audience, who witness the exhibition of two half-naked men mauling each other into a poultice at so much per maul. Such performances have a demoralizing and hardening effect on our people, and we wish that prize fighting could be ranked both in law and public sentiment along with burglary and murder.

The following from The Jasper Eagle is about the most sensible comment we have yet heard made on Dr. Bryce's speech, or essay before the teachers' convention:

The doctrine of evolution, as announced by Dr. Bryce in his paper read before the educational convention at Birmingham a few days ago, is stirring up considerable controversy among the newspapers and the scientists; and one fact has been "evoluted" out of it by the evolutionists, that there are more that believe in this doctrine, than we could have believed to have been. And with whom we do not propose to attempt to controvert this theory of creation. With them it seems to be a matter of taste and we would not deny them this exquisite taste of theirs, that they prefer to trace and boast their ancestry from the tadpole and the monkey rather than to the perfect man formed by the hands of the Creator.

The No Harms.

Alabama Baptist.

Among the many causes that lead Christians to backslide, and go farther from Christ and duty are the so-called "No Harms."

See that young man, he was once a total abstainer but he was persuaded to take a little domestic wine; he was assured that it was made by some of his friends out of their own grapes. He was told there was no harm in taking a glass of that. The result was he became a confirmed drinker. He is invited to join in a game of cards. No harm in that. The result was he became a skillful and constant gambler. He is invited to join a simple parlor dance to the music of the piano. No harm in that. He soon becomes an attendant at the ball room dances, and prefers them to prayer meeting. Thus he is lead down lower and lower by these so-called "No Harms," till all trace of Christian living is gone. These "No Harms" are dangerous. Any act or course of action that needs such an apology is most certain to be wrong.

Who ever thought, in offering a cup of water to a friend, of assuring him there was no harm in it? Avoid the "No Harms" they are never safe.

J. H. CURRY.

A distinguished United States Senator recently said: "There is considerable abuse of me just now in the public prints. It is all owing to a singular fact. I declined to make peace with my enemy at his price. I have always made it a rule to defy persecution. In every man's life there is something which he wants to keep to himself. My life has not been perfect, and I realize it. But when anyone professes to know something damaging about me, I never beg. It is simply a question of when the persecution will commence, and with me the sooner it comes and is over with the better."

He is eminently right. Though he be chaste as ice and pure as snow, no public man can escape calumny at some period of his life.

The Birmingham Evening News has a good word to say for the railroads and we clip the following concerning the L. & N. road, to which this section of the State is indebted for what progress it has made:

While the Louisville and Nashvill has been managed with the purpose of enriching its shareholders, its president and other officers have been statesmanlike. They cannot grow rich by robbery, and only by enriching people and States. Limits to which trusts may go in gathering wealth from universal popular poverty, which they beget, has been nearly reached. The railroad company reversed the policy of the trusts and of the Carnegies. It first compels the prosperity and success of coal and iron mine owners by giving their products the cheapest possible access to the world's markets. It has enabled us to compete with Pennsylvania in all central cities of the Union. It agreed by building these numberless branches, to sell for us all the coal and iron we would exhume. It has contributed quite one-half of the recently augmented wealth of the city and country.

THE LOIL LEGISLATURE.

History of the First Republican Legislature Held in Alabama.

Extracts from the Journal of proceedings and an insight into the manner of bills introduced and the mode of business in those days. One day's session.

Mr. R. W. Offutt is having republished Capt. B. H. Screw's history of the first Republican legislature held in Alabama, 1868, and a proof sheet shows the following one day's proceedings:

SENATE AND HOUSE.

To provide maps, spelling books and McGuffey's readers to the newly elected county surveyors--to prevent the carrying of deadly hostile weapons, except in carpet-bags, were passed.

House Bills — To declare William Bedie, Mary E. McLeon, Saphronia Irving Riley, and Susan Ann May free dealers; provided, they furnish the Senate with $50 and a barrel of butter-milk. Ordered to third reading.

Mr. Nesome, of Clay, asked an indefinite leave of absence. Granted.

Mr. Drawn introduced a bill to regulate the punishment of female convicts. This bill turns over all females convicted of crime, to the Lieutenant Governor, whose duty it shall be to punish them by walking the streets with them in daylight.

Mr. Harris, of Limestone, thought the punishment too severe—he thought it very barbarious. The bill passed.

Mr. McGraw, bill for the removal of disabilities was ordered to be read, but the resolutions could not be found. Both houses proceeded to search for them, and, after four hours fruitless hunt, a gentleman from the Senate offered to produce them for 300 dollars. They were found far away in the same place occupied by Col. Jacob Thompson's papers.

Mr. Coon's bill, directing the Governor to send commissioners to Lower Guinea, to examine the laws of that country, and to obtain copies of the same for the use of the State, was passed. The Governor has nominated Lakin, Sheets, Figures, Bob Pete, (colored) for that important mission. Just as soon as they get their clothes washed, and Pete finds his steers they are going to start.

Mr. Hill's bill to establish a poor house in the county of Bullock, was passed without a dissenting voice. This bill provides for the support of all members of the Loyal Leagues at the expense of the county.

Mr. Carraway's bill to furnish the wives and daughters of all colored leagues with lily white, was amended to include fine tooth combs and passed.

Mr. Columbus Jones introduced a bill authorizing Mr. Sibley, of Madison to take possession of a certain cow, sold by him in Huntsville while Mr. Sibley was in a tight. Referred to committee on cows and bulls.

Mr. Chisholm introduced a bill to establish a free grocery in the city of Florence, for the benefit of the Loyal League. Referred to the committee on bar-rooms, which is the committee of the whole.

Mr. Lentz, of Limestone, introduced a bill to compel loyal ministers of the gospel to pray for the damnation of all men outside of the radical church. Referred to the committee on religion.

Mr. Jennings, of Lawrence, introduced a bill to allow members to whistle during session hours. Referred to the committee on music.

Mr. Smith's bill giving the member from Morgan the right to stick his thumbs in the arm holes of his vest, was read the third time and passed, and the member is enjoying the privilege.

Mr. Hinds introduced a bill which was so artistically written, and so grammatically worded and spelled, that no one could read it, not even the Senator himself after it had dried. The bill passed and will be sent to China for interpretation.

Mr. Oliver, of Jefferson, offered a resolution to remove Doctor Haughey's conscience, so as to enable him to take the last oath. Mr. Farden thought the bill unnecessary, since Dr. Haughey had no conscience. Referred to the committee on prayer.

Mr. Worthy introduced a bill to strike out section 339 of the revised code of Alabama, and insert in lieu thereof the photograph of Grant and Colfax. Passed.

A bill authorizing the governor to commission certain officers of Lowndes county to keep constantly drunk as a warning to young men was passed.

A bill prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of a certain hickory stump, standing near Alfred Collin's was referred to the committee on intoxication.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Stanton and Shelby Springs.

Your correspondent has just returned from Stanton, where the Farmer's Alliance county meeting was in session on the 3d and 4th inst. In which time there was much important farmer's business transacted, by the many delegates from all over the county, and having the presence of the venerable Dr. Gross, State Lecturer, also our State President, Rev. Samuel Adams, and from each lecture delivered by them, all present surely enjoyed an intellectual feast. We were favorably impressed with the citizens of Stanton, and the progress of the farmer's-store, superintended by the much esteemed, Mr. J. A. Stevens. Upon the whole we felt that it was pleasant to be there.

We have left Jemison for a while in pursuit of health at Shelby Springs, where there are new arrivals on every train. Well may they come to these inviting shades and medicinal waters, and find plenty to eat in any variety. In our little trip, we saw crops looking pretty well, and no scarcity of good rains.

MRS. IRA CAMPBELL.

Maplesville Dots.

Our protracted drought has at last been broken, we are afraid with too much rain, farmers are now fearful of being swamped in grass. Fortunately crops were very clean when the rain set in.

Mrs. Lockheart's country friends are glad to welcome her back for the summer with Mrs. Goodwin.

Much intellect has been added to our town by the return of Miss Fannie Foshee and Miss Bobbie Glover from college.

Mrs. Berry is now with her daughter, Mrs. Thos. DuBose for the summer.

Mrs. Mary DuBose has been enjoying the visit of her daughter, Mrs. Emma Berry.

Miss Marion Kelly is on a visit to her childhood's home at Childersburg.

Messrs. L. H. DuBose and Frank Kelley have been visiting their friends here.

Some of Maplesville's young folks enjoyed the Alliance dinner at Stanton notwithstanding the falling weather, which caused the ladies apparel to look somewhat the worse for wear.

Mr. Ben and Miss Willie Glover, of this place enjoyed the entertainment given by Mrs. Gilliam, of Chilton's Mills in honor of Mr. Claude and Miss Stella Givhan, of Uniontown.

A party from here came near being run over by a northbound freight, while crossing the railroad on their way to Clanton Ford picnic. The young ladies stood not on ceremony in waiting for their escorts to assist them, but every one scrambled for themselves and narrowly escaped a great danger.

RIVOLO.

Stanton Notes.

The Baptist District Convention met here on the 27th of June and lasted four days; the meeting was largely attended, and the discussions interesting and instructive. There were some able preachers in attendance, among whom were Doctors Frost and Cleveland.

On the 3d and 4th inst., there was held here the largest picnic by the members of the Alliance, that it has ever been the fortune of our people to witness. It lasted two days and fully 800 persons were present. The writer could not attend, but from what he can gather, it was simply grand.

We have had an abundance of rain and the crops are looking well but getting grassy. The corn crop I suppose is made, and from present appearances would say that the harvest will be abundant. In southwest Chilton, where the writer has a summer school, the crops of both corn and cotton are very fine.

A few nights ago a skirmish occurred in the coaling part of our city among the brothers and sisters in black in which a dusky Amazon whipped out the whole concern including men and women.

Our Bro. Noble preached a good sermon in the Presbyterian Church here to-day, his subject, "Submission to the Master's Will."

Miss Lallie Caller, of the Tuskegee Female College is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. Little.

Miss Carrie Thomas, a beautiful and accomplished young lady is visiting her uncle, Mr. O. H. P. Wright.

Miss Susie McGee and her mother have returned from the Judson. Miss Susie is one of our sweet little flowers just budding into womanhood, and destined to shed lustre and grace in her path through life.

I am glad to see a son of my antebellum friend, Mr. Anderson Givhan, on our streets. How fast time flies. It seems but yesterday when this young man's father and myself were boys.

Jemison Locals.

Quite a number of the Knights of Honor and their friends from Jemison attended the joint celebration of the 16th anniversary of the order by Calera, Montevallo and Jemison Lodges at Calera on Tuesday last. The program embraced an excellent address by Rev. A. E. Burns, and also dinner in profusion.

A movement is on foot looking toward the forming of a company with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of building a cotton factory in the town of Jemison. Such an enterprise will add new impetus to the growth of our town, and assure us a material and an enduring prosperity, and it is to be hoped that the project will be encouraged by every citizen in the surrounding country.

We are glad to see our friend, P. C. Bean, Esq., out on the streets again after confinement to his house for some time with a fractured arm. We were just congratulating ourselves that he would soon be all right, when we were informed that one of our physicians said Mr. Bean never would use his arm any more. Because he never did use it, Mr. Editor, and of course you can't expect him to learn new tricks in his old age.

Mr. Frank Crocheron has been appointed postmaster at Jemison, vice Mr. W. E. Lowery.

Mrs. Mollie Allen and Miss Minnie Wells are visiting friends at Verbena and Deatsville.

Miss Mollie Morgan has removed to Jemison and will assist Mrs. M. C. Palmer in the management of the hotel.

Mr. J. M. Brantley has been quite sick, but we are glad to say he is now convalescing. "Uncle Johnnie" is a good citizen and a good man, and we could ill afford to lose him.

Mrs. H. T. Caffey has returned from a visit of several weeks to Dallas Co.

We are glad to see our friend, Mr. L. J. Hand, out again after some day's sickness.

Mr. and Mrs. Shelby Allen are visiting friends at Bridgeton and Birmingham.

Prof. Ruffin is down looking after the interests of Jemison High School, of which he is principal. This excellent school will re-open in September next, and parents who desire healthy location, moral influences, and thorough instruction for their children cannot do better than to patronize it.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wyatt are rusticating in South Alabama.

Miss Leila Parker, of Columbiana, is gladdening the society of our village with her genial, sunny presence.

X. Y. Z.

Mountain Creek.

To-day a good rain, and farmers in this vicinity are laying their crops by.

Several families from Montgomery and Hayneville arrived to spend the summer, and are enjoying the cool breezes. More comers are expected every day. The hotel is opened and we will soon have it lively at this resort.

There are several of Montgomery's fair young ladies here, they make things look cheerful around Mt. Creek.

On July 9, about 10 a. m. there was a wreck on Marbury & Jones log road caused by a scantling supposed to be pulled on the track by a dray crossing. The train running back wards and going around a sharp curve, tilted 4 cars on the top of each other, and made a complete wreck of them. Mr. Duffie Baggett, a log hauler who was on the train, was badly bruised and had 2 ribs broken, a negro brakesman, Henry Moore, was cut badly on the neck. He will perhaps recover. Several white gentlemen riding on the train at the time were badly scared, and in jumping off, made lumber and gravel fly in every direction.

CONSUMPTION,

IN its first stages, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Even in the later periods of that disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."—A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middleton, Tennessee.

"Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health remains good to the present day."—James Birchard, Darien, Conn.

"Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

tma16

DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN'S
TREATMENT BY INHALATION

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN
COMPOUND OXYGEN
NOT A DRUG
1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

Drs. Starkey & Palen's office records show over 50,000 cases in which their Compound Oxygen Treatment has been used by physicians in their practice, and by invalids independently. Over 1000 physicians and more than 49,000 invalids.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their Treatment:

Rev. O. A. Darby, Columbia, S. C.
Col. T. B. Crews, editor Herald, Laurens, S. C.
Rev. John L. Gerardeau, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. Sidi H. Browne, editor Christian Neighbor, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. H. F. Chreitzburg, Chester, S. C.
Mrs. Wm. H. Johnstone, Tarboro, N. C.
Rev. S. P. Richardson, Athens, Ga.
John J. Mason, M. D., Columbus, Ga.
Rev. W. F. Cook, D. D. Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Ella R. Tennent, Home Magazine, Marietta, Ga.
Rev. T. R. Kendall, Macon, Ga.
Rev. W. A. Candler, President Emory College, Oxford, Ga.
W. H. Lawrence, Editor Chilton View, Clanton, Ala.
Rev. Henry D. Moore, Montgomery, Ala.

Would you like to know whom it has cured, where these restored and vitalized people live and what were the diseases removed? Return mail will bring you a brochure of 200 pages containing these points if you will drop a postal to

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Or Mrs. A. W. MOORE, Camden, S. C.

MELANINE
TRADE MARK
INDELIBLE INK

THE ONLY ABSOLUTELY INDELIBLE INK

"THE ETHIOPIAN CAN NOT CHANGE HIS SKIN NOR THE LEOPARD HIS SPOTS."
MARKING DONE WITH this INK is EQUALLY UNCHANGEABLE.

CAN NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT DESTROYING THE FABRIC.
NO HOT IRON OR SUNLIGHT REQUIRED. CAN BE USED WITH STAMP OR PEN.

RETAIL PRICE, 25c.

—ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF—
Writing and Copying Inks, Sealing Wax, Mucilage, Wafers, Etc.

THADDEUS DAVIDS CO.,
127-129 William Street, NEW YORK CITY
ESTABLISHED 1825.

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Remember
The View Job Office
When you want
First-class Job Printing done.

FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

You can secure for one year the Montgomery Weekly Dispatch, the great weekly newspaper at the State capitol It is an eight page, forty-eight column newspaper, made up from the cream of the daily, and is complete in all its departments. It has a complete telegraphic service, State, Domestic and Foreign giving news and history of events transpiring in all parts of the world, political, social and industrial.

Despising hypocrisy it never gives out an uncertain sound; its editorials are incisive, piquant, to the point and honest; and having a corps of experienced newsgatherers and newspaper men, it hopes to fill a want long felt, not only for the casual reader, but for the home circle — the fireside, where nothing but that which is chaste should ever go. Agents and correspondents wanted everywhere. Address,

E. L. BARLETT,
Business Manager.

The Lawson Carpet C

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention
the people of Chilton county to their larg
and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,

Curtains & Household Novelti

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guarant low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,

ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWS

BAINS & PORTER.
(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt tention.

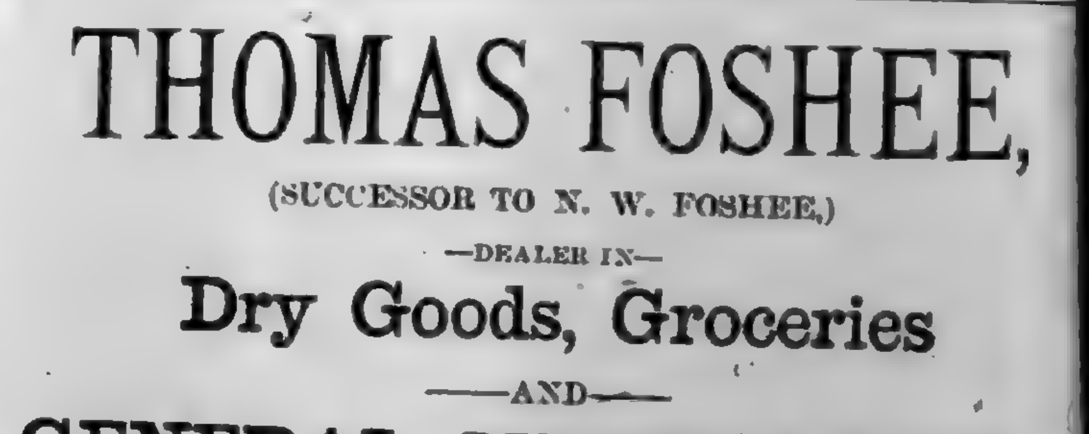
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALT

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

Marion Military Institute.



Superior accommodations and board. Superintendent, his family and facu live in buildings with cadets. Specially suited to boys who need family wa care, to young men who need business education, and to all who wish pract and thorough training. Terms moderate.

J. T. MURFEE, Sup't.,
Marion, Alabama.

THOMAS FOSHEE,
(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofor extended our house. Respectfully,

feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

BLOOM,
The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.,
—HAS OPENED—
THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,

With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,
MOULDINGS,
—AND—
PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER.

H. M. MANCHA,
204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will send samples on application.

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BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.
THOS. H. HOLT,
PRACTICAL WORKMAN,
—AND DEALER IN—
American and Italian Marble.
— Manufacturer of all kinds of —
CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.
Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth street,
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all. Respectfully,
PET CO. (WM. LAWSON

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UGGISTS.
Receive Prompt A
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and 20th STREETS,
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June 19 y

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J. T. MURFEE, Sup't.
Marion, Alabama.

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OMAS FOSHEE.

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—AND—
AL PAPER HANGER.
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WORKS.
LT,
KMAN,
Marble.
TONE WORK.
th street,
Alabama.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JULY 11, 1889

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. -Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:08 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:16 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

The county board of revenue met last Monday.

Mr. Claude Powell, of Birmingham, visited friends in Clanton this week.

Mrs. Bishop and children, of Birmingham, are visiting Mrs. Evans and family.

Mrs. W. H. McNeil, of this place is spending some time at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Mrs. C. G. Reading, Misses Camilla and Helene Reid, of Montgomery, visited relatives in our town last week.

Remember we will send the VIEW one year to the person presenting us with the largest watermelon during this season,

Tip Mullins has a three months school under way in the Jumbo settlement. He will return to Nashville in the fall.

Prof. J. W. Moore has a fine school at Cooper's Station. He is an excellent teacher and a pleasant gentleman. Sucess to him.

Mr. Jas. A Dudley, one of the most reliable saw mill men of the county, was in town Saturday. His mill keeps him busy and his visits to Clanton are rare.

The time of holding our circuit court having been changed by the last Legislature the next term of the court will not begin until the 25th of November.

The entertainment by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church on last Friday night was very successful and a good sum was realized for furthering the church work.

Our neighborhood correspondents are making their contributions interesting. There is not a country weekly in the State that can claim a more efficient crew of county correspondents.

Some of our sportsmen attended the shooting match and barbecue at Jackson's Lake on the 4th inst., given by the Montgomery Shooting Club. Mr. W. T. Callen, of Clanton won the third prize in the contest.

Cold, cough, coffin is what philosophers term a logical sequence." One is very liable to follow the other; but by curing the cold with a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the cough will be stopped and the coffin not needed—just at present.

Any farmer having a moment's time to spare who will drop the VIEW a postal card giving the crop outlook in his neighborhood will confer a favor upon us. We desire the information in time for publication in the next issue of the paper.

Co. Supt. R. E. R. Hicks was in town paying off the teachers on Saturday last. Prof. Hicks having been re-elected principal will re-open Pleasant Grove Academy in September, and the attendance for the coming session promises to be unusually large.

Special Notice.

For the next few weeks I will sell Shoes, Clothing, and Hats at actual prices to reduce my stock before buying for the Fall trade. If you need anything in these lines come at once and buy it cheap. The cash will get them down to bottom prices.

W. L. SAMPEY.

We are glad to note that the project of building a cotton factory is being agitated at Jemison. Such an enterprise would be a grand one for our county. We trust that it will be pushed to success.

The reporter for R. G. Dunn & Co., gives not a very encouraging outlook for crops in this locality on account of backwardness. In the immediate vicinity of Clanton crops are better than we have ever known them at this season though cotton is small. Encouraging reports have reached the VIEW office from various portions of the county in regard to the crop prospects in the neighborhoods from which they come, and all were good. An immense feed crop can be counted on.

Serious Fire.

Mr. Jno. Milstead, of the Clear Creek neighborhood, lost by fire on Monday night, the 8th inst., his stables, crib and entire crops of wheat and oats.

Card of Thanks.

The Presbyterian ladies return sincere thanks to their friends who patronized so liberally the impromptu entertainment Friday night. Also to the ladies and gentlemen who furnished the music, to the ladies who donated cream and cake, to Miss Butler for her reading and to Mr. Lawrence for notices.

MRS. L. HOLT.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

Rainfall for the past week has been above the average and well distributed throughout the state; only one locality has reported a deficiency, and only one complaint of injurious effects on account of excess of rain.

This season of showers has greatly benefited the crops, especially upland corn, which was thought to have been injured by the previous drought.

The temperature and sunshine have been about the normal and affected the growing crop very favorably. P. H. MELL, Director.

The Southern Exposition.

The ladies in charge of the women's department of the Southern exposition to be held in Montgomery, have issued the following circular to the ladies of the state, asking their assistance in making this feature of the exposition one of special interest and attraction:

Montgomery will have next fall the best exposition ever held in this state. As its name indicates it is to be distinctly a Southern Exposition, displaying the products, manufactures and resources of our southland.

It is desired to make the Women's Department of exposition one of its chief attractions, and your cooperation and personal interest in this enterprise are respectfully solicited. That the enterprising and patriotic women of Alabama are heartily in accord with any movement in their midst tending to encourage and promote the attainment of excellence in art, domestic handiwork and culinary skill, no one will dispute, and the management is already assured of numerous and interesting exhibits in this department. We respectfully request you to prepare an exhibit of your skill for the exposition and write us as soon as possible of your intention, in order that desirable space, for which no charge is made, may be reserved for you.

The exposition will open on November 5 and continue up to and including November 15, 1889. Premium lists will be sent upon application, and any information or assistance in our power will be cheerfully furnished. Very respectfully.

MRS. W. H. WARE, Pres't.
MRS. ROSA GARDNER, Sec't.

A Tennille (Georgia) gentleman caught a number of fish and threw them, with an eel on the grass. Later he prepared to string them, but found that the eel had run his tail through the gill of each fish and tied the end into a hard knot, thus converting itself into a genuine fish string. This item is copied from the Tennille Enterprise.

The inestimable value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier should be known to every wife and mother. It corrects irregularities, gives tone and strength to the vital organs, and cleanses the system of all impurities. The best family medicine.

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

Greeley's Sayings.

Print the facts.

Let the dead rest.

I do not desire any sympathy.

We value facts more than opinions.

Learn to think and not for your self.

Better have a good understanding at the outset.

Let us try to cultivate a generous spirit in all things.

Better do one thing well than several things middling well.

Now about ferocity. I am in favor of it, judiciously applied.

It is not what we intend, but what we do, that makes us useful.

When a thing cannot be done right, do not have it done at all.

I believe the history of human progress is written in inventions.

Let us succeed in what we have undertaken before we try anything more.

I want to have less and less to do with politics and more and more with productive industry.

There are very many things I don't begin to know, but I ought to know something of party controversy.

Oh, my friend, the wisdom which teaches what should not be said that is the hardest to acquire of all.

—From his letters to Charles A. Dana in New York Sun.

The Governor of Mississippi has issued requisitions for the arrest of Sullivan and Kilrain. We trust this is no sham movement.

His name is R. J. McKinney; his residence is Woodbury, Hill county, Texas, his statement May, 1889: My little son was cured by S. S. S. of bad sores and ulcers, the result of a general breaking down of his health from fever. He was considered incurable, but two bottles of Swift's Specific brought him out all right.

Mr. John King, of Miss., says that he was cured of rheumatism in his feet and legs by taking Swift's Specific. This was after he had tried many other remedies both internal and external, and paid many doctor's bills.

Swift's Specific has saved me years of untold misery by relieving a partial paralysis in my left side. This was after I had been treated by the best physicians in St. Louis Chicago. The trouble was caused by some derangement of my blood, which has been corrected by S. S. S.

T. A. SHEPPART,
Sherman, Texas.

B. O. Gillett, of Purdy, Mo., says Swift's Specific cured him of Eczema on his limbs and body. He took only two small bottles.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Notice.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., June 4th, 1889.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Redding E. Jones, Jr., against General J. Bryant, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 14759, dated October 30th, 1883, upon the e ½ of s e ¼ and s w ¼ of s e ¼ section 36, township 22 north, range 15 east, in Chilton county, Ala., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at Clanton, Ala., before Wm. H. Foshee, Commissioner, who takes testimony on the 15th day of July, 1889, and at this office on the 20th of July, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

jun13
J. G. HARRIS, Register.
WM. C. JORDAN, Receiver.

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

—AND TO—

Cleanse the System Effectually,

—SO THAT—

PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

jul18 y

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN, & MARVIN, Druggists, Toledo.
E. H. VAN HOESEN, Cashier Toledo National Bank, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Catarrh Can't be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATION, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucus surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucus surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

It Has Never Failed.

Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) has cured hundred of cases of Scrofula, Eczema and other contagious blood diseases, after other treatment had been tried and failed. You do yourself and family great injustice unless you give this excellent remedy a trial. Send to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for illustrated "Book of Wonders" filled with letters from persons cured by B. B.B.

MR. M. J. ROSSMAN, Greensboro, Ga., writes: "I have a lady friend who has been entirely cured **SCROFULA** of an ugly scrofulous breaking out of the skin, and the use of two bottles of B. B. B. effected an entire cure. I know of several cases of blood diseases cured speedily by the use of B. B. B.

E. G. TINSLEY writes: My mother and sister used B. B. B. for scrofula and ulcerated sore throat **SORE THROAT** and received more benefit from its use than all other remedies they ever used.

A. H. NICHOLS, 119 Gray St., Atlanta, Ga., writes: "My wife for several years has been suffering with what physicians term Eczema, affecting her whole body, limbs and scalp. It appeared that her whole skin would shed off in scales about once a week, leaving the surface red and tender, and sometimes cracked open. Her general health failed, and for a while it was thought she would die, as several doctors and numerous patent medicines failed to give **ECZEMA** any relief. My brother-in-law, Mr. J. B. Cummings, was selling the B.B.B and insisted that I should try it on my wife. I did so, and to our utter astonishment she commenced improving at once, and three bottles, costing only $3, effected an entire cure. It is wonderfully quick in action."

D. M. McRAE, Waynesboro, Miss., writes: "My **BOILS** sister was aflicted with boils which sadly impaired her health, and she lost flesh and strength each day. One bottle of B B. B. acted like magic and produced a complete cure."

[sep27 cw 1y]

NOTICE NO. 8874.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
June 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court Clanton, Ala., on August 3rd, 1889, viz: Anderson Peoples, Homestead 15606 for the s w ¼ of s e ¼ and s e ¼ of s w ¼ sec. 10, township 21 n, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Willis Young James, Rasberry, Horace McGee, Fed Latham, all of Maplesville, Ala.

jun27o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8789.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., July 10, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on August 17, 1889, viz: John D. B. McDuffie, Homestead 14772 for the n ½ of s e ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼ sec 15 t 20 n r 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Elizabeth Gordon and Frederick G. Gordon, of Mountain Creek, Ala., Noah Duffee and Mayberry Cooper, of Verbena, Ala.

july11o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8875.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on August 3d, 1889, viz: Willis Young, homestead application 15629 for the s w ¼ of s w ¼ section 10 township 21 north range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Anderson Peoples, James Rasberry, Horace McGee, and Fed Latham, all of Maplesville, Ala.

jun27o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Bring your job printing to this office.

A. E. BIVINGS,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS, AND **Medicines,**

FAMILY Groceries, ETC.

Clanton, Alabama.

I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

CRELLIN & NALLS,

BOILER MAKERS

Copper and Sheet Iron Workers

Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.

Saw Mill Work a Specialty.

☞ AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE, ☜

Birmingham, Ala.

mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.

(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.)

—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.

oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.

MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS

Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery

OF ALL KINDS.

MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.

☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜

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W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.

Lyman & Stone.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Blank Books, · Letter Presses,

PRINTERS' STOCK.

Fine Stationery a Specialty.

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Roberts & Son,

Steam Printers and Binders,

1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

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INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

INDURATED FIBRE WARE.

ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!
HAS NO HOOPS!
NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!
NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!
HAS APPEARANCE OF POLISHED MAHOGANY.
PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS, SPITTOONS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.
LARGE VARIETY OF GOODS.
CORDLEY & HAYES, New York, Sole Agents.
[illegible]
FOR SALE BY ALL [illegible]
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A. M. RAMBO,

DENTIST,

VERBENA, ALA.

Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.

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Money to Loan.

Loans can be negotiated on first mortgage security on improved farming lands. Call on or address

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AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

THE WASH OF HILLSIDES.

No farmer can afford to permit the rain that falls on his newly-plowed fields to run off in muddy torrents to the nearest river and bear with it the richest part of the soil. As a general rule, our cultivated fields are more rapidly exhausted by surface drainage than by their annual contribution to growing crops. And again, when the frozen ground has thawed a few inches on top and a heavy rain occurs, the soil is carried away in large quantities, though the inclination be but slight. I have often known it to be swept off by the ton just as deep as it had thawed. And no amount of underdraining would prevent such a result. A copious rain under the circumstances is always dreaded by our farmers. Hillsides should mostly be used for pasture or meadow, and only plowed occasionally when a good bluegrass sod can be turned under. It may then be cultivated in corn one season, followed by wheat or oats, and again seeded to grass.—*Indiana Farmer.*

PASTURING STOCK.

Throughout the West there is more or less a pest of flies in summer. In the prairie region there are the green heads, and near timber the deer flies, both veritable bloodsuckers. The warble fly—the large black warble flies that deposit their eggs on the backs of cattle and horses—are also not only annoying at the time of ova-positing, but painful and debilitating as the larva grows. The bot-flies, that deposit their eggs on the limbs and on the breasts of horses, occasion much annoyance to the stock.

The general means of avoidance of all these disabilities is a dark place to which the animals may retire when not feeding, and especially that animals during fly-time be allowed to pasture night and morning, and, in fact, all night when possible. Where the flies are very bad, we advise that all stock be driven to dark stables from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., even at the expense of giving them cut forage during these hours.

Another thing the careful feeder will do well to observe is to pay strict attention that stock have access to water at all times, or, at least, at stated intervals, so that they may never get thirsty. Animals are very much like men in the matter of drinking. Some days they seem to require very little; other days they take what may seem an inordinate quantity. Nevertheless, when required, the water should be accessible, and this in line with the trite saying: "A merciful man is merciful to his beast."—*Prairie Farmer.*

SMALLER CROPS AND BETTER PRICES.

It is small, not large, crops that we need more of. My minimum crops have invariably been more profitable, and I have heard many farmers make the same remark. Would it not be well for our farmers to combine to produce less for a few years of all staple crops, thereby thoroughly cleaning up the surplus and getting better returns for our labor than we have received for the last decade? Certainly we have the same right to combine to limit production as have coal or oil companies, millers and manufacturers. Some may say that it is our duty to ourselves and our country to do our best in our chosen calling—but best for whom? If we can do better by producing less and getting more for it, why not do it, as long as other producers are doing the same thing and we have to exchange our products for theirs?

Why should farmers be the only class of producers that cannot establish a price for their commodities? When we buy we have to pay the price asked; when we sell we have to take the pittance the purchaser sees fit to offer. Surely, no class of laborers works as many hours for as little pay as the farmer, and it is time our calling was more remunerative. Can this be done by producing more or less? I am of the opinion that General Butler was right when he said that "our trouble is not overproduction, but underconsumption," and the question is, how shall we increase the consumption of farm products? Certainly not by increasing the quantity, but by improving the quality. Every one knows that soggy potatoes, stale eggs, rancid butter, etc., last much longer than good fresh No. 1 articles. If all our food products were the very best, much more would be consumed, thus making a greater demand and more remunerative prices. Many of our wide awake farmers can make a part of their productions an actual necessity to one or more families in our large cities at paying prices by supplying these products regularly, fresh, sweet and wholesome. I know this by experience, for my customers often tell me that they prefer to purchase farm products of the producer, especially eggs and butter.

It is laudable for practical farmers to experiment, investigate and produce maximum crops, but it is more profitable to produce the best and get good pay for them.—*American Agriculturist.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Don't feed sloppy food to the little chicks.

Land poor and poor land are evils to be avoided.

Feed often and a very little at a time to small chicks.

Hard workers are usually honest. Industry lifts them above temptation.

Heavy rains have assured splendid crops in western and southern Oregon.

To make a good grafting wax mix one part of tallow with two parts of beeswax and four parts of resin.

Get as nearly as possible the desired number of hens set this month, for July 1st is pretty late for profitable chicks as winter layers.

The silo, practically, is a substitute for pasturage, so far as the succulence of the food and quick digestibility is concerned, without its expense.

Usually the dairymen who succeed best are those who have obtained a good reputation for their butter, and can command a satisfactory price, year after year.

White Wyandottes have taken a strong hold upon many farmers and breeders, displacing the Leghorn, Brahma and Plymouth Rock. They are without a doubt an excellent fowl.

There are four essentials in the making of money at the dairy business. First, good cows. Second, to have them well fed. Third, to have their milk well manufactured; and fourth, to have the product well sold.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

HOW TO MEASURE SOCKS.

A young man stepped up to the counter of one of our furnishing stores the other evening, and called for a pair of socks. "Be sure that you get them large enough," said he, "for when they are too small they always wear through the toes." "Yes sir," replied the polite clerk, "I'll get them right; will you please hold out your hand?" "I said socks, not gloves," answered the young man, somewhat surprised. "I know what you said," continued the clerk, "but I want to see your hand." The customer held out his hand and doubled up his fist as directed. The clerk took one of the socks from the box, wrapped the foot around the fist and guaranteed a perfect fit. "I am just as sure it will fit you as though I measured your foot," said the clerk, "as the distance around the fist is always the length of the foot. A salesman who knows his business always looks at a man's hands and in that way knows the size of the sock he wants."

TO REMOVE SPOTS AND STAINS.

Benzine is the best and cheapest substance for removing grease, resin, stearine, paraffine, tar, or other spots from clothing. For spots of oil it is best to add a little alcohol ether. Indelible ink can be removed, even after a long time, by means of cyanide of potassium applied in a concentrated solution. Rust spots can be made to disappear by treatment with a weak solution composed of one part nitric acid and twenty-five of water, and afterward rinsing with water and ammonia; copper spots by diluted sulphuric acid and ammonia, and subsequently with water and ammonia. Spots of paint, when not soluble in water and alcohol, can almost always be removed by oil of turpentine. For complete removal it is necessary to wash the spot afterward in a good deal of turpentine. Fruit, wine and similar spots are to be treated by sulphurous acid, in the form of gas or dissolved in water; in the first case the substance to be treated is stretched over burning sulphur, and in the latter, moisted with the solution and washed with water.—*Courier-Journal.*

RIPENED MEATS.

People accustomed to fowl and other meats bought in the markets are apt to be disappointed in the quality of the chicken they raise themselves with great care and expectation. To their surprise they find it not so tender and of less delicate flavor, and pleasant anticipations of rewards of country or suburban life are to this extent cruelly crushed. The principal reason is, the unripe condition in which home-dressed fowl is almost invariably cooked. Caterers who appreciate the advantage of pleasing their customers do not serve them with recently slaughtered meats. Epicures prefer that all meats, especially fowl and game, be kept as long as possible without becoming actually tainted.

If a lady will provide a suitable refrigerator and ripen the meat before she cooks it, she will learn with experience that an old fowl well ripened is a daintier morsel than the finest chicken just slain. One reason, and a very potent one, why Western-dressed beef is crowding domestic meats out of our local markets is that it is more thoroughly ripened. Our local butchers do not provide themselves with the means of perfecting their meats before putting them into the retail markets, while the others come to them already much improved by time. Immense quantities of meat were formerly sold the same day it was slaughtered, and while still unfit for food for anybody but savages.—*New York Tribune.*

RECIPES.

Turnips—Pare and slice very thin and boil till tender; drain and cover with sweet milk; season with butter, pepper and salt; let boil two or three minutes; serve at once.

Potato Pie—Boil a dozen potatoes and when done mash and rub through a sieve; add to each pint of pulp three pints of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one teacup of sugar, three eggs, salt and nutmeg; bake with an undercrust only.

Beef Tea—Take a juicy piece of beefsteak, cut into thin slices about one inch in length, place in a glass fruit jar with a pinch of salt; cover tightly and place in a kettle of water; boil until the meat is tender, then strain the liquor from it.

Okra Soup—Scald one pint of tomatoes, skin and cut them in slices, add one pint of okra sliced thin, one carrot, one onion, two potatoes sliced, put all into a frying-pan with a little hot lard, fry and add two quarts of beef broth and a little chopped parsley; season to taste with salt and pepper, simmer fifteen minutes and serve.

Compote of Cherries—Take a quart of early red cherries; boil three-quarters of a pound of sugar until it candies; drop the cherries into the syrup; let stand five minutes; then return to the fire; let boil gently until clear; take out the cherries with a skimmer; lay them in a dish; add a small teacup of red currant juice to the syrup; boil until very thick; pour over the cherries when nearly cold.

Roast Loin of Veal—Remove the kidney and inside fat from a small loin. Soak a small quantity of bread crumbs in cold water; add to it salt, pepper and a little dry herbs; mix and put it where the kidney had been. Wrap the flap over it, tie it up, place the joint in a pan and set it in the oven. Just before it is thoroughly cooked add two pats of butter previously dredged with flour, which will have the effect of making the joint look more appetizing.

Cauliflower au Parmesan—Boil a head of cauliflower, in water slightly salted, fifteen minutes; while boiling put an ounce of butter, a tablespoonful of flour and a pint of water into a saucepan; whisk and simmer ten minutes add half an ounce grated Parmesan cheese and boil a little longer; cut the cauliflower into neat pieces, put them in a deep dish, add salt and pepper and the sauce; sprinkle over it a thick layer of Parmesan cheese, and finally add a pat of butter; bake in quick oven, and send to table on the same dish in which it was cooked.

Cold Scotch Pudding—Soak a pint of grated oatmeal crackers in one and a half pints of milk. Beat the yolks of three eggs with a heaping tablespoonful of powdered sugar, salt spoonful of salt and the grated rind of a lemon; mix with the soaked crackers. Beat the whites of the eggs with a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, whisk into the mixture; pour into small moulds a little more than half full, and set them in a pan containing warm water, place on top of range half an hour, then put the pan in the oven and bake forty-five minutes. When cold set them on ice and serve with sauce.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

ALL POWERFUL WOMAN.

What cannot woman do for good or evil?
She is the worst and best of human kind—
Either an angel or a very devil,
Sour and belligerent, or calmly sweet inclined.
As wife and mother she can make home heaven,
Or bring upon it suffering and blight—
By disposition kind and temper even,
Or bosom full of bitterness and spite.

The sweetest, grandest object in creation
Is a good woman in her proper sphere,
Winning the ardent love and approbation
Of loyal husband and of children dear.
Earnest in her work, devout, untiring—
Ever striving some new bliss to plan—
To no great name but that of wife aspiring—
The crowning glory God vouchsafed to man.

And then, per contra, there is no one living
More to be censured, dreaded and despised,
Than a bad woman constant trouble giving
To those who should by her be idolized.
Splenetic, sour, cruel and seditious,
Careless of home, and fond of rout and ball,
Willful, improvident, conscienceless and vicious,
The friend of no one, and the curse of all.
—*Francis S. Smith, in New York Weekly.*

DOG COLLARS ON GIRLS' WAISTS.

Girls with slender waists have taken to wearing dog collars in the place of belts. Vanity, of course, is at the back of the fad, but it is a go nevertheless. The collars vary in appearance, but most of them are of the mastiff size, and nearly all of them can be let out. In a walk down Chestnut street yesterday afternoon five young ladies with this highly original kind of belt on were counted. Three of them looked as if they wanted to sit down and take a fresh breath, but the other two, who were more slender, were as easy and chipper as you please.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A STORY ABOUT BALTIMORE GIRLS.

One of the latest fads of Baltimore girls is to dress in black from head to foot, with veil and gloves to match, and then, borrowing a neighbor's child, show it around the city. Of course, the natural supposition is that the child is not borrowed, and that the lady is a widow. As a widow is generally supposed to be ready to recontract matrimony, the sympathies of the susceptible young man are readily aroused, first by curiosity as to how long the child's father has been dead; then, what he died of, and, since the widow seems to mourn for him, how she must have cared for the dear departed. And, if she did care for him, why might she not care also for another, and why might not he be the fortunate individual, especially if the first husband left cash enough for the support of two or three, as the case might be. Of course, when acquaintance follows, the apparent widowhood can be easily and innocently explained, and the desired happy result follow.—*Baltimore American.*

HOW TO KEEP A TRIM FIGURE.

Women who wish to preserve the slimness and contour of their figures must begin by learning to stand well, says a writer in *Dress.* That is explained to mean the throwing forward and upward of the chest, the flattening of the back, with the shoulder blades held in their proper places and definite curving in of the small of the back. No other women hold themselves so well as the aristocratic English women. Much of their beauty lies in their proud carriage, the delicate erectness of their figures and the fine poise of their heads.

The same aristocratic carriage is within the reach of any American girl who takes the pains to have it; it is only the question of a few years of eternal vigilance, never relaxing her watchfulness over herself, and sitting or standing, always preserving her erectness and poise, the result being that at the end of that time it has become second nature to her, and she never afterward loses it. Another thing to avoid is a bad habit of going upstairs, which most women do, bent forward, with the chest contracted, which, as well as an indolent, slouchy manner of walking, is injurious to the heart and lungs.

MRS. CLEVELAND MET MRS. HAYES.

There was an incident at the Centennial ball which was as embarrassing to Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Hayes as it was amusing to the bystanders. Mrs. Cleveland had expressed a desire to be introduced to Mrs. Hayes, so was led to her box by one of the Four Hundred who was dancing attendance upon her. Mrs. Hayes being engrossed in a conversation at the time and not immediately recognizing her visitor, simply acknowledged the introduction and went on with her conversation. Mrs. Cleveland stood slightly embarrassed for a moment, and then turned and walked out of the box feeling decidedly chagrined. In the meantime Mrs. Hayes, who had supposed all along that her visitor was one of the numerous class of people who seek introductions on such occasions, looked up and discovered that the lady who had just been introduced to her had gone, inquired casually what her name was, and was much amazed as well as chagrined when a gentleman standing by replied: "Mrs. Cleveland—Mrs. Grover Cleveland—Mrs. ex-President Cleveland." And Mrs. Hayes frantically shouted for the General. "Call the General; bring him to me," and when the General arrived Mrs. Hayes was at once led to Mrs. Cleveland's box and was introduced over again to the ex-President's wife, where she apologized for and fully explained the reason for her lack of cordiality.—*New York Herald.*

FASHION NOTES.

Soft silk is most used for tea gowns.

"Witch stitch" is the newest craze of the crewel-and-silk-floss young woman.

The Princess gown, either short or trained, is the robe of the day in Paris.

The handles of the finest parasols are of silver and gold, set with real jewels.

Tan remains the favorite color for the glove whether it be of Suede, lisle thread, or silk.

Western women who follow the fashions follow them much more closely than Eastern women.

Lace, tulle and gauze parasols are de rigueur with dressy carriage and lawn party toilets.

This season's collection of fans certainly surpasses in beauty and daintiness any before shown.

Hats of coarse braid are trimmed with garlands of wild flowers and grasses, artistically arranged.

All fine umbrellas and parasols have paragon frames, and the paragon frame is an American invention.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

By others' faults wise men correct their own.

Custom is the plague of wise men and the idol of fools.

The power of doing good action is happiness enough.

Jealousy in a lover is a homage; in a husband an insult.

Happiness is like the echo; it answers but does not come.

Maternal love is an instinct; but there are instincts of divine origin.

Forgiveness is almost indifference; who really loves does not forgive.

Seek consolation only in immortal things; in nature and in thought.

In diving to the bottom of pleasures we bring up more gravel than pearls.

Friendship based solely upon gratitude is like a photograph; in time it fades.

Friendship is constant in all other things, save in the office and affairs of love.

A man in love is like an ostrich; he thinks he is not seen because he does not see others.

Friendship diminishes when there is too much happiness on either side and too much misery on the other.

There is but one happiness—duty. There is but one consolation—work. There is but one delight—the beautiful.

A woman does not become a mother; she is one from her birth. A numerous family satisfies her vocation; it does not create it.

A household without children is a bell without a clapper. The latent sound would be beautiful enough were there something to awaken it.

Happiness when at a distance appears so great as to touch the sky. When it enters our door it so dwindles that very often we no longer recognize it.

The Bloodhound.

From an article in the *Century* we quote the following: "Some few years ago the idea of the use of bloodhounds for detective purposes was mooted in the daily papers, and the howl of horror at the barbarity of such a proceeding that it raised from the uninformed was most amusing to those who know the tractability of the bloodhound. He was associated with the tales of slave-hunting in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and 'Dred,' and was supposed to be a ferocious monster, endowed with witch-like attributes, and capable of pursuing his victim successfully under any conditions until caught, when he would certainly tear him limb from limb.

"The horrible murders committed in the East End of London last year and the complete failure of the police to trace the perpetrator of these outrages were the means of calling attention once more to the qualifications of this old time detective. The daily papers were filled with letters advocating his use; but, from the thoroughly impracticable nature of many of these epistles, I fear that the change in public opinion was due more to a strong desire for vengeance on an exceptionally loathsome miscreant than to increased knowledge of the disposition of the bloodhound. At one time the police received about 1200 letters daily containing various suggestions, and of these, some 400 proposed the use of bloodhounds. Some of the newspaper correspondents seemed to believe that the police had only to take a bloodhound of any kind to the place where a murder had been committed weeks or months before, and the animal would at once scent out the trail of the murderer in preference to thousands of others and infallibly run the man down.

"In the beginning of October I was consulted by Sir Charles Warren, then the Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, as to the feasibility of employing bloodhounds to track the Whitechapel murderer, and after some correspondence I took two hounds up to London to experiment with. We ran them repeatedly in the parks for the information of police authorities and various representatives of the press, and sufficiently demonstrated the facts that the hounds will run a man who is a complete stranger to them, that when they have come up to their man they will not molest him in any way, and that although the line may be crossed by others they will not change. While in London I never ran them without the line of the hunted man being crossed (often by quite a number of people), but the hounds never once changed. They could carry the line across and for a short way along the gravel paths in the parks, but the experiments made on the London stones could not be considered as satisfactory as we should have wished. Hunting the clean boot on a London pavement is, I believe, the most severe test that any hound can be put to, and will of course require special and careful training."

The Debts of States.

The eleventh number of the Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1888, just issued from Washington, contains figures concerning the debts and tax rates of the several States. The highest State debt in the list is that of Massachusetts, $31,000,000; the lowest, Vermont, $135,500. (Wisconsin, Colorado, Illinois, West Virginia and Oregon have no State debt). New York's debt is not quite $7,000,000, which is very low, considering her size, population and wealth. The other rich States, by which New York's indebtedness may be compared, are Pennsylvania, whose indebtedness is in round numbers $15,000,000; Ohio, $4,000,000, and Kansas, $1,500,000. Virginia has a funded debt of $23,550,696, and $8,300,000 more unfunded. She stands second only to Massachusetts in the list. Tennessee is third on the roll with $17,000,000. North Carolina is fifth with $13,000,000, followed by Louisiana with $12,000,000, and Maryland with $11,000,000. New York raises more money by taxation, over $9,000,000, than any other State, but the rate of taxation is fair. The State tax on $100 is only 26 2-10th cents. Nevada, in respect to the rate of tax, is highest with 90 cents per $100, while Massachusetts is lowest with 11½ cents, Delaware being an exception with no tax rate at all. New York's rate is about the same as Iowa, Maine, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas and West Virginia, with Pennsylvania four cents higher. In the matter of State debt it is notable that West Virginia is prohibited by constitutional enactment from incurring any debt. The total indebtedness of the States is in round numbers $230,000,000, and the aggregate taxable valuation of property is $23,637,000,000. New York's financial stand ranks with the best.—*New York Graphic.*

"Two spoonfuls," not "two spoonsful," is the correct expression.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Signatures in lead pencil are legal.

Columbus, in 1493, brought the first domestic to America.

Chain cables were introduced into the English navy in 1812.

Canada was divided into Upper and Lower Canada in 1791.

Albany, Ga., rejoices in the possession of a three-legged alligator.

An English barber recently shaved twelve men in three minutes and forty seconds.

Dan Walker, of Eustis, Fla., has an alligator that he is breaking to drive in harness.

A man in Texas has invented a machine which will husk twelve acres of corn per day.

Santa Rosa, Cal., has a floral curiosity in the shape of a hollyhock bush that bears jet black flowers.

Mountain hunters of Pennsylvania are said to use indigo instead of whisky to cure rattlesnake bites.

An archæologist at Monticello, Fla., has a tree which bears quinces, pears and apples. It does not seem to be a graft.

A pair of swallows have built their nests in the very summit of the Eiffel Tower, right under the flapping folds of the flag of France.

John Allen, a New York hotel keeper, gives a free dinner to every man, woman and child who asks for it. And yet he makes money.

The newest device for killing time invented by the Briton is to make the men at a dinner party write out some account of the ladies' gowns after the dear creatures have left them to themselves, and later, when the efforts are read aloud in the drawing room, to give prizes for the best and worst descriptions.

A cement, said to be capable of use where resistance to the action of both water and heat is required, is composed by mixing ordinary glycerine with dry litharge, so as to constitute a tough paste. For uniting the joints of steam-pipes and other similar applications, this preparation is said to be very satisfactory.

They have a great unknown in the St. Joseph (Mo.) work house. He was run in as a vagrant and is doing time on the rock-pile. He is way up in the law, medicine, literature, politics, theology and science, but is completely silent as regards himself. In Shakespeare and the Bible the strange being is said to be a giant.

The Peculiar Caribs.

A peculiar sort of individual is encountered at Puerto Cortez, South America, whose color, physiognomy, language and entire demeanor marks him a distinct race from those around him. He is the Carib, whose ebony hue, bushy hair, flat nose and thick lips at once strike you as a pure African. But his origin from this latter race is denied. He is rather shy in demeanor, possessing but few if any of the traits of the other people among whom he lives. Rather in contrast to other natives around him, who are more or less inclined to indolence and laziness, he is thrifty and energetic, and, though ignorant, he would seem to constitute a very substantial element of Spanish America. We were informed that they are one of the most peaceful elements on the coast, never taking any part in the civil wars which have so often agitated these republics. Their favorite occupation is fishing and manufacturing boats, oars, etc., as most of the little pitpans, dories and other small craft sailing the sea to which they have given their name, are the work of their hands. Their strange tongue was for a long time undistinguishable, but of recent years it has been carefully and earnestly studied, and one missionary has undertaken the laborious task of compiling a grammar. It is undoubtedly one of the most difficult languages spoken in this country, and the labor of collecting its difficult phrases, disjointed terms and strange gibberish is by no means an easy task.—*Chicago News.*

Thomas Jefferson's Death Bed.

Although Thomas Jefferson was a skeptic he frequently spoke in the same strain as the reputed last words, which were: "To God I commit myself; my daughter to my country." In his "Summary Review of the Rights of North America," he says: "The God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time." In the Declaration of Independence he speaks of nature's God and after the celebrated phrase that all men are created equal, he says, "that they are endowed by their Creator with unalienable rights." The phrase that Jefferson is alleged to have used sounds very well, nevertheless Thomas Jefferson did not use it. His last word was "Ah." There is nothing very striking about that, but it is the truth and that is one advantage. Jefferson knew he was dying and he wanted to die on the Fourth of July. As the time wore on toward morning he said to Mr. Trist: "This is the Fourth?" Mr. Trist nodded. "Ah," murmured Jefferson with an expression of satisfaction. Then he sank into unconsciousness.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Queer Inventions.

There are as many patent cranks in St. Louis as anywhere else, and about the same proportion of them succeed with their ventures as in other towns. A North End man has just patented a shoe scraper to the end of a blacking brush. The patentee is a traveling drummer, and it was while knocking about in small hotels that he noticed how natural it came to take the handle of his blacking brush to scrape the clay off his boots with. Then an idea occurred to him that a small knife scraper could be made to come out of the end of the blacking brush, and he invented one, and the thing was done. There are a thousand and one little designs lying around St. Louis that, if patented, would bring in good money to the inventors. A German crank, who had patented a gun, and was out of means, one day last winter shot and wounded a prominent St. Louis house owner because he would not lend him money to further his schemes, and the same night killed himself in a cheap lodging house on North Third street.—*St. Louis Star-Sayings.*

A Unique Sign.

The following unique advertisement hangs in front of a table news-stand at the corner of William and Fulton streets in New York:

[illegible]

Human Beings Sold.

The Japan *Mail* speaks of the traffic in women and children among the destitute as follows: The sale of women and children has become a regular occurrence in the famine-stricken districts of China. "It is as much a matter of notoriety," writes a missionary, "as the selling of mules and donkeys." The women and children are not brought to market, however; the traffic takes place privately. A woman between 20 and 30 years of age is sold for from $5 to $10; a child under 10 for $1 to $1.50. What is the meaning of this traffic? Is it entirely owing to the demand for female chattels in the great cities, or has it a more direct connection with the famine? Some people incline to the latter view. They declare that the famished people, in their pressing need, have resorted to cannibalism, and that though parents will not kill and eat their own children, they are less scrupulous about selling them to other persons to kill and eat. It is impossible to credit this. If we were told that a family, reduced to utter destitution and brought face to face with death by starvation, had eaten one of its members, the thing might be credible. But that money, with which other food might be bought, should be spent on the purchase of human flesh, is wholly beyond the limits of belief. The strong probability is that the famine regions are merely supplying cheap victims for the brothels of the cities.

Princess Kaulani, of Hawaii.

The Honolulu steamer, which arrived recently at San Francisco, brought Princess Kaulani, the fourteen-year-old niece of King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands. She is on her way to Europe to be educated and see the world. She is the daughter of A. S. Cleghorn, a wealthy sugar planter, and was called Princess Like-Like. She is a rather pretty girl of chocolate color and speaks English fluently. She expected her uncle Kalakaua to accompany her to Paris, but this monarch had to postpone the trip to the next steamer, as he was so afflicted with boils that he was confined to his bed. The princess's mother is regarded as a martyr in Hawaii, as it is reported that she jumped into the crater of a volcano to stop the lava flow that was ruining the islands. The natives believe that such self sacrifice will appease the wrath of the goddess who has charge of the volcano. Simultaneous with the death of the princess's mother the eruption stopped. The missionaries scouted the idea, as it tended to keep alive the belief in a heathen god.—[Chicago Herald.

Chinese Etiquette.

Etiquette requires, in Chinese conversation, that each should compliment the other and depreciate himself and all his belongings. It is affirmed that the following is not an exaggeration: "What is your honorable name?" "My insignificant appellation is Chang." "Where is your magnificent palace?" "My contemptible hut is at Luchau." How many are your illustrious children?" "My vile, worthless brats are five." "How is the health of your distinguished spouse?" "My good-for-nothing old woman is well."

HUSBAND of a popular actress—My wife has decided to retire from the stage.

Friend—Indeed! At once?

H.—N'—no, not exactly at once. We have not yet decided upon the exact year, but she will begin her first farewell tour next season.—*Boston Courier.*

Every third person you meet is troubled more or less with biliousness and don't know how to get rid of it. The causes are easily recorded. A lack of sufficient exercise, eating too much by persons of sedentary habits, indulgence in too rich food, a sluggish torpid liver where the blood does not do its duty, and bile is allowed to accumulate; these cause the whites of the eyes to turn yellow, the skin to look thick and coarse, and the complexion yellow or dark. These are sure indications of biliousness. Brown's Iron Bitters is the remedy you want. It acts directly upon the blood, cleanses and purifies it, and sends it on its journey through the channels of the liver, giving to it activity and clearing out the bile. It will remove the yellow tinge from the eyes and the complexion leaving the latter fresh and clear.

There is no reason in the world why a "baby show" shouldn't be a howling success.

Why They Lead.

Dr. Pierce's medicines outsell all others, because of their possessing such superior curative properties as to warrant their manufacturers in supplying them to the people (as they are doing through all druggists) on such conditions as no other medicines are sold under, viz: that they shall either benefit or cure the patient, or all money paid for them will be refunded. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is specific for catarrh in the head and all bronchial, throat and lung diseases, if taken in time and given a fair trial. Money will be refunded if it does not benefit or cure.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets—gently laxative or actively cathartic according to dose. 25 cents.

The fastest pair on record—The City of Paris on land and the City of Paris on water.

Positively Delicious.

So delightful to the taste are Hamburg Figs that they could be placed upon the table for dessert, and no one would suspect that they were more than very superior crystalized fruit. This property is what makes them so popular with ladies and children for the cure of constipation, piles, indigestion and sick-headache. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

A 10c. Smoke for 5c.—"Tansill's Punch."

True Economy

It is true economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, for "100 Doses One Dollar" is original with and true only of this popular medicine. If you wish to prove this, buy a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. This is certainly conclusive evidence of the peculiar strength and economy of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and general languor. It did me a vast amount of good, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it."—J. W. WILLEFORD, Quincy, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Be of Good Cheer.

There is one remedy that has brought health and strength to many a failing constitution, and restored many suffering blood-diseased men to lives of usefulness and joy. It has been tried with success after extensively advertised specifics and sarsaparillas had miserably failed to bring relief. If you suffer from ill health, brought on by an impure state of the blood, you do yourself and your friends great injustice if you fail to try this proven cure. It is called B. B. B., or Botanic Blood Balm, and can be obtained from any druggist. Should your druggist not keep it for sale, insist on his getting it for you. Do not be persuaded to take anything else for your blood. B. B. B. is the best. It is the only safe, quick and complete cure. Send to the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for book filled with certificates. If you suffer from sores, aches, weakness, lameness, dyspepsia, catarrh, etc., B. B. B. is the remedy you need, and the only remedy that will restore you to perfect health, mentally as well as physically. Try it.

Scientist—"Do you believe in spirits?" Kentuckian—"Thanks, don't keer ef I do.

WHAT do you chew?
"LUCY HINTON!"
Why?
Because it is the best I can find.
Who makes it?
T. C. Williams Co., Richmond, Va.
Who sells it?
All dealers.
How can I recognise it?
The name *Lucy Hinton* is on every plug.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oreg. Im'igr't'n Board, Portland, Or.

1,000 CASES TINWARE.

$15.00 Per Case, Freight Prepaid. RETAILS FOR $25.00.

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Item	Price
6 Coffee Pots, 1 quart	@ .10
12 Coffee Pots, 2 quart	@ .15
6 Coffee Pots, 3 quart	@ .20
6 Stamped Wash Basins, 10 in	@ .05
6 Stamped Wash Basins, 11½ in	@ .10
6 Stamped Wash Basins, 13 in	@ .15
48 Cups, 1 pint	@ .05
12 Cups, 1 quart	@ .10
12 Covered Buckets, 1½ pint	@ .05
24 Covered Buckets, 2 quart	@ .10
6 Covered Buckets, 3 quart	@ .15
6 Covered Buckets, 4 quart	@ .20
6 Milk Buckets, 4 quart	@ .10
6 Milk Buckets, 8 quart	@ .25
12 Stamped Dippers, ½ pint	@ .05
12 Cocoa Shape Dippers, bl'k handle	@ .10
18 Stamped Plates, 9 in	@ .05
12 Stamped Milk Pans, 8½ in	@ .05
12 Stamped Milk Pans, 11 in	@ .10
6 Stamped Milk Pans, 13 in	@ .15
6 Stamped Milk Pans, 15 in	@ .20
3 Dish Pans, 8 quart	@ .10
6 Dish Pans, 10 quart	@ .20
3 Dish Pans, 12 quart	@ .25

Total Retail Selling Price....... $25.

Shipped promptly to any point in your State and FREIGHT PREPAID, on receipt of $15.00.

L. F. BROWN, Charleston, S. C.
Importer and Jobber of
Earthenware, Tinware, Glassware.

DUTCHER'S FLY KILLER

Makes a clean sweep. Each sheet will kill a quart of flies. Stops buzzing around ears, diving at eyes, tickling nose, skips hard words and secures peace at trifling expense. Send 25 cents for 3 sheets to F. DUTCHER, St. Albans, Vt.

Dr. Lobb, 329 N. 15th St. PHILA., PA.

After ALL others fail, consult

Twenty years' continuous practice in the treatment and cure of the awful effects of early vice, destroying both mind and body. Medicine and treatment for one month, Five Dollars, securely sealed from observation to any address.

Book on Special Diseases free.

N. C. Y. L.

Nashville, Tenn. College for Young Ladies,

Is the leading school of this section. Began with 50 pupils, without grounds or buildings of its own. Now has 3 buildings, 100 rooms, 30 officers, pupils from 15 States. Full course in Literature, Science, Art, Music, privileges in Vanderbilt University, fully equipped Gymnasium, and all modern conveniences. For catalogue address President. Rev. GEO. W. F. PRICE, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.

Plantation Engines

With Self-Contained RETURN FLUE BOILERS FOR DRIVING COTTON GINS and MILLS. Illustrated Pamphlet Free. Address JAMES LEFFEL & CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, or 110 Liberty St., New York.

$75 TO $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. *Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. B. F. J. & Co.*

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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

FREE Large MARRIAGE PAPER and particulars of our association that pays over $1,000 AT MARRIAGE. Address THE CORRESPONDENT, Toledo, Ohio.

$25 AN HOUR made by our Agents. THE DR. PERKINS MEDICAL CO., Richmond, Va.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $2.15 Free. Lines not under horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE or do you want to buy? If so address CURTIS & WRIGHT, 25 Broadway, N. Y.

Agents wanted. $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Outfit and sample free. C. E. MARSHALL, Buffalo, N. Y.

PALMS BUS. COLLEGE, Philadelphia. Scholarship and positions, $50. Write for circulars.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D.,
Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO.,
Chicago, Ill.

Each $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

A. N. U.......................Twenty-seven

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

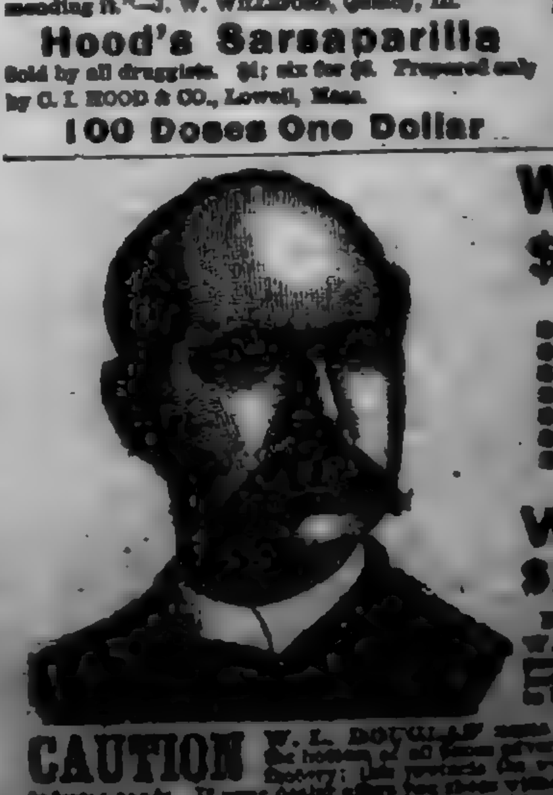
Best in the world. Examine his

$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
$2.00 GOOD-WEAR SHOE.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $2 SHOES FOR LADIES.

Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.

W. L. Douglas' $3.00 Shoe, shown in cut below, is made of fine Calf, on lasts modelled for the foot; smooth inside as hand-sewed shoes, and no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet. Every pair warranted.



CAUTION W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory; [illegible] Dealers [illegible] W. L. DOUGLAS [illegible]

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Rates of

One Dollar per
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Cents for each su

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It Could Not

Ere country ways had
And long ere we w
A lad and lass wou d
And often she'd neglec
The willows bowed to
The cowslips nodde
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Extremely strange,
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About a lonely gra
And, lo! next d y her n
With laugh and so
And there!—she'd find
Wrapped up in tiss
Our b ys are w
—*F. Langbridge in Fr*

A Positive Li

BY MARY B.

Mrs. Prindle stoo
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Mrs. Prindle press
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Rates of Advertising.

One Dollar per Square, of one inch space or less, for the first, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion.

Inches	3 m.	6 m.	12 m.
1 Inch	$ 5 00	$ 7 50	$ 11 25
2 Inches	7 00	11 25	16 00
3 Inches	10 00	15 00	22 50
4 Inches	12 50	20 00	27 00
5 Inches	15 00	22 50	33 00
¼ Column	18 00	27 00	40 00
½ Column	27 00	40 00	60 00
1 Column	40 00	60 00	100 00

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1889. NUMBER 38.

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Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞ The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S AS USUAL

Will Begin Bright and Early Monday Morning

—THEIR GREAT—

MIDSUMMER COST CLEARING SALE!

FIRST AVENUE, ... BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Everything has been arranged to make this in all probability one of the greatest sales in the history of Birmingham. Remember you will have a stock of over $100,000 to select from and these goods were purchased for for first-class class city trade and were not intended for any snide catch-penny business.

A TERIFIC BLOW TO COMPETITION!

It Could Not Happen Now.

Ere country ways had turned to street,
And long ere we were born,
A lad and lass would chance to meet,
And often she'd neglect her task;
The willows bowed to nudge the brook,
The cowslips nodded away,
And he would look and she would look,
And both would look away.
Yet each—and this is so absurd—
Would dream about the other
And she would never breathe a word
To that good dame her mother.
Our girls are wiser now.
'Twas very quaint, 'twas very strange,
Extremely strange, you must allow;
Dear me! how modes and customs change!
It could not happen now.

Next day, that idle, naughty lass
Would rearrange her hair,
And ponder long before the glass
Which bow she ought to wear;
"Why do you blush like that?"
And seldom care to chat,
And make her mother frown and ask,
"Why do you blush like that?"
And now she'd haunt with footsteps slow
That mead with cowslips yellow,
Down which she'd met, a week ago,
That stupid, staring fellow.
Our girls are wiser now.
'Twas very quaint, 'twas very strange,
Extremely strange, you must allow.
Dear me! how modes and customs change!
It could not happen now.

And as for him, that foolish lad,
He'd hardly close an eye,
And look so woe-begone and sad,
He'd make his mother cry.
"He goes" she said, "from bad to worse
My boy so blithe and brave,
Last night I found him writing verse
About a lonely grave!"
And, lo! next day her nerves he'd shock
With laugh and song and caper;
And there!—she'd find a golden lock
Wrapped up in tissue paper.
Our boys are wiser now.

—*F. Langbridge in Frank Leslie's Monthly.*

A Positive Little Woman.

BY MARY B. SLEIGHT.

Mrs. Prindle stood in front of the pier-glass trying on a new bonnet. She was a plump little woman with a fair, baby-like face, and no one could blame her for gazing at herself with some complacency, for the dainty bit of millinery perched over the curley brown bang was exceedingly becoming.

"There'll be nothing like it in Hutchinville," she said to herself, with a thrill of pride, and her fingers meanwhile fluttered like humming-birds among the trimmings, touching here a flower and there a loop.

She was going to Hutchinville the next week, for the first time since her marriage, to spend a few days with her mother, and the bonnet had been selected from Madame Le Grande's latest importations with a view to dazzling her rural friends.

"I only hope nothing will happen to it before I get there," was her thought, as she turned at last from the mirror.

She even denied herself the pleasure of wearing it to church the next day, fearing a shower, for the skies were lowering. To face her city acquaintances for one more Sunday in the bonnet that she had already worn a whole season required far less strength of mind than to take her seat in the little Hutchinville church conscious that her bonnet, robbed of its pristine freshness, was being pounced upon by every eye in the congregation; but she could not resist putting it on to let Jack see how he liked it.

"It's pretty well up in the world," said Jack, viewing it critically, with his hands behind him; "but that seems to be the fashion in head-gear nowadays. And really, on your head, my dear, it looks remarkably well."

Mrs. Prindle pressed for a moment before the glass. She was almost tempted to wear it, after all, but a warning plash on the window kept her from yielding.

"I won't risk it," she said; and putting the bonnet back in its nest, she stood on tiptoe and pushed the bandbox in place on the upper shelf of the wardrobe.

[illegible]

Mrs. Prindle, in terror of sea-sickness, decided to defer her trip; but with the waning of the afternoon the wind suddenly shifted, the clouds parted, and the sun burst forth like a monarch newly crowned. If it was going to be a fair night, it would be too bad to disappoint her mother, who she knew would be looking for her the next morning, and ordering a carriage at the last moment, she hastily gathered up her baggage and departed.

She was a methodical little woman, and even for the short time that she was to occupy her state-room she wanted "a place for everything and everything in its place;" but on boarding the boat she met an invalid friend who detained her for half an hour or more in the ladies' cabin, and before she could arrange her belongings in her state-room the capricious wind had veered again. She stood for a moment at the window trying to persuade herself that there was no cause for uneasiness, but the rain was already driving against the deck, and the increasing roughness soon compelled her to take refuge in her berth.

To all those on board who were predisposed to sea-sickness it was a night of woe, and when the next morning Mrs. Prindle took the stage for Hutchinville, the little village being about three miles inland, she was too exhausted to give a thought to her baggage, even the precious bonnet had for the moment drifted out of mind, and it was not until she alighted at her mother's door that the discovery was made that the bandbox was missing.

With hasty greetings and equally hasty directions as to where to find the box, her brother Tom was despatched on horseback to the boat, and in a disturbed state of temper and nerves Mrs. Prindle seated herself at the breakfast-table.

"I wouldn't worry about it, Phebe," said her mother; "It'll be all right if you left it in your state-room."

But Tom shortly came galloping back with the information that the state-room had been searched in vain; not a box of any kind was to be found.

"Then that maid must have taken it," Mrs. Prindle declared. "She had to go rummaging among my things last night for my bottle of salts, and I dare say the bandbox took her eye."

"More likely it slipped overboard when they were bringing your traps ashore," remarked Tom, with a boy's repugnance to having people suspected.

But Mrs. Prindle, convinced that the bandbox was in the waiting-maid's possession, insisted on going herself to see the captain.

The captain who had just risen from breakfast when the carry-all stopped at the gate, listened to Mrs. Prindle's story with courteous patience. Mrs. Bates had been on the boat for thirteen years, he said, and he had never had cause to suspect her honesty; but he was more than willing to investigate the matter. It was possible that Mrs. Bates had taken the box to her own room simply for safe-keeping, he suggested.

But Mrs. Bates, who had just finished putting in order the state-room Mrs. Prindle had occupied, denied all knowledge of the bandbox, and was so indignant over Mrs. Prindle's implied suspicion that the captain had some difficulty in preventing a scene.

"It's very strange," said Mrs. Prindle, stiffly, as the captain helped her over the gang-plank. "A box like that couldn't have gone off without hands. Somebody must know something about it, and if it isn't the maid it must be some of the passengers."

But all the passengers had left the boat, and Mrs. Prindle herself had to admit that to send a search-warrant after them would be an unwarrantable proceeding. Beyond question the bonnet was lost, and she returned to Hutchinville feeling that the pleasure of her visit was already at an end. Even the fact that her travelling hat was a pretty [illegible] afforded her little consolation. Still, she could have worn the travelling hat in a more resigned state of mind had the weather been such as to make the other seem a trifle in advance of the season; but from the hour of her arrival until she turned her face homeward, scarcely a cloud marred the serene azure of the skies. The air was full of subtle hints of bursting buds, and robin songs filled the perfumed dawns, while up and down the streets from morning till night the merry children trundled their hoops, and high above the tree-tops soared the inevitable kite; but to Mrs. Prindle, bereft of her bonnet, these unmistakable signs of spring served only to intensify her sense of loss, and she was scarcely sorry when the time came for her to return to town. The loss, trifling in itself, took the beauty out of the velvet lawns.

Jack, like the dutiful spouse that he always proved himself to be, was at the landing to meet her the next morning, and on the way home she poured into his sympathetic ears the story of a missing bonnet.

"You are sure you took it with you?" he asked, when the recital was ended.

"Jack! Of course I'm sure! You don't suppose I'd have gone off without it, after buying it on purpose to wear it when at home?"

"Hardly; but never mind, dear; all you have to do is to go to Madame Le Grade's and duplicate it," said Jack, eager to comfort her.

"I may go to Madame Le Grande's and order another, but I shall not duplicate it," said Mrs. Prindle, with much dignity. "I've no wish to have my bonnet a companion piece to Mrs. Bates'. That woman ought to be brought to justice, and as soon as we're through breakfast, Jack, I want you to take a description of the bonnet to some detective and put him on the watch for her."

"Wouldn't it be better—" he began; but the stopping of the street car in front of their own door served to change the subject. "I feel like a famished hunter," said Jack, as he turned the latch-key.

Mrs. Prigdle too was hungry, and when Jack had deposited her parcels she asked him to tell Bridget to put breakfast on the table at once.

"I'll be down in a moment," she added, as she pulled out her hat-pins.

Jack started to obey, but before he was half-way down the stairs a cry from Mrs. Prindle caused him to face about, and on regaining their room he found her standing in front of the wardrobe gazing in a dazed way at the upper shelf.

"Jack," she whispered, huskily, "is that a bandbox up there?"

Jack himself seemed a little dazed. "It looks very much like one, my dear," he said, slowly; "but of course it is not the one you took away with you."

"I'm—oh, I'm afraid it is, Jack!" gasped Phebe, as Jack took down the box; "or rather I didn't take it, after all. I remember now telling Bridget to put it with the other things in the carriage—she had my bag and umbrella in her hand at the time—and just then the door-bell rang, so I told her to go on and I'd bring the box, but I didn't think of it again till I was at the gate, and then Bridget came running out with it, or at least with something that I supposed to be it, and stowed it into the carriage; but now I think of it, it must have been the lunch box. Oh, Jack, what a goose I've been!"

"Moral," said Jack, taking the bonnet from the bandbox and perching it on his own head.

"Please don't, Jack," entreated Phebe. "Well, then, let's have breakfast," said Jack, hungry enough to be glad of a truce.

But though the subject was not alluded to again that day, whenever Mrs. Prindle shows a disposition to be a little over-positive, Jack, with a masculine memory for [illegible]

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

No physician can heal the wounds of the tongue.

Friendship is the highest degree of perfection in society.

Censure is a tax man pays to the public for being eminent.

He who says what he likes must bear what he does not like.

A guilty weight upon the heart takes the sun out of the sky.

The highest exercise of charity is charity toward the uncharitable.

He who thinks his place below him will certainly be below his place.

It is no honor or profit to appear in the arena. The wealth is for those who contend.

True goodness is like the glow worm—it shines most when no eyes but heaven are upon it.

We are more apt to use spectacles to behold other men's fault's than looking glasses to survey our own.

A man should never blush in confessing his errors, for he proves by avowal that he is wiser today than yesterday.

A homely man of merit is never repulsive; and as soon as he is named his physiuue is forgotten; the mind passes through it to see the soul.

Frogs as Food and Drink.

Frogs are eaten all the world over, and especially in France and in French colonies, like Canada. It is said, however, that this practice—which long ago gave the English nickname "Johnny Crapaud" to the Frenchman—is no older as a fashion, than the end of the fifteenth century; and it seems probable that it rose from the efforts of the fasting, or non-flesh-eating, monks, to get something as near flesh as possible. Hence they always reckoned amphibious animals, including the otter and beaver, as fish, not flesh. But I think the common people of Europe had eaten frogs since there were any people there.

In the winter and spring all city restaurants in the United States put frogs' saddles on their bills of fare. These are chiefly of the species Rana sylvatica. Our native Indians ate them, and preserved them dried and smoked. Savages elsewhere do the same; South Australians even relish tadpoles, but only a few most brutish tribes ever eat the hideous toad.

In New Zealand it appears that certain frogs furnish drink as well to the natives. Drought sometimes lasts there for many months at a time, yet when a rain falls, the water-hollows suddenly swarm with living frogs. This mystery was explained to a traveler who was once in bitter need of water. A native lad, learning of his distress, began to examine the dry surface of the water-holes, and finally detected and followed an indistinct trail left on what had once been mud until it ceased in the shade of a small bush.

He then began to dig with a sharp stick, and in a short time turned out a ball of clay about eight inches in diameter, quite dry outside, which, when broken, disclosed a frog shut up in its cavity, containing besides more than half a pint of clear, cool water.

Fogs Are a Terror to Railroaders.

Dense fogs are a perpetual nightmare to London railway managers. The erratic character of the fogs is what makes the chief trouble. No one knows whither the fog comes or whence it goes, and it gives no notice of its appearance or departure. The sun may be shining in Hyde Park and Cannon street may be wrapped in palpable gloom. On the first appearance of the fog men are stationed near every railway signal, to place explosive wafers on the line, and so convey to the ears of the drivers the warning which they cannot see with their eyes. A [illegible]

The Alaskan Glacier.

The most accurate information yet obtained concerning these glaciers is that gathered by Mr. William P. Blake in 1863. According to him "there are four large glaciers and several smaller ones visible within a distance of sixty or seventy miles from the mouth" of the river. The second of these larger ones has attracted most attention. This "sweeps grandly out into the valley from an opening between high mountains from a source that is not visible. It ends at the level of the river in an irregular bluff of ice a mile and a half or two miles in length and about one hundred and fifty feet high. Two or more terminal moraines protect it from the direct action of the stream. What at first appeared as a range of ordinary hills along the river proved on landing to be an ancient terminal moraine, crescent-shaped and covered with a forest. It extends the full length of the front of the glacier."

This glacier has never been fully explored. A number of years since a party of Russian officers attempted its exploration and were never heard from again. Mr. Blake reports that, as usual with receding glaciers, a considerable portion of the front as it spreads out in the valley is so covered with bowlders, gravel and mud that it is difficult to tell where the glacier really ends. But from the valley to the higher land it rises in precipitous, irregular, star-like blocks, with smooth sides, and so large that it was impossible to surmount them with the ordinary equipment of explorers. The glacier is estimated to be about forty miles long.

Peculiarity of Clock Dials.

Probably not one person in ten can name off hand the numerals on a watch or clock dial. The unlearned nine will usually declare that they can, and will proceed confidently to enumerate them according to the old Roman system—I, II, III, IV. This is wrong. Watches have IIII where one might expect to see IV. All the big public clocks have their dials numbered in this way, including old Trinity and St. Paul's. There is probably only one exception to the rule in this city, and that is the stone dial of St. George's Episcopal Church in East Sixteenth street. A reporter asked the watchmakers in Benedict's why IIII were used instead of IV, and they said they didn't know, but surmised that it was because IV and VI look somewhat alike at a cursory glance, especially to a left-handed man; IIII were substituted to prevent confusion. On the cruise of the American Yacht Club three years ago twenty bottles of champagne were lost by yachtsmen who were willing to back their declaration that they could name the numerals. Only one man won his bet, and he had an old-fashioned watch.—*New York Sun.*

A Mind Reader's Early Pranks.

A good many stories are told of Washington Irving Bishop, the dead mind reader. One of the best relates to his early youth. When a lad he was engaged in a drug store on Broadway as a soda water boy. He was, even at this time, full of tricks. He would hand out a glass of soda water, and as the drinker caught hold of the glass the contents would turn scarlet and foam in a violent manner. The small boy would laugh immoderately and make another soda that was all right. So frequently did Young Bishop play these tricks that the druggist was compelled to discharge him.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

A Syllable Slip.

Dr. Carpenter was noted for the quickness of his wit, and it was a common saying in the town in which he lived that he always had an answer ready when it was required. He was once introduced as "Dr. Carter." [illegible]

ROBERT GARRETT'S SISTER.

She Controls $20,000,000, and Would be President of the B. and O. if She Were a Man.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

"Miss Mary Garrett, the daughter of the founder of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system, is an extraordinary woman," said a gentleman well acquainted with the facts, "and, but that she is a woman, would to-day be president of that road." Miss Garrett has never obtruded her individuality in the management of the great property which her father left at his death, but her influence and capacity have nevertheless been felt and recognized by every one who has come in contact with the financial management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. For many years before her father's death she was his chief assistant. Her love for her father was the ruling passion of her life, and her devotion to him was the admiration of her friends and the despair of those who sought to win her hand in marriage.

Miss Garrett to-day, although few persons know it, controls and manages the Garrett interest in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and has for some time been the most potential factor in the manipulation of the interests of that great corporation. She is thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business of the road and its financial status, and has always been looked upon as one of its most sagacious advisers.

Although personally directing the management of a property worth not less than $20,000,000 Miss Garrett is almost unknown to business men, because her fine sense of modesty and true womanly reserve will not permit her to assume an individual and personal control which both her capacity for financial affairs and her direct control of millions of money would enable her to do.

There is no woman in the United States that can command more ready cash than Miss Garrett. When her father was living Miss Garrett was his private secretary, his best adviser, and his most trusted friend, even above any of the old gentleman's sons. It was in this capacity that she obtained her knowledge of the road and her insight into its financial affairs. After the death of her father Miss Garrett's influence over her brother, Robert Garrett, was so marked that it became a matter of current talk in Baltimore. But there were certain theories held by her brother which even the influence which she held over him could not successfully combat. When the schemes which led to the invocation of the aid of the Drexel syndicate culminated, Robert Garrett saw the wisdom of her counsels, which he had failed to follow, and practically surrendered to her the management of his interest in the road. When he started on his tour around the world his sister followed and overtook him at San Francisco, where he was induced to give to her the control of all of his interests in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Recently, when the syndicate which had helped the Baltimore and Ohio out of the difficulties in which it had unwittingly been plunged began to haggle about the commissions and threatened to place the road in an embarrassing position, Miss Garrett quietly brushed them all aside, put up the needed cash, and saved the credit of the company. Since the recent death of her brother, T. Harrison Garrett, Miss Mary Garrett's control of the Garrett estate has become practically unlimited during Robert Garrett's absence.

Miss Garrett is a most unassuming lady, and would never be taken for a great financier, as she is, at first sight. She is not fond of notoriety, and in manners and habits is a most domestic and home-loving woman. She worshipped her father, and her most ardent hope is to see the great road which he built and brought to such great importance kept up to the position where he left it, and perpetuated as one of the greatest institutions of the country.

Took the Anchor for a Pickaxe.

[illegible]

AN AWFUL DISCLOSURE.

Mr. Magruder Catches a Thief in His House and Punishes Him.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Three short, blissful months had passed over the heads of Callithumpian W. Magruder and his bride, and not a cloud had dimmed the brightness of their domestic sky. The angel of peace hovered over their household its full ten hours a day, and the cricket of connubial joy chirped contentedly about their hearthstone the rest of the time. There was nothing the proud young husband thought a task if it gratified the slightest wish of his heart's idol or brought a smile to her lovely face. Time and time again he had arisen in the dead of night to drive some low spirited cat off the premises, or to bathe his head in rosewater or diluted carbolic acid if the odor of the cigars smoked in his down-town office during the day was found to have lingered about him. For her sake he had subscribed for four Boston magazines, sold the most promising bull terrier pup in the Seventh ward, joined a Society for the Advancement of Ethical Culture, and had determined with all his soul to get the hang of Browning or perish in the attempt.

The Fourth of July had come and gone. With bloodshot eyes Callithumpian W. Magruder sat at breakfast trying with unsteady hand to lift a cup of coffee to his lips.

"Darling," said the young wife, observing for the first time that her husband appeared indisposed, "what is the matter with you? Are you ill?"

"I—I am rather rocky this morning, Elfieda," he responded, "but it will pass. I shall be all right again."

"Callithumpian," rejoined the wife, with that tender anxiety that leads woman—Heaven bless her!—to minister to a sick man by trying to stuff him with food, "won't you have some eggs and a larger piece of steak?"

"Elfieda," was the reply, as he put up a trembling hand to ward off the proffered consolation, "I shall have to tell you what the trouble is. It will come out sooner or later at the coroner's inquest! You slept well last night, of course?"

"Certainly."

"Overcome by the excitement of the day and the disturbed slumbers of the night before, your sleep was sound and dreamless as that of a tired child. You heard no noise down cellar in the middle of the night?"

"I did not, Callithumpian," replied Elfieda, turning pale with apprehension.

"Well, I did. It aroused me from a restless and unquiet sleep, and, without waking you I dressed myself quietly, seized a heavy cane, and stole softly down stairs. I found a man in the cellar—do not start, Elfieda. He was a little, dried-up, withered, insignificant, sneak thief, not half as dangerous as a setting hen. He was helping himself to your finest canned fruit. I lifted the little rascal out of the cellar on the toe of my shoe."

"I am glad nothing worse happened, my love. But why are you so unnerved? It is all over now."

"No, it is not all over," exclaimed the husband, as he looked off into vacancy with a hollow-eyed, despairing gaze. "Remorse is left."

"Remorse!"

"Yes—bitter, gnawing, agonizing remorse. Listen. Before I kicked the thief out I looked about for some means of inflicting a punishment upon him that he would remember, and a temptation from the Evil One came into my mind. On a plate upon one of the hanging shelves was something you had prepared with your own hands——"

"Yes, I remember; it was a pudding I made myself. "Why——"

"Elfieda," said the husband, hoarsely, as he looked at her in stony despair, "I made him eat that pudding!"

Legal Advice.

Ex-Gov. Roberts, of Texas, is at present a Professor at the University of Texas, and has charge of the Law Department. He is very particular in requiring the attendance of all the law students. Before beginning his lecture a few days ago, he asked one of the students:

"How did you come to miss my lecture yesterday afternoon?"

"[illegible], I was very seriously ill yesterday."

"That's not so, for I saw you at the theater yesterday. Now, young man, don't begin to lie already. You will have plenty of time to do that after you have passed your examination as a lawyer, and been regularly admitted to the bar."—*Texas Siftings.*

[illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., JULY 18, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

The Georgia Senate has recently decided by a vote of 22 to 6 that there shall be no dancing in the new capitol.

Several of the parties who aided in bringing about the Sullivan-Kilrain prize fight have surrendered to Gov. Lowry.

The saw mill men of the State held a meeting in Montgomery last Thursday. Their efforts were in the direction of securing lower freight rates on lumber.

The Alliance exchange is at last located in Montgomery, and this fact has caused the resignation of Dr. Bone, the President. President Bird will manage the exchange.

The State of Georgia has a new capitol building costing $1,000,000. It was proposed to have a ball and reception on the eve of its dedication, but the Legislature stepped in and passed a resolution to prohibit dancing on the occasion. Dancing seems to be getting some hard licks all around.

Sullivan the slugger, was arrested in Nashville last Thursday, by Chief of Police Clack, of that city. Immediately after the arrest he was given a hearing upon a writ of habeas corpus, and the court decided that the authorities of the State of Tennessee had no right to restrain him, and he was released. A pity that laws are so lax.

In 1816 it took just one bushel of corn to buy one pound of nails, now one bushel of corn will buy ten pounds of nails. Then it required sixty four bushels of barley to buy one yard of broadcloth, now the same amount of barley, will pay for twenty yards of broadcloth. It then required the price of one bushel of wheat to pay for one yard of calico, now one bushel of wheat will buy twenty yards of calico.—*Exchange.*

A Southern Exploring Expedition.

The Manufacturer's Record of Baltimore, which is ever working for the advancement of the South, has undertaken one of the greatest enterprises of the day. With a view to making known to the world the vast wealth of the unexplored mineral and timber regions of the South, which railroads have not yet opened up to public investigations, that progressive journal has organized a fully equipped exploring party, under the management of Major Goldsmith Bernard West, of Birmingham, a noted expert in the exploration of mineral regions. In making this announcement in its last issue the Manufacturer's Record says, "we have arranged to place at once in the field an expedition scientific and practical, whose duty it shall be to visit, investigate and report upon all the mineral districts of the Southern States. This expedition has been organized solely by the Manufacturers' Record and the reports of its work will appear in this journal. It is estimated that the mission will last six or eight months. Major West will be assisted by a scientific staff of his own selection, and will remain in the field for the next six months. Outside of the several districts with which Major West has been intimately connected, he will carry with him a regular force, and proceeding on horseback, camp by the way. Generally, he will have the assistance of an engineer and geologist, a timber expert, a secretary and servants. The idea of the expedition is not to jump from place to place by rail, but to go through the country in a leisurely way, study its climate, conditions, resources and opportunities, and to give the public an unprejudiced and intelligent report." This is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable instances of enterprise which any paper in this country has ever undertaken, and is far ahead of anything of the kind ever before projected by any weekly journal in America. The Manufacturers' Record has done a great work for the South in the past, and to that it now adds this brilliant scheme to accomplish still more for this section. The heavy expense of this Exploring Expedition will be borne solely by that journal.

THE CROP OUTLOOK

Very Encouraging Throughout Chilton County—Responses from all Points Favorable to the Farmer.

In response to our request of last week the following very encouraging information concerning the crop outlook in the county has been received at the VIEW office:

COOPER'S.

The present prospect for crops is good, so far as I can see and learn through my customers.

P. C. DENNIS.

Crops are fine in this locality. Rain being plentiful has caused all plants to get full benefit of all vegetable food available to the plant. Corn is fine throughout the country, so far as I have been and is making very rapidly. Yet if rain were to cease just at this time, corn would be badly damaged, because the stalk has grown to over average size and more dampness would be required to support the stalk and also more food than would be if the stalk were smaller, and it is supposed that the greater part of plant food under corn has been taken up. It is too early to decide what cotton will do yet.

E. G. ROLLINS.

VERBENA.

While I am not a farmer I feel as much interest in farming as any one, and will say in reply to your request that crops in this neighborhood are very fine, and if no disaster from this date, a very large crop can be expected.

J. T. MULLINS.

Corn here is good. Cotton backward. Area in sweet potatoes less than usual. Sorghum and hogs promise to be more plentiful than for years.

L. MOORE.

Crop prospects about Verbena are good. Well up to 100 or over an average, and in good condition.

K. WELLS.

ENERGY.

Crops in this locality are better than they have been for many previous years. The outlook for a cotton crop is especially flattering. Cane small but promising. Potatoes excellent.

W. C. DAVIS.

PROVIDENCE.

Crops particularly good. Corn crops first-rate and cotton crop will justify a prediction for a good yield.

J. M. PARISH.

MACEDONIA.

Crops in our section very good—the best we have had in a long time.

R. E. R. HICKS.

CLEAR CREEK.

The crops in this section of the county though small are clean and looking well. Prospects best for several years.

J. P. VANDERVEER.

STANTON.

Crops in this section the best we have had in many years.

J. A. STEPHENS.

STRASBURG.

The crops are generally good in this neighborhood. They have been well worked and haven't suffered for want of rain yet.

J. C. WOOLLEY.

LILY.

Crops in our settlement are fine, best we have seen here in some time.

C. G. BROWN,

We have the best prospect for a crop that we have had for several years. I have not seen a better prospect since the war. Corn, cotton, cane and potatoes all promise well.

S. J.

DIXIE.

In my judgment the crops in my locality are as good as the land will grow. Some complain of a little too much rain.

J. R. PARNELL.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

Crops very good in this settlement. Corn crop is better than cotton.

CLECKER.

MOUNTAIN CREEK.

Good seasons and crops promising. Farmers are laying by.

T. J. H.

LOMAX.

The crops are looking fine through this section of country. Plenty of rain for a while. The saw mill at this place is running steadily. Capacity 12,000 ft. per day. It sounds like old times in this locality.

C. J. S.

SHEEPSKIN BRANCH.

We have the prettiest crops in this settlement that I have seen any where between this point and Birmingham.

S. A. BLASINGAME.

KINCHEON.

The crop prospect is the best ever known. At least 25 per cent. above an average. The rain fall the past few days secures early corn against drouth.

W. I. MULLINS.

The Prize Fight.

Interest in the prize fight between Kilrain and Sullivan from a public point of view centres in the efforts of the governors of Louisiana and Mississippi to prevent it. One of them issued a solemn proclamation, and the other called out the militia to prevent it.

One might infer from these proceedings that there was no crime in Louisiana and Mississippi bigger than a fisticuff between a brace of professional athletes. It would perhaps be safe to say, however that houses of lewdness and of gambling exist under the very shadowes of the state houses at Baton Rouge and Jackson. That there should be so much activity to suppress a mere fisticuff between two men therefore smacks of hypocricy.

Really, what does it all amount to? Why should this fisticuff be invested with so much public concern? Certainly it is not refined or perhaps decent that two men should beat and bruise each other; but what harm is it to the public there should be such a noise made about it.

The fact is that it would be a great deal better if our people at the South would learn to use their muscles instead pistols. A few gymnasiums and fewer hip-pockets would improve us. The English and Yankees are far ahead of us in physical vigor. The use of fire-arms is certainly as cowardly as any brute force could be, and yet we hear of the daily use of it in the South, without the attendance of proclamations and other actions of governors.—*Hayneville Examiner.*

A Comparison.

A woman's devotion to those whom she has promised to "honor love and obey" often reaches a point far beyond the comprehensibility of the sterner sex. Ancient history chronicles an instance in which a woman willingly volunteered to die instead of her husband who had been sentenced to suffer the death penalty by the courts. This circumstance was long regarded as the zenith of conjugal devotion. But this devoted wife has now lost her laurels by the act of an Irish woman at Bessemer on the 2nd inst., her husband was in jail and she had started to carry him his dinner, and a long freight train was standing in her path and in her zeal to reach her husband with his dinner before it got cold she undertook to crawl under one of the cars, rather than walk around the train and just as she got well under the car, the train started and she was caught under the wheels and crushed lifeless. The ancient woman died that her husband might live. The modern one lost her life in her effort to give her husband a warm dinner. The latter takes the cake.—*Ex.*

Men Who Followed the Plow.

Adam was a farmer while yet in Paradise, and after his fall he was commanded to earn his bread by the sweat of his face.

Job, the honest, upright and obedient was a farmer, and his stern endurace has passed into proverbs.

Socrates was a farmer; and yet wedded to his calling the glory of his immortal philosophy.

Cincinnatus was a farmer and the noblest Roman of them all.

Burns was a farmer, and the muses found him at the plow and filled him with poetry.

Washington was a farmer, and retired from the highest earthly station to enjoy the quiet of rural life at Mount Vernon and present to the world a spectacle of human greatness.

To these names may be added a host of others who sought peace and repose in the cultivation of their mother earth. The enthusiastic LaFayette; the steadfast Pickering; the scholastic Jefferson; the fiery Randolph; all found a consolation from life's cares and troubles in the green and verdant lawns that surrounded their homestead.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

The rainfall for the past week has been about the average and well distributed throughout the state. The heavy rain that passed across the southeastern portions of the state on the 30th of June ended the drought and wet the earth so thoroughly that the showers since have been sufficient to keep everything growing.

The temperature has been about an average and the amount of sunshine has been amply sufficient for all demands of the plant. All crops are growing rapidly and in those sections of Alabama where the drought prevailed during the month of June, the recent rains have greatly benefited the crops and they are recovering from the effects of the dry weather On very thin lands, however, there is very little hope for an average yield. In North Alabama the yield of wheat has been good and there is a large corn crop in sight.

P. H. MELL, Director.

Woman's True Sphere.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says: "To be queen of a happy home, loved and appreciated by a kind husband and little children, to live only for their approbation and respect, surely this is the grandest and truest sphere possible for woman. It is the only genuine happiness which earth affords—all else is mere imitation. In no reform can a woman do a work so beneficial to mankind as increasing the number of happy homes in the land. But this work is not given every woman to do. Good husbands, who will love, respect and appreciate their wives are not to be found every day. Had I a daughter, I should teach her some method of self-support as religiously as I should teach her to love God. But my daily prayer would be that she might never go forth from the shelter of the paternal roof save as the queen of a good husband's home."

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Notice!

OFFICE JUDGE OF PROBATE,
Clanton, July 15, 1889.

To the Tax payers of Chilton county: Take notice that the Assessor's book for the year 1889, has been prepared and is now on file in the office of the Judge of Probate for the inspection of the Tax payers of said county. And that the Board of Revenue will sit on the second Monday in August to hear objections to the assessments as appear upon said book.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

jul18

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT

From Jan. 1, 1889, to June 30, 1889.

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 2, Amount of B. M. Gentry Tax Col.	1,229 28
Feb. 1. Amount of B. M. Gentry, Tax Col.	457 30
Mar. 2, Amount of B. M. Gentry Tax Col.	3,596 19
April 1, Amount of B. M. Gentry, Tax Col.	185 65
May 2, Amount of B. M. Gentry, Tax Col.	520 12
June 1, Amount of B. M. Gentry, Tax Col.	407 34
July 1, Amount of B. M. Gentry, Tax Col.	205 64
Feb. 1, Amount of H. J. Callen, Probate Judge, on Estrays	5 00
Feb. 1, Amount of H. J. Callen, Probate Judge, from County Court	6 50
July 1, Amount of H. J. Callen, Probate Judge, from County Court,	5 75
July 1, Amount of H. J. Callen, Probate Judge, License fees,	165 65
July 1. Amount of H. J. Callen, Probate Judge, Redemption fees	6 35
Total	$6,799 77

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid H. J. Callen, Probate Judge, Registration Lists for Election	35 00
Amount paid for making tax abstract	60 00
For Ex-officio services	72 50
Support of Paupers	212 50
Building Bridges	326 30
Printing Expenses to W. H. Lawrence	66 50
Election Expenses	42 66
Stationery Account	49 00
Board of Revenue ex.	24 00
Jail Expenses	33 50
Sundries	170 81
B. M. Gentry Tax Collector,	50 00
Road expenses, Mile posts, &c.	11 00
Ex-officio services, Lee Hays, Sheriff	89 45
Ex-officio services, W. H. Foshee, circuit clerk,	50 00
Expenses carrying Allen Benson to Asylum, &c.,	57 00
Expenses of Grand Jury for Spring term 1889	198 25
Expenses of Petit Juries for Spring term 1889	416 75
Expenses for Bailiff	11 50
Total	$1,977 22

Catarrh

IS a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system there can be no cure for this loathsome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troublesome complaint and completely restored my health."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrh, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that anything would cure me. I became emaciated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was about discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and referred me to persons whom it had cured of catarrh. After taking half a dozen bottles of this medicine, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate disease is through the blood."—Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
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Col. T. B. Crews, editor Herald, Laurens, S. C.
Rev. John L. Gerardeau, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. Sidi H. Browne, editor Christian Neighbor, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. H. F. Chreitzburg, Chester, S. C.
Mrs. Wm. H. Johnstone, Tarboro, N.C.
Rev. S. P. Richardson, Athens, Ga.
John J. Mason, M. D., Columbus, Ga.
Rev. W. F. Cook, D. D. Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Ella R. Tennent, Home Magazine, Marietta, Ga.
Rev. T. B. Kendall, Macon, Ga.
Rev. W. A. Candler, President Emory College, Oxford, Ga.
W. H. Lawrence, Editor Chilton View, Clanton, Ala.
Rev. Henry D. Moore, Montgomery, Ala.

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First-class Job Printing done.

FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

You can secure for one year the Montgomery Weekly Dispatch, the great weekly newspaper at the State capitol It is an eight page, forty-eight column newspaper, made up from the cream of the daily, and is complete in all its departments. It has a complete telegraphic service, State, Domestic and Foreign giving news and history of events transpiring in all parts of the world, political, social and industrial.

Despising hypocrisy it never gives out an uncertain sound; its editorials are incisive, piquant, to the point and honest; and having a corps of experienced newsgatherers and newspaper men, it hopes to fill a want long felt, not only for the casual reader, but for the home circle—the fireside, where nothing but that which is chaste should ever go. Agents and correspondents wanted everywhere. Address,

R. L. HARLEY,
Business Manager.

The Lawson Carpet Co.
Birmingham, Ala.
Take pleasure in directing the attention of the people of Chilton county to their large and attractive stock of
Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,
Curtains & Household Novelties.

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,

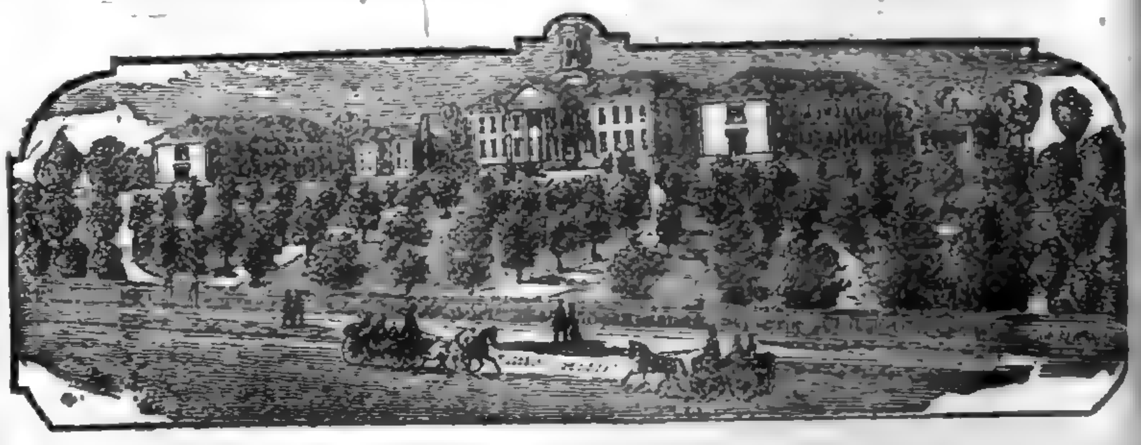
ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

BAINS & PORTER.
(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.
1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

Marion Military Institute.



Superior accommodations and board. Superintendent, his family and faculty live in buildings with cadets. Specially suited to boys who need family watch care, to young men who need business education, and to all who wish practical and thorough training. Terms moderate.

J. T. MURFEE, Sup't.,
Marion, Alabama.

THOMAS FOSHEE,
(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,

feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

BLOOM,
The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.,
—HAS OPENED—
THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,
With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.
No. 7, North Court Street.

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,
MOULDINGS,
—AND—
PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER.
H. M. MANCHA,
204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will send samples on application.

apr 11-y

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.
THOS. H. HOLT,
PRACTICAL WORKMAN,
—AND DEALER IN—
American and Italian Marble.
—Manufacturer of all kinds of—
CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK
Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,
Birmingham, Alabama.

GO TO BLANK BROS, LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA

pet Co.
a.
attention of
their large
of
w Shades,
Novelties.
prices are guaranteed as
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Respectfully,
O. (WM. LAWSON.)

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Marion, Alabama.

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ROOMS,
Scouring and dying
Street.

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—AND—
ICAL PAPER HANGER.
HA,
RY, ALABAMA.
0 cents up. Will send
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E WORKS.
OLT,
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an Marble.
STONE WORK
Fourth Street,
Alabama

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JULY 18, 1889

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:08 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:16 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Miss Annie Maull, of Srasburg, spent Sunday in Clanton.

Mr. W. A. Collier and family are visiting relatives in Troy.

Miss Carrie Fair, of Gainsville, Ga., is visiting relatives in our town.

Mr. Willie Ashley is visiting his brother, Mr. F. L. Ashley, in Clanton.

We are glad to note the recovery of Mr. W. H. Burton after a severe attack of fever.

Miss Lila Haney has returned to Clanton after spending a pleasant visit in Strasburg.

A barbecue and shooting match at Pratt Saw-Mill on to-morrow. Cards of invitation are out.

Mrs. Dr. Patton has returned to Montgomery after making quits a visit to Mr. Collier's family.

Mrs. W. H. McNeil has returned home after spending a pleasant time at Ocean Springs, Miss.

A specimen of buckwheat raised by Mr. N. Watts near Clanton is on exhibition at the drug store.

Miss Rosa West has returned to her home in Montgomery accompanied by Miss Annie Lou Duke.

Dr. Burkhead, of the Presbyterian Church, held a three days meeting in Clanton during the past week.

The young men of Clanton are preparing for another ball to take place on the night of the 26th inst.

Capt. W. A. Smith has a summer school in the Mineral Springs neighborhood. He is trying the water of the Springs for his health.

The many friends of Mr. G. W. Bains, of Birmingham, will be grieved at the news of the death of Mrs. Bains, which occured in Mississippi Monday night.

Mr. C. G. Brown, of Lily, has opened a three months school. These summer schools are of great advantage to the farming community and should be well patronized.

The new music house of Grambs & Buchanan, at 2017 Sec. Ave., Birmingham, call attention to their elegant stock of musical instruments and musical goods through our advertising columns.

We regret very much to learn that Mr. A. J. Brooks, of Verbena, has suffered to such extent with a wound in one of his ankles that the amputation of his leg was found necessary.

A negro by the name of John Collins was arrested Monday on a charge of embezzlement. Mr. W. Willson was the complainant in the case. Collins had a hearing before Judge Callen on Tuesday and was bound over to appear before the court the first Monday in August.

Special Notice.

For the next few weeks I will sell Shoes, Clothing, and Hats at special prices to reduce my stock before buying for the Fall trade. If you need anything in these lines come at once and buy it cheap. The cash will get them down to bottom prices.

W. L. SAMPEY.

Rev. J. L. Thompson formerly pastor of the Clanton and Verbena Baptist Churches, has been engaged in a great work in Montgomery during the past eighteen months as pastor of the Adams Ctreet Baptist Church. Mr. Thompson has succeeded in bringing order out of chaos and has placed his church in fine condition spiritually and financially.

We call attention to the new advertisement of the State Normal College at Florence, which appears in another column. It sets forth in terse language many of the advantages of this institution for the training of teachers. But no advertisement, no notice, can give an accurate idea of the work done. To this end, visitors from all parts of the State go there when in town. Scarcely a day passes during the session without a visit from some one, patron or teacher, on observation bent. All are cordially welcomed by President Powers and his able corps of teachers.

"Keep Me Close to Thee."

"Keep close to me, my God,
Keep close to me!
The storm is beating on me fierce and wild,
Thy face is hidden from thy weary child,
On me the billows heavily do roll
And threaten to engulf my fainting soul!
Oh, be thine arm my sure support and stay,
Or else the flood will sweep me far away!
Keep close to me, my God,
Oh! close to me!

"I hide me close to thee, my God,
Aye, close to thee!
None else can know my bitterness of grief,
Nor any heart save thine can bring relief,
I fear my hands may slip from off their hold,
The winds are keen, the storm is very cold,
But if thou hold me I can still endure
Till night is past and morning breaketh sure—
Oh! keep me close to thee, my God!
Aye, close to thee."

—Charleston News and Courier.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Maplesville Dots.

Weather showery, with enough sunshine to benefit the crops a great deal. Grass has been kept at bay without much effort. Cotton and corn are remarkably good. Great scarcity of peas caused by the rain rotting pea seed last year. Sweet potatoes are rather late caused by the drought when set out, but good prospect now for a fine crop.

Mr. Ben. Glover has had the pleasure of entertaining his Wilcox friend, Mr. Claude Givhan.

Miss Lula Mosely is a guest of Mrs. Thos. DuBose.

Mrs. Glover is enjoying the pleasure of Mrs. Reeves, Miss Lotta and Master Fred Reeves visit.

The railroad men are here again in as much earnest about the road as ever. The prospect now is we will have a new road in course of time.

REVOLG.

Cooper's Locals.

As we are always pleased to see the locals especially from our county, we naturally suppose your readers are interested about us. I will therefore ask for space in your excellent paper to say to your readers that the health of our neighborhood is very good, and the crops of both corn and cotton above an average. The present prospect is better than for several previous years at this season. We had more rain in the latter part of June and first of July than in many other places, which has caused the crops to get grassy, but the farmers have put forth their energy, and crops are being laid by in very good order. The news also comes from West Coosa that crops were never finer.

Prof. Moore is conducting an interesting school here, as he is wont to do wherever he holds forth. His patrons are well pleased.

There is no church here but the Baptist Church. The pulpit is filled once a month by Rev. A. E. Burns, whose ministerial ability needs no comment. The moral status here is very good. There is a slight detriment to religion sometimes in the way of a dance.

The Mr. Guilahorn's are running their saw mill in full blast, building up the county and furnishing employment to many, and the beauty is they are paying their hands promptly as they have done hitherto.

Mr. Dennis is at his old stand with a variety of goods, always in good humor, gentlemanly and courteous, ready at all times to wait on customers.

We send good wishes for the success of the CHILTON VIEW and its editor, together with all of its readers. Every family ought to read it.

H. J.

From reports it would seem as if Alabama and Georgia are on a race to see which can have more hangings than the other. Let the work go on if they cannot get along without it. This rope line is a splendid way to clean out evil doers. No danger of them troubling their respective communities after a few minutes hanging.—*Florence Banner.*

The man who will not yield to disaster and disease, who makes the best of his poverty who finds something to laugh at in all his misfortunes will not only draw more friends to his side than his melancholy brother, but actually live longer.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has long held the first place as a hair dressing in the estimation of the public. Ladies find that this preparation gives a beautiful gloss to the hair, and gentlemen use it to prevent baldness and cure humors in the scalp.

Words cannot express the gratitude which people feel for the benefit done them by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Long-standing cases of rheumatism yield to this remedy, when all others fail to give relief. This medicine thoroughly expels the poison from the blood.

Over four years ago, Swift's Specific cured me of a troublesome eruption which covered my shoulders, back and limbs. This was after I had been treated by six doctors, some of whom said I never would get well.

E. M. HUBSEY, Sherman, Tex.

Dr. Benj. Dillard, druggist, at Aurora, Mo., says: I sell a great quantity of S. S. S. for Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, and have never heard of a case of failure to cure.

Pimples, blotches and eruptions on the skin evidence the fact that the blood is in bad shape, and these symptoms show that nature is trying to throw off the impurities, in which effort it should be assisted by a reliable vegetable blood remedy, as is Swift's Specific.

Mr. John B. Harrison, says that he had blood trouble for quite a while his tonsils were swollen, eruptions over his hands and face, followed by paralysis of the face, which was all relieved by Swift's Specific, and after a lapse of seven years there has been no sign of a return of the disease.

Job Printing.

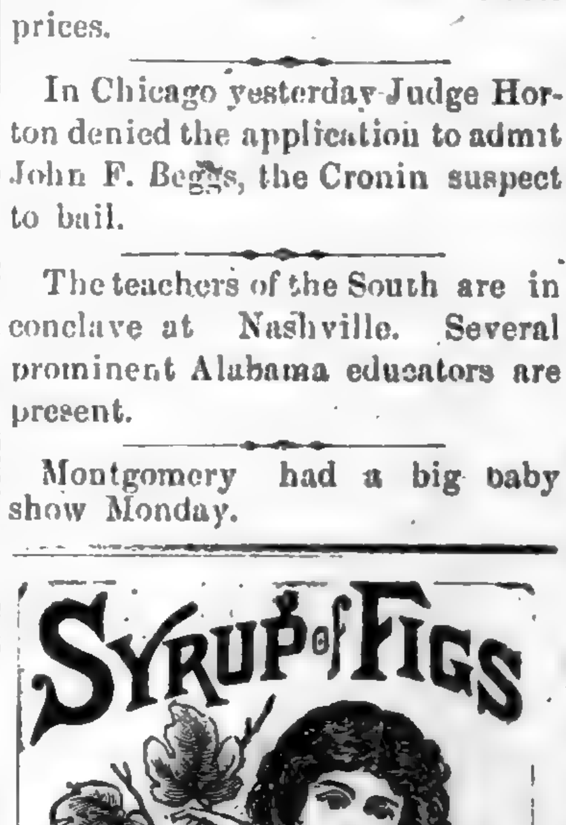
We would remind our home merchants and others that we have an excellent job printing out fit and as we desire their patronage in this line, we propose to give them the best work at the lowest prices.

In Chicago yesterday Judge Horton denied the application to admit John F. Beggs, the Cronin suspect to bail.

The teachers of the South are in conclave at Nashville. Several prominent Alabama educators are present.

Montgomery had a big baby show Monday.

SYRUP of FIGS



Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

—AND TO—

Cleanse the System Effectually,

—SO THAT—

PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
jul19 y

State Normal College,
FLORENCE, ALA.
JAS. K. POWERS, A. M. President.

THE COURSE OF STUDY embraces all the branches required in the public schools of the State.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE of teaching receive careful attention throughout the course.

DRAWING, VOCAL MUSIC AND CALISTHENICS are taught. No teacher is thoroughly equipped for his work without training in these branches.

STATE CERTIFICATES are granted to graduates, entitling them to teach in any public school in Alabama, without further examination.

TUITION IS FREE

to teachers and those preparing to teach and good board costs only ten to fourteen dollars a month.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 17, 1889.

For catalogue or further information, apply to the President.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN, & MARVIN, Druggists, Toledo.

E. H. VAN HOESEN, Cashier Toledo National Bank, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Catarrh Can't be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATION, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucus surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucus surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Prop., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

DID YOU KNOW IT?

Did you know catarrh is a blood disease? Well it almost invariably is, and frequently is a symptom of inherited blood poison. The tendency to catarrh may lay dormant in the system half a man's lifetime and then suddenly become active and the disease at once severe and troublesome.

N. C. EDWARDS, Lampassas Springs, Texas writes: "For over four years I have been a great sufferer from a terrible form of Nasal Catarrh. I was greatly annoyed with a constant roaring in my head and my hearing became very much impaired.—

The discharge from my nose was profuse and very offensive, and my general health impaired. I tried most all prominent physicians, but they did not cure me and I used various advertised preparations without result.

I then sent to the drug store of T. E. Smith & Bro., and purchased B. B. B., and to my utter astonishment and satisfaction, the use of ten bottles has restored my general health, stopped the roaring sensation, entirely healed and cured the nasal catarrh, and I am proud to recommend a blood remedy with such powerful curative properties.

The business men of our town know of my case."

W. A. PEPPER Fredonia, Ala., writes: "I can not refrain from telling you what a glorious medicine you have. For two years my mother has suffered with a severe Catarrh of the head and ulcerated sore throat. She resorted to various remedies without effect, until she used B. B. B., which cured her catarrh, and healed her sore throat."

CATARRH

R. C. KINNARD & SON, Towaliga, Ga., write: "One of our neighbors has been suffering from catarrh for several years, which resisted all treatment and medicine resorted to. We finally induced him to try the efficacy of B. B. B., and he was soon delighted with an improvement. He continued its use, and was cured sound and well."

CATARRH

☞ Write to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for "Book of Wonders" sent free. (10)

[sep27 cw 1y]

NOTICE NO. 8874.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court Clanton, Ala., on August 3rd, 1889, viz: Anderson Peoples, Homestead 15606 for the s w ¼ of s e ¼ and s e ¼ of s w ¼ sec. 10, township 21 n, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Willis Young James, Rasberry, Horace McGee, Fed Latham, all of Maplesville, Ala.

jun27o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8907.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., July 10, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on August 17, 1889, viz: John D. B. McDuffie, Homestead 14772 for the n ½ of s e ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼ sec 15 t 20 n r 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Elizabeth Gordon and Frederick G. Gordon, of Mountain Creek, Ala., Noah Duffee and Mayberry Cooper, of Verbena, Ala.

july11o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8875.

U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on August 3d, 1889, viz: Willis Young, homestead application 15629 for the s w ¼ of s w ¼ section 10 township 21 north range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Anderson Peoples, James Rasberry, Horace McGee, and Fed Latham, all of Maplesville, Ala.

jun27o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Bring your job printing to this office.

A. E. BIVINGS,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, AND Medicines,
FAMILY Groceries, ETC.

Clanton, Alabama.

I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

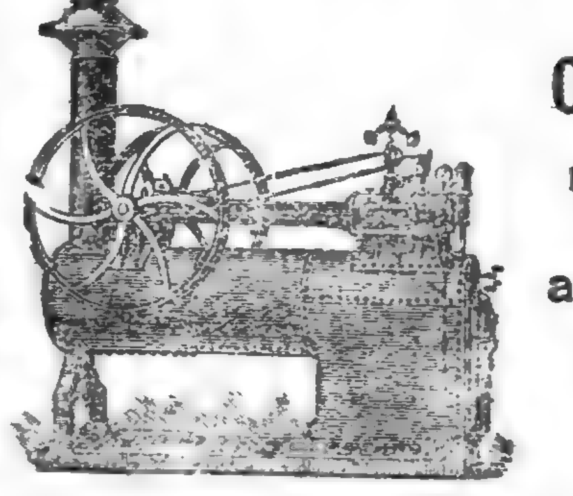
BUY YOUR
PIANOS and ORGANS
—FROM—
GRAMBS & BUCHANAN,
—2017 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—

THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES, or on easy installments. Sohmer, Cranich & Bach, Gabler, Wheelock and Newby & Evans Pianos, and the world renowned Wilcox & White organs. Mail orders for sheet music or musical merchandise given prompt attention.

☞ Write for Catalogue. ☜ jul18

CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS

Copper and Sheet Iron Workers



Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.

Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
☞ AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE, ☜
Birmingham, Ala.
mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.
oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜
nov 8-y

W. F. LYMAN. R. I. STONE.
Lyman & Stone.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Blank Books, - Letter Presses,
PRINTERS' STOCK.
Fine Stationery a Specialty.
2014 SECOND AVENUE [jan17] BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
dec8 ay

INDURATED FIBRE WARE.
ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!
HAS NO HOOPS!
NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!
NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!
HAS APPEARANCE OF POLISHED MAHOGANY.
PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS, SPITTOONS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.
LARGE VARIETY OF GOODS.
CORDLEY & HAYES, New York, Sole Agents.
[illegible]
FOR SALE BY ALL HOUSE-FURNISHING, HARDWARE, GROCERY AND CROCKERY DEALERS.
FULL PRICE-LIST AND CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
Apr25 6

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Dentsville.
[ma15 y]

Money to Loan.
Loans can be negotiated on first mortgage security on improved farming lands. Call on or address
R. M. WILLIAMSON,
ST. CLAIR THORNTON,
jun27 Clanton, Ala.

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.
Photographs, on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER.
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

Insure
Your Property
against Fire.
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery, has a record for reliability unsurpassed.
Insure through the Local Agency at Clanton, and save expense.

HERBINE

After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES-take notice-not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.

Dr. S. H. Wire, of Boston, Ky says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."

Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."

Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than [illegible].

Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle.

It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by

The Herbine Co.,
(Successors to Wm. Condell.) St. Louis, Mo.

mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine.

If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

CONSUMPTION

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.

The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.

Easy and pleasant to use.

Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

nov22-y

[illegible]
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
FROM $85. to $45.

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

PREVENTIVE OF MILDEW.

Take three pounds each of flowers of sulphur and quick-lime. Slack the lime and boil with the sulphur in six gallons of water until reduced to two gallons. Allow this to settle, then pour off the clear liquid and bottle it for use. An old iron pot will answer to boil it in. A gill of this liquid, mixed with five gallons of water, is an excellent prevention and cure for mildew upon plants—showered upon them as soon as the mildew appears. —*American Agriculturist.*

PEACH YELLOWS.

According to my observation, says Josiah Hoopes, in the New York *Tribune*, the peach is less liable to disease under high culture than when neglected, or on poor soil. On the principle that yellows will appear under all conditions, many growers give trees little or no attention, depending upon one or two good crops for profit before the disease attacks them. This is opposed to systematic good culture, and to the careful orchardist is specially repulsive. More than one scrupulously clean orchard is to-day showing a far greater degree of health and profit than their neglected competitors. It has been asserted that by heavy manuring and liberal applications of potash in some convenient form, yellows will in a measure be warded off, on account of the consequent strong healthy growth. If cultivators generally would study the practical part of the subject, and note the conditions under which the disease appears, and is increased, they might render valuable assistance. A prejudice formerly existed against planting yellow-fleshed peaches, under the impression that they were more easily contaminated, but more extended experience disproved this view. The yellows is no respecter of varieties or places. Where it finds proper conditions for development there it operates, and continues its work of destruction. However, we can unite upon the heroic rooting-out and burning of any infected trees as soon as the disease is discovered. The malady may have been communicated to other trees, but as a diseased tree is worthless, the sooner it is removed the better.

SEED CLOVER.

Seed clover is, year after year, one of the most profitable crops of the farm, where the conditions are favorable to its growth. The crop of the country is never so large as to glut the market. The man who has to buy clover seed in the spring invariably pays what seems like a stiff price. Not infrequently the seed clover brings more than the first crop cut for hay.

One reason (perhaps the principal one) why the crop of seed clover is so small, is that, as usually handled, it is most disagreeable. Generally it is mowed away, as it is not thought possible to keep it in stacks; and the wheat can be threshed out of the mows by the time the seed clover is cut. There are few more disagreeable jobs than hulling clover in the bar. The dust is stifling. Men who suffer little inconvenience in threshing grain under cover, find that their lungs and throats will not endure the dust in the barn where clover is hulled. Besides, every corner of the barn is fouled. It is impossible to keep the dust within bounds.

This objection is obviated when the clover is stored in barracks, where it may be kept as well as in a mow. The barrack is simply a roof, with the sides open. Seed clover may also be kept in good condition in stacks topped with timothy or straw. As the straw or hay is put on the wagon, let it be wet down with the garden hose; it can then be put on top of the seed clover stack much better. The clover haulm and chaff may be used for feed or as an absorbent in the stables; but it is so dirty and disagreeable to handle that it is as well to use it at once as a fertilizer. The barracks or stacks may be put in the center of the field to be manured, and the stuff be spread as the seed is hulled.

It is the opinion of many that if the hulling is deferred until cold weather more seed will be obtained; but if the clover is perfectly dry, hulling need not be delayed. We have known seed clover to be hulled clean right from the field, but the weather is so uncertain that this is usually too risky. Some think, also, that it is better to let the seed clover rot somewhat. This makes the hull remove easily, but quite as much seed can be got without, and rotting is risky. The better plan is to let it lie as mown until well cured. When it is well cured, rake it up and put in baracks or stacks at once.—*American Agriculturist.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Prepare for the rural fairs.

Buttermilk is a good summer beverage.

Well-planned summer work is half done.

Drive the work or it will drive you, and with a drag, year in and year out, no one is satisfied or happy.

While we do not recommend putting all one's eggs in one basket, we do suggest the growing of but few crops and mastering all the details connected with them.

The big milker needs a strong constitution or she will fall by the way when parturition invites the perils of milk fever and the other ills that attend upon mothsrhood.

Men lacking energy, don't usually "get there" in time to save things at their best stage of growth; it takes them so long to start that the job generally is left unfinished.

Late seeding often lacks moisture, starts slow, becomes a prey to insects, so is unprofitable. Late cultivation in worked crops prevents the securing of the hay before it becomes too ripe.

Too many unsuccessful farmers are unskilled in their business; they do no better than the average; think too little and are not ambitious nor hopeful. They are without faith in their business; they do not believe there is any money in it.

The gooseberry is one of the first fruits the farmer may enjoy, and good housewives have ways of serving it in pies, etc., that make it very fine eating. Prune the old bushes and give them some manure, or plant if you have none growing.

There should always be a piece of corn growing for green feed for the cows. It is better that it be drilled in, and a sufficient amount should be planted to fill out any lack in the pasture. If there is too much for that, the surplus will make the best kind of fodder.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

RESTORING STONE STAIRS.

To restore stone staircases, of which the steps have become worn, the worn parts should be moistened with a solution of silicate of potash (soluble glass), and then that the step be given its original form by means of a paste composed of hydraulic lime and silicate of potash, to which fifty per cent. of fine silicious sand is then added. The durability of the steps thus restored, it is claimed, is comparable to that which would be obtained with the best stones, and the adhesion of the added part is perfect.—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

TO CLEAN CANE-SEAT CHAIRS.

To clean cane-seat chairs, turn them upside down, and with hot water and a sponge wash the cane-work, soaking it thoroughly; if very dirty use a little soap. Let it dry in the air and it will be as bright and firm as when new, if the cane is not broken.

If the cane is broken so that it looks unsightly cut it entirely away with a sharp knife. Thread a long, stout darning needle with thick twine of any color desired, knot the ends, loop it through the holes backward and forward, crossing from side to side, right and left, every hole being filled; work them back again, weaving as you would in darning stockings, being careful not to draw the threads very tight the first time over, as it is more difficult to weave.—*Detroit Free Press.*

COVERINGS FOR PARLOR FLOORS.

The latest thing in floor decorations for parlors is a variety of matting with checkered figures. It has become very popular, and promises to supersede all the material this summer as a floor covering. Many of the designs are striking and attractive, and the stuff is quite durable. In purchasing it, however, care must be taken to select only that which is closely woven. Loosely woven straw matting, like loosely woven ingrain carpets, wear out very rapidly, and the trifling amount additional which will be paid for matting closely woven will be made up by its durability.

Handsome rugs are almost indispensable adjuncts to the straw matting. Also wicker chairs and settees, tastefully decorated with chair scarfs, while the piano cover must be of heavy material of light colors.—*St. Louis Star-Sayings.*

THE FAMILY WASHING.

This seems to be the bugbear of all houskeeping, and in fact there is nothing that seems to upset the whole household machinery as wash day. It always seemed to me that Monday, of all days, was the worst possible day to select for this.

Many ladies have stepped out and down from the old custom; some have selected Saturday and others Tuesday.

The advantage of Saturday is that it is next after sweeping day, when the bed linen is changed, and then, too, it is a day that so many housekeepers take to scrub their kitchen; if the washing is done the same day one scrubbing day is entirely done away with. Then, too, Sunday following it gives one day of rest between the washing and ironing. If the washing is done on Monday, no matter how much is provided on Saturday in the way of baking and cooking, it is all gone by Monday, and finds you on that day with only "pickups" for dinner.

The advantage of Tuesday is that you have all day Monday to prepare for your washing. To repair any serious rents, which are much better done before the starch is in; any patching, which, after it is ironed, is scarcely noticeable.

In many families too much preparation for Monday is done upon the Sabbath evening, a time I never like anything to encroach upon.

To all young housekeepers I would say —order your own houshold to suit yourself, and do not act entirely to please your neighbors.

For a family of six put on the boiler two-thirds full of soft water, two tablespoonfuls of coal oil, two-thirds of a bar of soap, let it come to a boil.

Wet your clothes in clear water, wring out, putting the cleanest clothes in first, let boil for thirty minutes, put your wringer on the boiler and wring out, and so on, until all the white clothes are boiled, putting in more oil and soap each time. Be sure and have the water boiling hot before putting in the clothes.

Rinse thoroughly, blue, starch, and hang out. Should there be any very soiled places, rub on a little soap and put upon the board.—*Sunshine.*

TESTED RECIPES.

Vegetable Soup—One pint of vegetables, including turnip, carrot, onion and celery; cut into small pieces and boil one hour in water enough to cover. Add one quart of clear stock, a little more salt; boil a few minutes and serve.

Shad Baked in Milk—Fix the shad ready to bake, open, lay flat in pan. Season pepper, salt and butter. Ready to bake, cover with milk. Bake slow. If a large, thick fish, bake one hour and a half. It will be brown and delicious. Butter gravy.

Almond Jumbles—One pound of sugar, one-half pound of butter, one pound of almonds blanched and chopped fine, two eggs, flour enough to mix stiff. Roll thin; moisten the top of each one with the white of egg, and sprinke with sugar; bake quickly.

Corn Gems—One-half pint of finely-bolted corn meal, one-half pint of flour, one tablespoonful white sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt and two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder; mix together thoroughly while dry; then add two well-beaten eggs and cold sweet milk, or milk and water to make a moderately thin batter; bake in gem pans or muffin rings.

Caramel Cream—Have on the fire in a pan one pound of maple sugar; let it boil two or three times, sufficient to brown but not to burn it. Beat six eggs and one pound of white sugar very light; stir this into two quarts of boiling milk, and stir constantly until it comes to a boil; then pour in the boiling sugar, and mix thoroughly. When perfectly cold, add one quart of cream, sweetened with a cupful of white sugar. Put it in a freezer and freeze the same as ice cream.

Egg Snow—Put into a saucepan a pint of milk, adding two dessertspoonfuls of orange water, and two ounces of sugar and let it boil. Take six eggs, separate the yolks from the whites, beat the latter to a froth or snow (hence the name), and put into the boiling milk by spoonfuls; stir the whole, about with a skimmer. When done take the eggs out and dress them on the dish for serving. Thicken the milk over the fire with the beaten yolks, and pour this over the frothed eggs; let the whole cool before serving it. —*American Rural Home.*

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

LONG-HANDLED EYEGLASSES.

Do you know the reason long-handled eyeglasses spring into favor with the ultra fashionable? Well, you know ladies lace, don't you? Yes, everybody knows that, and those who know it from experience know it to their very great discomfort; for, with the sleeves made as tight as the skin, and the entire dress waist as close-fitting as compressed flesh and bones will permit, to lift the hand up to the level of the eyes, if it is a possibility (and sometimes it isn't), is certainly a dangerous thing to attempt—dangerous because the tightly strained silk of the dress may split. Besides it is a painful exertion. The expansion of certain muscles in an elevated position of the arm and shoulder beyond the narrow limits of the dress is positive torture. Hence the long handle to eyeglass and opera glass was a perfect boon. You will always see the slim waist, tight sleeves and long-handled eyeglass together.

THE ARTIST QUEEN.

Carmen Sylva, the beautiful white-haired, talented Queen of Roumania, possesses the rare charm of a musical voice, so sympathetic and melodious that a celebrated French author who heard her read aloud from one of his works declared that she had revealed him to himself. She is a most picturesque figure, always delicately and artistically dressed, and with eternal youth in her smile. Elizabeth of Roumania was educated as befitted her rank and, naturally gifted, she mastered many languages in her girlhood, and now paints her graceful word pictures with equal ease in almost any tongue. She is known in Europe as the Artist Queen when she is not spoken of as Scheherezade—a name which has clung to her since the season she passed at Westerland, by the North Sea, and every day gathered the children about her on the sands to listen to her tales of fairies, goblins, elves and gnomes. The children were devoted to her and used to throw up a fortification of sand about her camp chair, plant their toy flags on the summit and defy even the sea himself to lay a finger on their beloved Marchentante (fairy-tale aunt). Carmen Sylva's writings command almost any price from the European magazines and she is besieged with offers from editors, entreating her to name her own terms. In only one known instance did she comply with such a request, and this was in the case of a Styrian editor and her terms for the article were that he should plant a bed of Alpine flowers in one of the royal gardens at Bucharest.

"TIGHT-LACING" DISEASES.

The *Medical Annual*, a scientific record of the medical progress of the year, devotes a good deal of space to those diseases of women which are generally believed to originate from tight lacing. "During the last few years," says the *Annual*, "several affections which are found in women with much greater frequency than in men have been claimed by independent writers in different parts of the world as the result of compression. The most important are anæmia, ulcer of the stomach, gall-stones, movable kidney." This is a formidable array, and it must be noted that it is not a catalogue of all the diseases said to be produced by tight lacing, but only a list of a few which have been recently added to a very much longer series. "Anæmia" itself, in its "pernicious" form is, as a rule, rapidly and hopelessly fatal. But even when it is not "pernicious" it is the prolific parent of manifold diseases, some of which are fatal, while almost all are extremely disabling and distressing. "Ulcer of the stomach" has an alarming sound even to the "lay" ear; but the sound is not nearly so alarming as the reality. When a doctor is convinced that he has met with a case of undoubted ulcer of the stomach he anticipates weeks or months of misery for the patient and of harrassing care for himself. He knows that recovery is possible; but he knows also that in many instances the chances are largely in favor of death. Treatment in many cases is quite powerless. One day the patient may be walking about, filling the air with complaint of her troubles. The next day she may be dead, with a small perforation in the wall of the stomach as the result of the ulcerative process. "Gall-stones" it is unnecessary to dwell upon. The pain and danger of these are known almost universally.

"Movable kidney," though less immediately painful and dangerous, is a condition which no woman who wishes to be well should for a moment run the risk of becoming acquainted with. This is the barest summary of facts, which might be so set forth as to appear truly appalling. Will any woman reader be frightened into reason? The answer, unhappily, is not even doubtful. She will not. But in case such a phenomenon should occur, the following suggestions of the *Annual* are worthy of her consideration: "The one thing that is most objectionable is the formation of an artificial waist. To simply order the removal of stays will be found altogether insufficient for stays are undoubtedly a protection against the tight ligature of skirts which accompanies their use. The only satisfactory way is to abolish both. Every article of clothing, whether of upper or under garments, is to be made in combination, or without division at the waist. The weight of each garment is then borne mainly by the shoulders and bust, and no constriction of the waist is necessary." It is useless to appeal to the wearers of ladies' clothing, the case must be carried to the makers. Will Worth do anything? If he will not, will those educated and titled ladies who are said to have devoted their talents to the art of dressing their sisters come to the rescue? There is a splendid field for enterprise and originality of mind.—*The Hospital.*

FASHION NOTES.

Coral is said to be a coming rage.

Let accordion-plaited skirts have their day, by all means. It won't be a long one.

Twenty-one is the orthodox age for a girl to resume the responsibilities of a bonnet.

Ten breadths of ordinary dress material are required to construct an accordion-plaited skirt.

Bedroom furniture of white wood has been lavishly indulged in for summer houses this season.

Flower brooches are the daintiest and prettiest of anything in jewelry to be worn at the throat.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The love of money is the root of all evil.

The man diligent in his business shall hold four kings.

It is better to have a permanent income than to be fascinating.

If it is not right, do not do it; if it is not true, do not say it.

Flattery is a sort of bad money to which our vanity gives currency.

To have what we want is riches, but to be able to do without is power.

He that winketh with his eye should take heed lest he become slewed.

If there is to be any fibre in our character, there must be a Spartan discipline to make it.

Good manners, as we call them, are neither more or less than good behavior, consisting of courtesy and kindness.

Wealth governs in the interest of the rich; intelligence takes advantage of the ignorant; righteousness does justice to all.

Choose the course which you adopt with deliberation; but when you have adopted it, then persevere in it with firmness.

He who does a good deed is constantly ennobled; he who does a mean act is by the action itself contracted and self-degraded.

The man who sits down and waits to be appreciated will find himself among uncalled for baggage after the limited express train has gone by.

High minds are as little affected by unworthy returns for services as the sun is by those fogs which the earth throws up between herself and his light.

We understand what we ought to do, but when we deliberate we play booty against ourselves; our consciences affect us one way, our corruptions hurry us another.

Docking Horses.

People from other parts of the country who visited New York a year or two ago were surprised to see that the fashion of docking horses had been revived there. Half the carriage horses in the Central Park had been deprived of the greater part of their tails. Instead of the luxuriant and beautiful appendage which nature gives, the animals exhibited a horse-hair brush, short, abrupt, ugly and useless.

This fashion has not proved to be a mere passing fancy of "the British dudes," but now appears to have become fixed, and is spreading over the country, and there is reason to fear that the entire class of people who live but to differ from the mass of their fellow-citizens will not be able to respect themselves this summer while riding behind long-tailed horses.

The spirit of fashion works in two ways: It makes some of us aspire to be both like and unlike our fellow-mortals. The victims of this mania wish to be obviously unlike the mass, and conspicuously like a class. Chinese parents torture their girls for five years, converting their pretty feet into hideous little lumps of bone and flesh, because those lumps are recognized as the sign of social rank.

For a similar reason the rich shop-keepers of Gotham cut off their horses' tails. They have been told that the fashionable people of Europe think it a mark of high breeding to be indifferent to the sufferings of the creatures that serve them.

Several writers lately have taken the ground that horses do not much mind losing their tails, not even in fly-time if they are protected by nettings.

It seems folly to reply to such a statement. Any one who closely observes the ways of horses becomes aware that the swishing of their long tails is a tranquilizing and pleasant occupation to them, aside from its utility in driving away insects. It relieves their minds and mitigates the monotony of their existence. The operation of docking is cruel beyond conception.

We should all wish to frown upon this cruelty to helpless brutes. How shall we do it? There is, perhaps, no better way than to act upon the wise and timely suggestion that all who are opposed to it shall not merely not disfigure their own horses, but shall refuse to hire docked horses, or even to ride in an omnibus, cab or car drawn by them.—*Youth's Companion.*

The Kissing Habit.

A writer in *Good Housekeeping* vigorously condemns the kissing habit, and calls for its abandonment in this wise: "The kissing habit has been carried to its greatest extreme among English-speaking people, and the people of other blood are often amazed and amused by the universality and cheapness of the kiss among the English nations. It is not necessarily an argument in its favor, however, that it is thus found to be an accompaniment of the highest civilization, for it may be promptly retorted that vice and crime also increase with civilization, and that even civilized and refined peoples often keep alive barbarous practices inherited from savage ancestry. The kiss, in its proper functions, has a fine significance, and may be made the vehicle of the purest emotions, the honest expression of legitimate feeling, a greeting full of genuine, voluntary sympathy and love. The kissing habit is an abuse and a misuse. It has brought the kiss into disgrace and made it vulgar, cheap and hypocritical. Be it the province of this generation of refinement and education to rescue it from its degraded estate and restore it to its natural elevated and elevating place and use in the social economy."

Writing 28,305 Words on a Postal Card.

It is said that the champion microscopic penman of the world lives in Belfast, Waldo County, Me. His name is Rila Kittredge, and, although past seventy-seven years of age, his hand is as steady and his sight as keen as ever. He wrote one of President Cleveland's messages to Congress—about 15,000 words—on the back of a postal card; but lately he has done some fine scribbling which throws that performance in the shade. He has written the Lord's Prayer eight times on a space the size of a five-cent piece, eighteen columns of the Boston *Post* upon a postal card, and is now engaged in the work of putting 28,305 words upon another postal card. The work is so fine that a powerful microscope has to be used in reading it, but then every letter appears distinct and beautiful. Mr. Kittredge uses a common steel pen and wears spectacles. He has autograph letters from several Presidents and other distinguished men who have received samples of his work, President Garfield having sent him his photograph and a kind letter, which are highly prized by the old man.—*New York Sun.*

CURIOUS FACTS.

A Chinaman cannot become a citizen of the United States.

A child born of Chinese parents in this country may become a citizen.

In Baltimore they call ball throwing in the public streets "barking and catching."

Taming crows is a new fad in Georgia. The birds are intelligent and easily taught.

The word "vinegar" is derived from two French words, vin aigre, meaning sour wine.

Nine petrified frogs were found in a solid rock at High Springs, Fla., during a recent day.

A hairless calf is owned by Mr. Freeland, of Howe Township, Dauphin County, Penn.

J. A. Schuyler, of Pottstown, Penn., has a piece of amber from the Baltic Sea inclosing a petrified beetle.

A West Virginia electrician has invented a wire fishing rod with an electric bell which will ring for every nibble.

If all the telephone wires in this country were stretched in a continuous line they would reach seven times around the earth.

W. Shelly, of Milford Square, Ill., has a Newfoundland dog ponderous enough to do all the family washing by a tread power.

A recent count of money in the United States Treasury revealed a shortage of $35. The amount counted was $184,000,000.

Pete Nutt, of Dade County, Ga., has a chicken eating mule. He eats them raw, and will chase a fat hen for a mile, if necessary.

The law of Wisconsin requires that all logs put into water shall be marked. Just as cattle are marked on the plains, so that every one will know his own.

Among the Chinese, should the lily blossom on New Year's Day, it is regarded as a most happy omen, presaging the best of luck to the fortunate owner of the plant.

Up to 1884 the English Postoffice had issued 31,302,000,000 postage stamps. That would cover 3762 square miles, and would reach to the moon and back if placed end to end.

Warden Toner, of the New Castle (Del.) jail, has received a bushel of plug tobacco for distribution among the prisoners. The donor signs himself: "One who has been there."

A milk white horse that was ridden by General Grant during the war is now owned by D. B. Flint, of Boston. The animal is twenty-nine years old and is frequently driven by Mr. Flint.

One mode of selling turquoises at Nijni-Novgorod, Russia, is peculiar. A person, on payment of a certain sum, is allowed to plunge his hand into a bag full of them and to retain all he can seize.

According to M. Mace, the ex-Chief of the Surete, four hundred or five hundred pockets are picked daily in Paris, even when there is no universal exhibition to attract both the wolf and the lamb.

The Chinese have a practical way of giving a testimonial. When a few villages appreciate the kind offices of a magistrate, the natives subscribe together and present him with an official umbrella.

A French fisherman who was reported lost, and whose property was divided up, returned all right after an absence of two years, but the French courts hold that he is dead, and he has got to take a new name and be somebody else.

The "Colombophile Congress and Monster Toss" will take place at Paris. This is not a species of bull fight, with pigeon fanciers as picadores, matadors, etc., but a great flight of 100,000 pigeons, to be started from the Trocadero August 4.

The word "teetotal" had its origin through a stuttering temperance orator, who urged on his hearers that nothing less than "te-te-te-total" abstinence would satisfy temperance reformers. Some one at once adopted "teetotal," and it sprang into general use.

Real Roquefort Cheese.

Lovers of Roquefort cheese will not be pleased to hear that they often do not get the real article, thanks to the quantity of illegal imitations. Real Roquefort cheese has been made since the middle ages at Rodez, in Southern France, where the natives in olden times paid a heavy tribute of cheese yearly to the abbey of Conques. The industry occupies an immense number of persons in this district, and is worth $2,000,000 yearly, most of the cheese being exported to England and America. But so many rival manufacturers have sprung up in the neighboring departments as to seriously injure the original industry, so Rodez and its manufacturers are going to prosecute their imitators.—*London Standard.*

The Bottle Industry.

The bottle industry of the world is a very large one. The quantity produced per day in the respective countries being estimated as follows: Great Britain and Ireland, 6206 gross; Sweden, 960 gross; Norway, 600 gross; Denmark, 360 gross; Germany and Belgium, 30,039 gross; France, 100 gross; Austria, 7000 gross; United States, 840 gross; Canada 120 gross; Australia, 207 gross; total, 46,431 gross. With 300 working days this gives no less than 15,929,600 gross per year.—*New York Sun.*

The Broad and Briny Deep.

FIRST DAY.

Heave ho! yoho! for the raging sea,
On the fast Atlantic liner;
The ocean is the place for me—
Naught e'er was made that's finer.

SECOND DAY.

Oh, me! oh, my! oh, woe! oh, woe!
Alas for the raging sea, sir!
Dear me, I die. Oh hay! heave ho!
'Tain't what 'tis said to be, sir.

THIRD DAY.

Oh, Captain, put me on the shore,
In China, Russia, Burmah;
I don't care where it is—oh, lo—
So long's it's terra firma.

FOURTH DAY.

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LAST DAY.

I'll cable to my family they'll see me never
more
Back in our lovely mansion in New York,
Until there's built from Coney Isle to haughty
England's shore
A bridge whereon yours truly home may
walk.
There's no more brine
in mine.

—*Carlyle Smith, in Harper's Bazar.*

The Next Census.

In taking the next census, there will be one supervisor for each district, who will be nominated by the President and whose nomination will be acted upon by the Senate in next December. The enumerators will be named to the superintendent of the census by the supervisors. The enumerators will work only during the month of June, 1890, when the actual counting is to be done. They will be paid according to the number of names they turn in upon their lists, with the limitation that no enumerator can make more than $5 a day. Their general average will be about $60 for the month during which they work. The supervisors will commence preliminary work in January next. Their work, which will continue to the first of the following July, will not, except for a very short time, be in any degree arduous. Their pay will be according to the population of their respective districts.

Bernhardt's Grievances.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt says: It is not because I am extravagant that I am always in want of money, but because I am always being robbed by my directors. Shamefully robbed! I have been cheated out of millions upon millions. One trusts the rogues, does not read over the engagement as carefully as one ought to do, and signs. Then there is always a line about a forfeit or something else which one has overlooked, and it is there that the director is in ambush. Between the thieves on one side and the small prices paid in Paris on the other, I often wonder how I get a piece of bread to put between my teeth. Of all countries, France is perhaps the one where an actress earns the least. Look at what Ellen Terry, Bernard-Beere and Mary Anderson earn. Why they make as much, I am sure, in a week, as I do in a season.

Is it Cruel?

The case of Kemmler, the Buffalo murderer, who was condemned to suffer death by electricity, was up on appeal in the Supreme Court of Auburn, N. Y. The appeal was taken on the ground that the State Constitution prohibited cruel and unusual punishment, and the counsel for the murderer contended that execution by electricity was cruel and unusual. The case was argued at considerable length by both sides, and the court finally decided that testimony would have to be taken as to the effect of an electric current on the human body, and appointed Tracy C. Becker, a lawyer of Buffalo, to take testimony and report to the Court.

Laughter.

People who laugh in a broad Latin "A" are open-hearted, honest, fond of noisy jocundity, but perhaps of a voluble mood. Excessive jerking laughter, however, is an evidence of vulgarity. Those laughing in a dry "A" are respectable, but little expansive, and a hard lot of people. When the Latin "E" prevails, there prevails also a phlegmatic, melancholy temper. Timorous, unsteady people, also those imbued with malignity, always laugh in a kind of swelling "I." Laughter in "O" is the utterance of proud, bold, imperative, somewhat bantering people. Beware of those that laugh in "oo" (o). They are traitors, haters, scorners.

Mrs. Livermore humorously tells this about herself: She went to a town in Maine to deliver a lecture. A young minister, who felt greatly his importance in having to introduce so large a light, announced her in these words: "Ladies and gentlemen, you have all heard of the illustrious man across the water, so beloved by his people, and who is known by the sobriquet of 'the grand old man.' I have now the honor of introducing to you a lady beloved in Boston, and known there as the 'grand old woman!'"

A neat bit of proverbial philosophy, said to be of Japanese origin, is, "Be like the tree which covers with flowers the hand that shakes it."

Brown's Iron Bitters furnishes aid to the stomach to accomplish its work. Only a medicine which has a specific action upon the stomach will do you any good, and Brown's Iron Bitters will act directly upon that organ, toning it up and giving it strength to do its work, relieving the pressure upon the nervous system, strengthening the nerves, quickening and improving the appetite, removing flatulency and heartburn, restoring the appetite and dispelling the dizzy spells which are so annoying, and may prove very dangerous.

An expert carpenter in Michigan has constructed a settee out of an ordinary hen.

"Stick to your business," is very good advice, but still there are a great many people in the world who have no regular and profitable business to stick to; and there are others who are following a line of business which is manifestly unsuited to them. Now, when such is the case, you had better write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and see if they cannot give you a pointer. They have helped a great many men and women along the way to fortune, and now stand ready to assist you, too.

What do you chew?
"LUCY HINTON!"
Why?
Because it is the best I can find.
Who makes it?
T. C. Williams Co., Richmond, Va.
Who sells it?
All dealers.
How can I recognize it?
The name *Lucy Hinton* is on every plug.

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There is no remedy which can rival Hamburg Figs for the cure of habitual constipation, indigestion, and sick-headache. Their action is as prompt and efficient as their taste is pleasant. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

Bradfield's Female Regulator will cure all irregularities or derangements peculiar to woman. Those suffering should use it. Sold by all Druggists.

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Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oreg. Im'igr't'n Board, Portland, Ore.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Weak and Weary

Describes the condition of many people debilitated by the warm weather, or disease, or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed to overcome that tired feeling, to purify and quicken the sluggish blood and restore the lost appetite. If you need a good medicine be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My appetite was poor, I could not sleep, had headache a great deal, pains in my back, my bowels did not move regularly. Hood's Sarsaparilla in a short time did me so much good that I feel like a new man. My pains and aches are relieved, my appetite improved."—George F. Jackson, Roxbury Station, Conn.

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. [illegible]

$25 [illegible]

Hold Your Own.

"I see you're holding your own," said a sitting friend to a sick man. "Yes, [illegible] pull through if my hands don't slip," [illegible] reply; and he did pull through. [illegible] and will-power will assist an invalid's [illegible] in a remarkable degree, and we should [illegible] determined and hope, no matter what doctors may say. There are hundreds [illegible] would still be suffering the horrors of [illegible] poison, that surely was bringing them [illegible] and nearer to the grave, if they had given up hope when their doctors pronounced them incurable, or when many extensive advertised decoctions proved inert and worthless, [illegible] they would not give up, and so good fortune would have it, finally gave B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) a trial, which proved to be the very remedy they needed, and restored them to perfect health; curing some of running sores, others of rheumatism and swollen joints, [illegible] of pimples and annoying skin blemishes, [illegible] of catarrh, others of weak kidneys and [illegible] tion, others of lame back and general debility. Try it. Try it now!

Why is a physician a good linguist? Because he understands all tongues.

The Wisest Gift.

"I bought my wife a ve vet sack."
Thus proudly boasted Mr. Brown,
"She'll be, with that upon her back,
The best dressed dame in town."
But velvet sack or diamond ring
Can bring no balm to suffering wife;
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To save her precious life.

The great and sovereign remedy, known the world over, for all female troubles, inflammation, cruel backache and internal displacements is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only guaranteed cure. See guarantee on every bottle-wrapper.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets—gently laxative or actively cathartic according to dose. 25 cents.

Scientist—"Do you believe in spirits?" Kentuckian—"Thanks, don't keer if I do."

One by one the roses fall, but "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar outlives them all.

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IS A SPECIFIC FOR PAINFUL PROFUSE SCANTY SUPPRESSED AND IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION OR MONTHLY SICKNESS
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RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.
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After ALL others fail, consult
Twenty years' continuous practice in the treatment and cure of the awful effects of early vice, destroying both mind and body. Medicines and treatment for one month, Five Dollars, sent securely sealed from observation to any address.
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Makes a clean sweep. [illegible]
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[illegible]	15 00	22 50	33 00
[illegible] Column	18 00	27 00	40 00
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The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1889. NUMBER 39.

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Will Begin Bright and Early Monday Morning

-THEIR GREAT-

MIDSUMMER COST CLEARING SALE!

FIRST AVENUE, - - - - BI ALA.

Everything has been arranged to make this in all probability one of the greatest sales in Mb mingham. Remember you will have a stock of over $100,000 to select from and these goo for for first-class class city trade and were not intended for any snide catch-penny business.

A TERIFIC BLOW TO COMPETITION!

The Return of the Tide.

ast night our boats lay drifting, late,
Upon the sea's unmoved expanse,
hen, lo! some eddying swirl of fate—
Some current of capricious chance—
oke chain from chain and heart from heart,
And we were borne apart.

ou southerward, to drift or lie—
I know not how, nor when, nor wher
underneath this northern sky—
A frozen heart in frozen air—
et soothed by one sustaining thought
Mine eyes to me have brought.

or this I know; all tides converge,
Through dark and light, through calm and stress;
e southern swell and northern surge
Some day shall meet and coalesce;
nd all the freights these currents bear
Shall meet some day somewhere.

h, what though black clouds hide the sky,
And desolate, trackless wastes divide?
me day, somewhere, our boats shall lie
Within the harbor, side by side,
here sorrow nevermore, nor pain,
Shall sever us again.

—*John W. O'Keef*

GISELE'S CAPRICE

The salon was lighted by a single amp which shed a soft radiance throughut the room. It was simply furnished, ut was adorned with a profusion of owers and plants. Three persons were n the salon—Mme. de Bainy, Gisele, er daughter, and the latter's betrothed, obert de Gilis who was soon to be her usband.

Gisele, who was in her eighteenth ear, was very beautiful. She was a atural blonde. Her smile had the ouble advantage of showing pretty eeth and two charming little dimples n her rosy cheeks. Her eyes were very andsome, but their glance was somehat imperious. She was, dressed in a obe of a soft, white, clinging material hat set off to advantage her girlish eauty.

Gisele was an only daughter. She ad been reared by an indulgent mother, r father having died during her incy. Although Mme. de Bainy's income was barely sufficient to support elf and her daughter she managed to tify Gisele's every whim, and her hims were many, for she was a child caprice.

Many admirers paid suit to Gisele, t she smiled on none until Robert de ilis threw himself and his fortune at er feet. In Robert Gisele found her upreme triumph, for by his unselfish evotion he gave her the greatest satisction a woman can have—to be loved r her beauty, which was Gisele's only ower. Robert had every qualification be desired in a lover. He was twentye years old, handsome, manly and ry wealthy.

While Mme. de Bainy was working at r embroidery and Robert and Gisele ere holding a tender conversation, the or of the salon was opened and orges Langle was announced.

"Good evening, my dear Madame," the new-comer, as he entered, wing to the mistress of the house.

"Ah, good evening, my dear ngle," said Mme. de Bainy, welcoming the guest. "This is, indeed, an reeable surprise."

When the others had welcomed him, ning to Robert, Langle said:

"I knew that I would find you here, that is why I called so late, wishing have you present to second a proposion which I desire to make to these ies."

"Ah! tell us. What is it?" exclaimed ele.

"My mother's cottage at Saint-Cloud just been put in order for the Sum," replied Langle. "We are going drive there to-morrow morning, and desires that you will accompany us. shall leave Paris in good season so avoid the heat of the day. Breakwill await us on our arrival. We spend the warm part of the day nging in our hammocks and gossipunder the elms. We will dine al o, and then, if Mlle. Gisele aproves of the plan, we will attend the of Saint-Cloud at which, among other attractions, will be the great lion-tamer, the illustrious Bidel, with his menagerie. That is the prosposition I have to offer."

"Bravo!" cried Gisele. "Your plan is charming! charming! Is it not, Robert?" she added, turning to her lover.

Robert agreed with Gisele that their friend's plan was faultless, and it was adopted with enthusiasm.

Accordingly, the following day found Mme. de Bainy, her daughter and Robert at Saint-Cloud, as the guests of M. Langle and his mother. The day was spent in those delightful ways which people escaping from the city in the early Summer find for passing the time in the country. Gisele, however, was all anticipation in regard to the approaching fete, and especially in regard to the lion-tamer, Bidel, of whose exploits she had heard a great deal. Immediately after dinner, therefore, Gisele, Robert and Langle went to the fete the elder ladies preferring to remain at the cottage.

They first attended Bidel's performance with his lions, which Gisele watched with the liveliest interest. As the performance drew to a close Gisele became so enthusiastic in rgard to Bidel's bravery that Langle said jokingly, she ought to marry a lion-tamer.

"Such is my intention," replied Gisele, "for I am sure that Robert will not deny the first request I have ever made of him. Will you?" Robert, she added, turning to him.

"What!" exclaimed Robert. "Do you wish me to enter the lion's cage?"

"Yes. Does that surprise you?"

"A little, I confess."

You ought to have as much courage as a vulgar tamer of animals," said Gisele, who seemed to be put out by her lover's backwardness in bearding the lions to please her whim.

"But to do what you ask me to do would by no means be a proof of courage," answered Robert. "It would be a ridiculous act on my part, for I would be exposing myself for no purpose."

"You speak lightly of the prospect of being devoured," said Langle laughing.

Langle wished to laugh Gisele out of her caprice. Gisele, on the other hand, did not really wish her lover to enter the lions' cage but she wanted him to seem ready to do even that for her.

"Then you refuse?" she asked Robert with an air of disdain.

Langle, without giving Robert an opportunity to reply, said:

"Certainly he refuses, for the conditions are not the same for him as for Bidel, who has been long accustomed to being among wild animals and has made a careful study of their character."

"You seem to take great interest in a matter which does not concern you," said Gisele' who was vexed by Langle's opposition.

"But," replied Langle gravely, "what you ask Robert to do is very dangerous. Besides you forget that his mother adores him and that she will never forgive you if you make him expose himself in this perilous manner."

But Gisele insisted.

"Very well," said Robert coldly, "I will enter the cage, if Bidel will allow me to do so, as soon as the spectators have departed. I do not wish to give a public exhibition of my courage," he added with a tinge of sarcasm in his tone.

"Ah! I knew you would consent!" exclaimed Gisele with apparent delight.

"I will arrange the matter at once," said Robert.

He went to Bidel with whom he held a short conversation, then returned, saying:

"The Lions will be fed in a few minutes. I will enter the cage then with Bidel."

By this time the spectators had departed. Robert, Langle and Gisele approached the cage. Presently the lion-tamer joined them. He told Robert, that he was ready to feed the lions and invited him into the cage.

"No, Robert, do not go," said Gisele. "I do not wish you to enter the cage. I asked you to do so only because I wanted you to seem ready to expose yourself to any danger for my sake."

"Pardon me, Gisele, for no-acceding to this new caprice of yours as to the first," replied Robert. "I have resolved to enter the cage and I shall do so."

Robert turned away from Gisele, and a moment afterward he and the lion-tamer entered the cage. The lions, eight in number, moved hither and thither, obeident to the command of their master, but their large golden eyes showed their astonishment at the presence of this intruder who accompanied him.

Gisele and Langle looked on in silence and in agony. Gisele, who was very pale, was only prevented from giving voice to her anguish by the fear of aggravating her lover's peril. Her eyes, which were big with fright, were fixed on Robert. He, on the other hand, was quite calm, at least in appearance. Like Bidel he was armed with a bar of iron and a raw hide. He was thus doubly prepared to repel the lions if they came too near him.

Robert was in the cage about five minutes. Then he left it and rejoined Gisele, who, radiant with joy, her hands extended, exclaimed.

"Oh, Robert! how I admire you! how I——"

Robert took one of Gisele's hands in his, and, interrupting her, said in a calm voice.

"Do not praise my exploit so much, for the act which you applaud was performed for my own sake rather than yours. If I am brave, as now you evidently think me, I confess that I am not without fear that I shall not always be able to accede to your desires, and as it would pain me to cross so charming a woman I renounce the honor of being your husband."

As soon as they returned to the cottage the party started for Paris. When they reached Gisele's home Robert bade her good-by with a profound bow. On entering the house Gisele found the superb boquet which she was accustomed to receive each day from Robert; it was the last.

Gisele has never married.—*Translated for The Epoch.*

A Dog's Queer Fancy for Eels.

Alonzo Stevens, the colored man at Gifford's who supplies fishermen with shrimp, is one of the most enthusiastic experts with the rod along the Staten Island coast. What he doesn't know about the habits of each particular fish isn't worth knowing. He says that the fishermen should pull the sand crabs and sea spiders into their boats, then take them ashore and kill them if they ever expect to get rid of them. It will take a long time to get entirely rid of them, but it can be accomplished, according to Stevens. When time hangs heavily on his hands Alonzo bobs for eels.

He has the trick of catching and throwing them on the big float faster than two men can pick them up. When assistance is not at hand, however, many of the eels get back into the water again. To prevent this he trained Carlo, the big St. Bernard dog owned by James C. Collins, to catch the eels and bite them through the back, thus preventing them from getting away. Recently the dog made a rush for a big fellow which Stevens threw on the float, but he slipped and dog and eel fell into the water. The eel wound itself around Carlo's neck and nearly choked him. Since then Carlo has had no use for the frisky eel, and you can't get him to touch one of them.—*New York Sun.*

It has recently been proved conclusively that there exists a relation between phenomena of a volcanic nature and telluric and atmospheric electricity.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Nothing so immutable as truth.

Any kind of courage is desirable.

A great, strong heart is never overcome.

Hypocrisy and knavery are Siamese twins.

We are always the martyrs of our own faults.

Let your anger set with the sun, but never rise with it.

Misfortune may make us proud; suffering makes us humble.

Great misfortune lends greatness even to an insignificant person.

One must be indeed unhappy to attempt suicide a second time.

When misfortune happens to a friend, look forward and endeavor to prevent the same thing from happening to you.

Marriage is a singularly severe test of human nature—far more severe than celibates imagine—under the auspicious circumstances.

The respect people show you in your misfortune diminishes long before you have begun to outlive it, and you are irritated at being treated as before.

There is a sort of instantaneous brotherhood between victims of misfortune. When you have long been in mourning you feel attracted by every black cloak you meet.

If a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man should keep his friendship in constant repair.

An Army of German Birds.

A short time ago 700 German singing birds were liberated in the grounds of Cedar Hill, Mrs. H. D. Green's beautiful home on the hills west of Portland, Oregon. This was the consummation of a plan formed several months ago by German residents of the city, who subscribed a sufficient amount of money to send a man to Germany and secure a thousand singing birds of different species. On his return passage the attendant was sick for four days, and 300 of the birds died from want of care. The rest arrived all safe last week, and have been on exhibition at the industrial fair building. Among the different species are song quails, the black thrush, song thrush, cross-beaks, linnet, starlings, bullfinches, nightingales (two varieties, one singing in the day, the other at night), greenfinches, goldfinches, chaffinches, skylarks, etc. Most of them came through in excellent condition, and when liberated they made the beautiful grounds of Cedar Hill a veritable aviary, fairly reveling in the warm sunshine. For the most part they are modest-looking little fellows, in sombre plumage of gray and green. The bullfinches alone wear bright liveries. They are fine little fellows, looking like red-coated Britishers, with their red breasts and black caps and trim military bearing.

Ancient Boycotting.

In the seventh year of Henry III the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Lincoln enjoined the faithful not to sell victuals to the Jews nor have any communication with them, whereupon the king ordered the sheriffs and mayors to issue counter injunctions and to imprison anyone who refused to supply the necessaries of life. Thirteen years later the bishop of London followed the course adopted by his Episcopal brethren, and the king thereupon issued a writ to the mayor and sheriffs of London to stop the evil.

In the reign of Edward I the archbishop of Canterbury threatened to excommunicate every one in the province of Canterbury who should have any intercourse with the archbishop of York or supply him or his servants with the necessaries of life. He was subsequently obliged by the king and parliament to revoke his threats.

Making a List of Hotel Arrivals.

"How do the morning papers get the lists of prominent hotel arrivals?" asked a visiting statesman of me. He went on to say: "I have been in and out of New York for ten years, and on about one-half of my trips I have desired not to have the fact of my presence known. You see I was sure to be bothered with visitors at my hotel if a public annoucement was made that I was here, and I have sought to avoid the callers. But somehow or other my name always gets printed." The man who gathers these hotel arrivals is "Joe" Lennon. He is in the daytime a proofreader on the *Mail and Express.* Every night about 9 o'clock, for seven or eight years, he has started in at the Buckingham Hotel on Fifth avenue and Fiftieth street and trudged downwards through the city, stopping at each prominent hotel, running over the register, inquiring of clerks for guests to arrive, and keeping a watchful eye on the corridors for guests who have not registered and desire to be "on the quiet." He has a five-mile trip to make before he reaches the Astor House, near the Post Office, and it is well on to midnight when his duplicate lists are sent round to the newspaper offices. He is a perfect encyclopedia of the names and titles of prominent men. He knows every hotel clerk and half the bell boys in the principal hotels, and has means of knowing whether a public man is in hiding about town quite outside the record of the registers, and that is the way their names get into print when they least expect it.—*New York Graphic.*

A Panic at a Mock Bull Fight.

At a performance recently given in the circus at Kattowitz, in Upper Silesia, three trained Spanish bulls were led into the ring to go through certain tricks. The applause and shouts of the public excited the creatures to such an extent that they broke loose, and leapt over the barriers among the terrified audience. A panic ensued. Many persons were gored by the animals, whose madness was increased by the shrieks and the stampede that was taking place. Other persons were knocked down and crushed in their efforts to escaped Finally some courageous spectators succeeded in literally "grasping the bulls by the horns," and, aided by the circus employes, overpowered them and led them to their stalls.

One Way to Pay For an Education.

A Harvard man tells a good story of how a poor but ambitious young fellow managed to stay at the law school. The student in question lived in a sparcely settled Western village, where school advantages are few, and opportunities to follow higher studies unknown. After getting what education he could at the irregular country schools, he bought and borrowed the books used in fitting for college and mastered them. Then deciding to enter the law, he looked about for friends to loan him money enough to go to the Harvard Law School. But since he could find no one who would loan him a considerable sum without security, he had to resort to a not uncommon, but unpleasant plan. He had his life insured and the policy made over to the money-lender, who therefore advanced him $1000.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Will Bore a Square Hole.

Mr. Young, a telegraph operator of Charles City, Iowa, has invented a square hole-boring machine. His patent has been granted in thirteen claims. He is backed by two moneyed men of that town. An exhibition of the machine was given before prominent mechanics. It was pronounced a perfect success in every way, the machine boring an even square hole of any dimensions. It is possible the business men's association may organize a syndicate to manufacture the machine.—*Chicago Herald.*

THE NATIONAL GAM

WILLIAMSON is back in Chicago.

LOUISVILLE has released Billy Glea

BALTIMORE has released Goetz and F

COLUMBUS pays Billy George $300 a m

ANDREWS now captains the Omaha

GALVIN appears to be Pittsburg's mainst in the box.

THE Dallas Club of the Texas League h suspended.

LOUISVILLE is after Joe Gerhardt, of the Jersey Citys.

CHICAGO is no longer the great baseball city that it was.

CONNOR, of the New Yorks, has so far made eight home runs.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., has American Association aspirations.

HATFIELD is now the only "colt" left on the New York team.

TIERNAN, of the New Yorks, is once more batting in his old form.

DALRYMPLE now plays infield positions for Denver in emergencies.

WORCESTER, Mass., is favorably spoken of as an Association city next season.

CLEVELAND has already made enough money to clear the season's expenses.

HARTFORD, Conn., has taken the lead in the Atlantic League from Jersey City, N. J.

LITTLE HOY, of Washington, the deaf mute, has few superiors as an outfielder.

THE Denver team is now known throughout the West as "Rowe's umpire killers."

CUB STRICKER, of Cleveland, so far has outplayed all the League second basemen.

CAPTAIN DUNLAP, of Pittsburg, has become one of the best sacrifice hitters in the League.

CHICAGO is being entertained by "the champion young lady baseball players of the world."

IT certainly looks as if interest in the national game among the Western people is on the wane.

RUNNING the baseball diamond bids fair to be added to the list of field events at athletic meetings. In Rhode Island it is being adopted.

DENNY, of Indianapolis, is the only player in the League who has been at the bat six times in a game and made a hit at each appearance.

P. B. LYNN has been elected captain of the Harvard baseball nine for next year. He has played right field on the 'Varsity nine for three years.

WHAT a surprise it would excite if the "babies" assumed a winning gait and captured the pennant. America wouldn't be big enough to hold Cleveland.

TWICE this season has the feat of knocking out three doubles in the same game been accomplished, and O'Rourke, of New York, has won the honor on both occasions.

PITCHER O'BRIEN'S success in the League is a mystery. When Cleveland was in the Association he was considered a "soft snap," and was always punished hard and often.

BY common consent Indianapolis is the greatest home umpire city in the land. There the spectators want everything—even the decisions that are not close at all being howled for.

MARTIN SULLIVAN, of the Indianapolis Club, has had hard luck since he began to play ball. He has lost two children, and arrived home recently to find that his wife was dead.

CONNER, the big first baseman of the New Yorks, was the first man to knock a ball over the centre field fence at their new grounds. The feat was rewarded with a gold medal, given by an evening paper.

WASHINGTON is getting rid of its men rapidly. First Myers, second baseman, went to Philadelphia. Now the third baseman, Sweeney, has been sold to Denver, and Morrill has gone home to Boston.

THE Southern League has disbanded owing to a lack of patrons. An eight club league, consisting of Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta, Louisville, Evansville (Ind.), Chattanooga, New Orleans and Mobile, is talked of for next year.

WHEN the Louisville players demanded their pay from President Davidson, that functionary handed to Hecker a slip of paper with this inscription: "Sand bank, inside Baltimore Baseball Park; please pay to Gus J. Hecker, or bearer, any sum he wishes to collect."

DECENT sports are a powerful check to brutal and immoral physical contests. In Cleveland, for instance, the baseball "craze" has unquestionably deadened public interest in prize-fighting to a remarkable degree, and has, therefore, exerted a moral influence of no small importance.

LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage
Boston	38	20	.655
Cleveland	40	24	.625
New York	36	22	.621
Philadelphia	33	29	.532
Chicago	30	33	.476
Pittsburg	26	34	.433
Indianapolis	23	37	.383
Washington	15	42	.263

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage
St. Louis	47	22	.681
Brooklyn	41	24	.631
Athletic	36	[illegible]	.594
Baltimore	36	30	.545
Cincinnati	37	31	.544
Kansas City	30	37	.448
Columbus	26	42	.382
Louisville	13	56	.187

Reflections.

Folly must hold its tongue while wearing the wig of wisdom.

When poverty comes in at the cottage door, true love goes at it with an ax.

A vein of humor should be made visible without the help of a reduction mill.

The reformer becomes a fanatic when he begins to use his emotions as a substitute for his reasoning faculty.

All the paths of life lead to the grave and the utmost that we can do is to avoid the short cuts.

Iowa
Illin
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Inter-state
J. S. L
Kansa
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Maine
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Nevada, Reno
New England, W
New Era Exp'n, St
New Hampshire Gra
New Jersey, Waverly
New York, Albany
North Pacific Indust
land, Ore.
Ohio, Columbus
Omaha, Omaha, Nebra
Ontario Central Agricult
Live Stock Ass'n, Pern
Ontario Provincial, L
Oregon, Salem
Penn., Western, Washing
Rhode Island, Providence
St. Louis, St. Louis
South Carolina, Columbia
Southern Exp'n, Montgomery
Tennessee, Nashville
Texas State Fair & Dallas Exp
tion, Dallas
Tri-State Fair, Toledo, O.
Utah, Salt Lake City
Washington and Idaho Fair Ass'n,
Spokane Falls
West Virginia, Wheeling
Wisconsin, Milwaukee Sept
Wyoming, Cheyenne Sept 17

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is very fond of fish

QUEEN VICTORIA has reigned fifty-on years.

MEISSONIER, the French painter, was married recently.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE has produced twenty-nine novels.

GOVERNOR FORAKER, of Ohio, is forty-three years old.

THE Prince of Wales is quite a successful breeder of cattle.

GENERAL BOULANGER thinks of visiting the United States.

HERRMANN, the magician, has his life insured for $800,000.

MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY, the writer, is George Francis Train's sister.

R. W. GILDER, editor of the *Century*, gets $90,000 a year for his services.

THE late General Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, left a fortune of $1,500,000.

ALLEN G. THURMAN is again suffering considerably from inflammatory rheumatism.

THE Earl of Zetland, the new Viceroy of Ireland, has an income of over $1000 a day.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President of the New York Central, has gone to Europe for the summer.

A DAUGHTER of James G. Fair, the $4,000,000 Californian, will marry a penniless young army surgeon.

THE Sultan of Turkey has 474 carriages, and the cost of attendance, fitting and repairs is $460,000 a year.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has received an offer from a Northern publisher to write a history of the Confederate States.

THOMAS NORTH, the English capitalist, was a poor boiler riveter twenty-three years ago. Now he is worth $10,000,000.

TAMAGNO, who in the musical world abroad is considered the most perfect tenor, is over six feet in height and well built.

PRINCE BISMARCK, takes more pleasure in recounting the duelling and drinking feats of his student days than in relating any of his triumphs in the field of statesmanship.

JOHN DILLON, member of Parliament for East Mayo, Ireland, will soon sail for America. He goes to Denver, Col., and thence to California and expects to be absent a whole year.

THE widow of N. P. Willis, the poet, is living in Washington. She is a pleasant, attractive woman of sixty, and is occasionally seen in society. Her son, Bailey Willis, is a member of the corps of the geological survey.

ARABS in large numbers have swarmed down upon the villages in East Central Africa, burning and pillaging the houses and robbing and murdering the people. The women and girls have been subjected to the grossest indignities, and several babies were roasted alive in the presence of their parents.

THEODORE [illegible] dent of [illegible], Pa., says he has [illegible] dence that this continent was settled about 650 years after the [illegible] tants were highly [illegible]

Rates of Advertising.

One Dollar per Square, of one inch or less, for the first, and Fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

[illegible]	3 m.	6 m.	12 m.
[illegible]	$ 5 00	$ 7 50	$ 11 25
[illegible]	7 00	11 25	16 00
[illegible]	10 00	15 00	22 50
[illegible]	12 50	20 00	27 00
[illegible]	15 00	22 50	33 00
[illegible] Column	18 00	27 00	40 00
[illegible] Column	27 00	40 00	60 00
[illegible] Column	40 00	60 00	100 00

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1889. NUMBER 39.

Special Advertising.

Business Notices Ten Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞ The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S

AS USUAL

Will Begin Bright and Early Monday Morning

-THEIR GREAT-

MIDSUMMER COST CLEARING SALE!

FIRST AVENUE, - - - - BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Everything has been arranged to make this in all probability one of the greatest sales in the history of Birmingham. Remember you will have a stock of over $100,000 to select from and these goods were purchased for for first-class class city trade and were not intended for any snide catch-penny business.

A TERIFIC BLOW TO COMPETITION!

The Return of the Tide.

Last night our boats lay drifting, late,
Upon the sea's unmoved expanse,
Then, lo! some eddying swirl of fate—
Some current of capricious chance—
Broke chain from chain and heart from heart,
And we were borne apart.

You southernward, to drift or lie—
I know not how, nor when, nor wher
Underneath this northern sky—
A frozen heart in frozen air—
Yet soothed by one sustaining thought
Mine eyes to me have brought.

For this I know; all tides converge,
Through dark and light, through calm and stress;
The southern swell and northern surge
Some day shall meet and coalesce;
And all the freights these currents bear
Shall meet some day somewhere.

Ah, what though black clouds hide the sky,
And desolate, trackless wastes divide?
Some day, somewhere, our boats shall lie
Within the harbor, side by side,
Where sorrow nevemore, nor pain,
Shall sever us again.

—*John W. O'Keef*

GISELE'S CAPRICE

The salon was lighted by a single lamp which shed a soft radiance throughout the room. It was simply furnished, but was adorned with a profusion of flowers and plants. Three persons were in the salon—Mme. de Bainy, Gisele, her daughter, and the latter's betrothed, Robert de Gilis who was soon to be her husband.

Gisele, who was in her eighteenth year, was very beautiful. She was a natural blonde. Her smile had the double advantage of showing pretty teeth and two charming little dimples in her rosy cheeks. Her eyes were very handsome, but their glance was somewhat imperious. She was, dressed in a robe of a soft, white, clinging material that set off to advantage her girlish beauty.

Gisele was an only daughter. She had been reared by an indulgent mother, her father having died during her infancy. Although Mme. de Bainy's income was barely sufficient to support herself and her daughter she managed to satisfy Gisele's every whim, and her whims were many, for she was a child of caprice.

Many admirers paid suit to Gisele, but she smiled on none until Robert de Gilis threw himself and his fortune at her feet. In Robert Gisele found her supreme triumph, for bye his unselfish devotion he gave her the greatest satisfaction a woman can have—to be loved for her beauty, which was Gisele's only dower. Robert had every qualification to be desired in a lover. He was twenty-five years old, handsome, manly and very wealthy.

While Mme. de Bainy was working at her embroidery and Robert and Gisele were holding a tender conversation, the door of the salon was opened and Georges Langle was announced.

"Good evening, my dear Madame," said the new-comer, as he entered, bowing to the mistress of the house.

"Ah, good evening, my dear Langle," said Mme. de Bainy, welcoming the guest. "This is, indeed, an agreeable surprise."

When the others had welcomed him, turning to Robert, Langle said:

"I knew that I would find you here, and that is why I called so late, wishing to have you present to second a proposition which I desire to make to these ladies."

"Ah! tell us. What is it?" exclaimed Gisele.

"My mother's cottage at Saint-Cloud has just been put in order for the Summer," replied Langle. "We are going to drive there to-morrow morning, and she desires that you will accompany us. We shall leave Paris in good season so as to avoid the heat of the day. Breakfast will await us on our arrival. We will spend the warm part of the day lounging in our hammocks and gossiping under the elms. We will dine al fresco, and then, if Mlle. Gisele approves of the plan, we will attend the fete of Saint-Cloud at which, among other attractions, will be the great lion-tamer, the illustrious Bidel, with his menagerie. That is the prosposition I have to offer."

"Bravo!" cried Gisele. "Your plan is charming! charming! Is it not, Robert?" she added, turning to her lover.

Robert agreed with Gisele that their friend's plan was faultless, and it was adopted with enthusiasm.

Accordingly, the following day found Mme. de Bainy, her daughter and Robert at Saint-Cloud, as the guests of M. Langle and his mother. The day was spent in those delightful ways which people escaping from the city in the early Summer find for passing the time in the country. Gisele, however, was all anticipation in regard to the approaching fete, and especially in regard to the lion-tamer, Bidel, of whose exploits she had heard a great deal. Immediately after dinner, therefore, Gisele, Robert and Langle went to the fete the elder ladies preferring to remain at the cottage.

They first attended Bidel's performance with his lions, which Gisele watched with the liveliest interest. As the performance drew to a close Gisele became so enthusiastic in regard to Bidel's bravery that Langle said jokingly, she ought to marry a lion-tamer.

"Such is my intention," replied Gisele, "for I am sure that Robert will not deny the first request I have ever made of him. Will you?' Robert, she added, turning to him.

"What!" exclaimed Robert. "Do you wish me to enter the lion's cage?"

"Yes. Does that surprise you?"

"A little, I confess."

You ought to have as much courage as a vulgar tamer of animals," said Gisele, who seemed to be put out by her lover's backwardness in bearding the lions to please her whim.

"But to do what you ask me to do would by no means be a proof of courage," answered Robert. "It would be a ridiculous act on my part, for I would be exposing myself for no purpose."

"You speak lightly of the prospect of being devoured," said Langle laughing.

Langle wished to laugh Gisele out of her caprice. Gisele, on the other hand, did not really wish her lover to enter the lions' cage but she wanted him to seem ready to do even that for her.

"Then you refuse?" she asked Robert with an air of disdain.

Langle, without giving Robert an opportunity to reply, said:

"Certainly he refuses, for the conditions are not the same for him as for Bidel, who has been long accustomed to being among wild animals and has made a careful study of their character."

"You seem to take great interest in a matter which does not concern you," said Gisele' who was vexed by Langle's opposition.

"But," replied Langle gravely, "what you ask Robert to do is very dangerous. Besides you forget that his mother adores him and that she will never forgive you if you make him expose himself in this perilous manner."

But Gisele insisted.

"Very well," said Robert coldly, "I will enter the cage, if Bidel will allow me to do so, as soon as the spectators have departed. I do not wish to give a public exhibition of my courage," he added with a tinge of sarcasm in his tone.

"Ah! I knew you would consent!" exclaimed Gisele with apparent delight.

"I will arrange the matter at once," said Robert.

He went to Bidel with whom he held a short conversation, then returned, saying:

"The Lions will be fed in a few minutes. I will enter the cage then with Bidel."

By this time the spectators had departed. Robert, Langle and Gisele approached the cage. Presently the lion-tamer joined them. He told Robert, that he was ready to feed the lions and invited him into the cage.

"No, Robert, do not go," said Gisele. "I do not wish you to enter the cage. I asked you to do so only because I wanted you to seem ready to expose yourself to any danger for my sake."

"Pardon me, Gisele, for no-acceding to this new caprice of yours as to the first," replied Robert. "I have resolved to enter the cage and I shall do so."

Robert turned away from Gisele, and a moment afterward he and the lion-tamer entered the cage. The lions, eight in number, moved hither and thither, obeident to the command of their master, but their large golden eyes showed their astonishment at the presence of this intruder who accompanied him.

Gisele and Langle looked on in silence and in agony. Gisele, who was very pale, was only prevented from giving voice to her anguish by the fear of aggravating her lover's peril. Her eyes, which were big with fright, were fixed on Robert. He, on the other hand, was quite calm, at least in appearance. Like Bidel he was armed with a bar of iron and a raw hide. He was thus doubly prepared to repel the lions if they came too near him.

Robert was in the cage about five minutes. Then he left it and rejoined Gisele, who, radiant with joy, her hands extended, exclaimed.

"Oh, Robert! how I admire you! how I——"

Robert took one of Gisele's hands in his, and, interrupting her, said in a calm voice.

"Do not praise my exploit so much, for the act which you applaud was performed for my own sake rather than yours. If I am brave, as now you evidently think me, I confess that I am not without fear that I shall not always be able to accede to your desires, and as it would pain me to cross so charming a woman I renounce the honor of being your husband."

As soon as they returned to the cottage the party started for Paris. When they reached Gisele's home Robert bade her good-by with a profound bow. On entering the house Gisele found the superb boquet which she was accustomed to receive each day from Robert; it was the last.

Gisele has never married.—*Translated for The Epoch.*

A Dog's Queer Fancy for Eels.

Alonzo Stevens, the colored man at Gifford's who supplies fishermen with shrimp, is one of the most enthusiastic experts with the rod along the Staten Island coast. What he doesn't know about the habits of each particular fish isn't worth knowing. He says that the fishermen should pull the sand crabs and sea spiders into their boats, then take them ashore and kill them if they ever expect to get rid of them. It will take a long time to get entirely rid of them, but it can be accomplished, according to Stevens. When time hangs heavily on his hands Alonzo bobs for eels.

He has the trick of catching and throwing them on the big float faster than two men can pick them up. When assistance is not at hand, however, many of the eels get back into the water again. To prevent this he trained Carlo, the big St. Bernard dog owned by James C. Collins, to catch the eels and bite them through the back, thus preventing them from getting away. Recently the dog made a rush for a big fellow which Stevens threw on the float, but he slipped and dog and eel fell into the water. The eel wound itself around Carlo's neck and nearly choked him. Since then Carlo has had no use for the frisky eel, and you can't get him to touch one of them.—*New York Sun.*

It has recently been proved conclusively that there exists a relation between phenomena of a volcanic nature and telluric and atmospheric electricity.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Nothing so immutable as truth.

Any kind of courage is desirable.

A great, strong heart is never overcome.

Hypocrisy and knavery are Siamese twins.

We are always the martyrs of our own faults.

Let your anger set with the sun, but never rise with it.

Misfortune may make us proud; suffering makes us humble.

Great misfortune lends greatness even to an insignificant person.

One must be indeed unhappy to attempt suicide a second time.

When misfortune happens to a friend, look forward and endeavor to prevent the same thing from happening to you.

Marriage is a singularly severe test of human nature—far more severe than celibates imagine—under the auspicious circumstances.

The respect people show you in your misfortune diminishes long before you have begun to outlive it, and you are irritated at being treated as before.

There is a sort of instantaneous brotherhood between victims of misfortune. When you have long been in mourning you feel attracted by every black cloak you meet.

If a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man should keep his friendship in constant repair.

An Army of German Birds.

A short time ago 700 German singing birds were liberated in the grounds of Cedar Hill, Mrs. H. D. Green's beautiful home on the hills west of Portland, Oregon. This was the consummation of a plan formed several months ago by German residents of the city, who subscribed a sufficient amount of money to send a man to Germany and secure a thousand singing birds of different species. On his return passage the attendant was sick for four days, and 300 of the birds died from want of care. The rest arrived all safe last week, and have been on exhibition at the industrial fair building. Among the different species are song quails, the black thrush, song thrush, cross-beaks, linnet, starlings, bullfinches, nightingales (two varieties, one singing in the day, the other at night), greenfinches, goldfinches, chaffinches, skylarks, etc. Most of them came through in excellent condition, and when liberated they made the beautiful grounds of Cedar Hill a veritable aviary, fairly reveling in the warm sunshine. For the most part they are modest-looking little fellows, in sombre plumage of gray and green. The bullfinches alone wear bright liveries. They are fine little fellows, looking like red-coated Britishers, with their red breasts and black caps and trim military bearing.

Ancient Boycotting.

In the seventh year of Henry III the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Lincoln enjoined the faithful not to sell victuals to the Jews nor have any communication with them, whereupon the king ordered the sheriffs and mayors to issue counter injunctions and to imprison anyone who refused to supply the necessaries of life. Thirteen years later the bishop of London followed the course adopted by his Episcopal brethren, and the king thereupon issued a writ to the mayor and sheriffs of London to stop the evil.

In the reign of Edward I the archbishop of Canterbury threatened to excommunicate every one in the province of Canterbury who should have any intercourse with the archbishop of York or supply him or his servants with the necessaries of life. He was subsequently obliged by the king and parliament to revoke his threats.

Making a List of Hotel Arrivals.

"How do the morning papers get the lists of prominent hotel arrivals?" asked a visiting statesman of me. He went on to say: "I have been in and out of New York for ten years, and on about one-half of my trips I have desired not to have the fact of my presence known. You see I was sure to be bothered with visitors at my hotel if a public annoucement was made that I was here, and I have sought to avoid the callers. But somehow or other my name always gets printed." The man who gathers these hotel arrivals is "Joe" Lennon. He is in the daytime a proof-reader on the *Mail and Express.* Every night about 9 o'clock, for seven or eight years, he has started in at the Buckingham Hotel on Fifth avenue and Fiftieth street and trudged downwards through the city, stopping at each prominent hotel, running over the register, inquiring of clerks for guests to arrive, and keeping a watchful eye on the corridors for guests who have not registered and desire to be "on the quiet." He has a five-mile trip to make before he reaches the Astor House, near the Post Office, and it is well on to midnight when his duplicate lists are sent round to the newspaper offices. He is a perfect encyclopedia of the names and titles of prominent men. He knows every hotel clerk and half the bell boys in the principal hotels, and has means of knowing whether a public man is in hiding about town quite outside the record of the registers, and that is the way their names get into print when they least expect it.—*New York Graphic.*

A Panic at a Mock Bull Fight.

At a performance recently given in the circus at Kattowitz, in Upper Silesia, three trained Spanish bulls were led into the ring to go through certain tricks. The applause and shouts of the public excited the creatures to such an extent that they broke loose, and leapt over the barriers among the terrified audience. A panic ensued. Many persons were gored by the animals, whose madness was increased by the shrieks and the stampede that was taking place. Other persons were knocked down and crushed in their efforts to escaped Finally some courageous spectators succeeded in literally "grasping the bulls by the horns," and, aided by the circus employes, overpowered them and led them to their stalls.

One Way to Pay For an Education.

A Harvard man tells a good story of how a poor but ambitious young fellow managed to stay at the law school. The student in question lived in a sparcely settled Western village, where school advantages are few, and opportunities to follow higher studies unknown. After getting what education he could at the irregular country schools, he bought and borrowed the books used in fitting for college and mastered them. Then deciding to enter the law, he looked about for friends to loan him money enough to go to the Harvard Law School. But since he could find no one who would loan him a considerable sum without security, he had to resort to a not uncommon, but unpleasant plan. He had his life insured and the policy made over to the money-lender, who therefore advanced him $1000.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Will Bore a Square Hole.

Mr. Young, a telegraph operater of Charles City, Iowa, has invented a square hole-boring machine. His patent has been granted in thirteen claims. He is backed by two moneyed men of that town. An exhibition of the machine was given before prominent mechanics. It was pronounced a perfect success in every way, the machine boring an even square hole of any dimensions. It is possible the business men's association may organize a syndicate to manufacture the machine.—*Chicago Herald.*

THE NATIONAL GAME.

WILLIAMSON is back in Chicago.

LOUISVILLE has released Billy Gleason.

BALTIMORE has released Goetz and Fulmer.

COLUMBUS pays Billy George $800 a month.

ANDREWS now captains the Omaha Club.

GALVIN appears to be Pittsburg's mainstay in the box.

THE Dallas Club of the Texas League has suspended.

LOUISVILLE is after Joe Gerhardt, of the Jersey Citys.

CHICAGO is no longer the great baseball city that it was.

CONNOR, of the New Yorks, has so far made eight home runs.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., has American Association aspirations.

HATFIELD is now the only "colt" left on the New York team.

TIERNAN, of the New Yorks, is once more batting in his old form.

DALRYMPLE now plays infield positions for Denver in emergencies.

WORCESTER, Mass., is favorably spoken of as an Association city next season.

CLEVELAND has already made enough money to clear the season's expenses.

HARTFORD, Conn., has taken the lead in the Atlantic League from Jersey City, N. J.

LITTLE HOY, of Washington, the deaf mute, has few superiors as an outfielder.

THE Denver team is now known throughout the West as "Rowe's umpire killers."

CUB STRICKER, of Cleveland, so far has outplayed all the League second basemen.

CAPTAIN DUNLAP, of Pittsburg, has become one of the best sacrifice hitters in the League.

CHICAGO is being entertained by "the champion young lady baseball players of the world."

IT certainly looks as if interest in the national game among the Western people is on the wane.

RUNNING the baseball diamond bids fair to be added to the list of field events at athletic meetings. In Rhode Island it is being adopted.

DENNY, of Indianapolis, is the only player in the League who has been at the bat six times in a game and made a hit at each appearance.

P. B. LYNN has been elected captain of the Harvard baseball nine for next year. He has played right field on the 'Varsity nine for three years.

WHAT a surprise it would excite if the "babies" assumed a winning gait and captured the pennant. America wouldn't be big enough to hold Cleveland.

TWICE this season has the feat of knocking out three doubles in the same game been accomplished, and O'Rourke, of New York, has won the honor on both occasions.

PITCHER O'BRIEN'S success in the League is a mystery. When Cleveland was in the Association he was considered a "soft snap," and was always punished hard and often.

BY common consent Indianapolis is the greatest home umpire city in the land. There the spectators want everything—even the decisions that are not close at all being howled for.

MARTIN SULLIVAN, of the Indianapolis Club, has had hard luck since he began to play ball. He has lost two children, and arrived home recently to find that his wife was dead.

CONNER, the big first baseman of the New Yorks, was the first man to knock a ball over the centre field fence at their new grounds. The feat was rewarded with a gold medal, given by an evening paper.

WASHINGTON is getting rid of its men rapidly. First Myers, second baseman, went to Philadelphia. Now the third baseman, Sweeney, has been sold to Denver, and Morrill has gone home to Boston.

THE Southern League has disbanded owing to a lack of patrons. An eight club league, consisting of Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta, Louisville, Evansville (Ind.), Chattanooga, New Orleans and Mobile, is talked of for next year.

WHEN the Louisville players demanded their pay from President Davidson, that functionary handed to Hecker a slip of paper with this inscription: "Sand bank, inside Baltimore Baseball Park; please pay to Gus J. Hecker, or bearer, any sum he wishes to collect."

DECENT sports are a powerful check to brutal and immoral physical contests. In Cleveland, for instance, the baseball "craze" has unquestionably deadened public interest in prize-fighting to a remarkable degree, and has, therefore, exerted a moral influence of no small importance.

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Folly must hold its tongue while wearing the wig of wisdom.

When poverty comes in at the cottage door, true love goes at it with an ax.

A vein of humor should be made visible without the help of a reduction mill.

The reformer becomes a fanatic when he begins to use his emotions as a substitute for his reasoning faculty.

All the [illegible]

THE FAIRS OF 1889.

Where and When the Independent and State Fairs Will be Held.

The *Prairie Farmer* publishes the following list of independent and State Fairs for 1889, with the dates on which they will be held:

Alabama, Birmingham	Oct 21–Nov 2
Alabama, Eastern, Eufaula	Oct 31–Nov 6
Alabama, South, Greeneville	
American Dairy Show, Chicago	Nov 12-21
American Fat Stock, Chicago	Nov 12-21
American Poultry Show, Chicago	Nov 12-21
American Institute, New York	Oct 2–Nov 30
American Horse Show, Chicago	Oct 30–Nov 9
Buffalo International, Buffalo, N. Y.	Sept 3-13
Canada Industrial Ass'n, Toronto	Sept 9-21
Central Canada Fair, Ottawa	Sept 9-14
Colorado, Pueblo	Oct 3-9
Connecticut, Meriden	Sept 17-20
Dakota, North, Grand Forks	Sept 17-21
Dakota, South, Ashton	Sept 23-27
Delaware, Dover	Sept 30–Oct 5
Detroit Exposition, Detroit	Sept 17-27
Georgia, Macon	Oct 23–Nov 1
Great Central, Hamilton, Ont.	Sept 23-27
Iowa, DesMoines	Aug 30–Sept 6
Illinois, Peoria	Sept 23-27
Indiana, Indianapolis	Sept 23-28
Inter-State Fair, Elmira, N. Y.	Sept 17-21
J. S. L. Ass'n, Trenton, N. J.	Sept 23–Oct 4
Kansas, Topeka	Sept 16-21
Kentucky, Lexington	Aug 27-31
Louisiana, Shreveport	Oct 8-14
Maine, Lewiston	Sept 10-13
Maryland, Pimlico	Sept 9-14
Mass. Horticultural, Boston	Sept 17-20
Michigan, Western, Grand Rapids	Sept 23-27
Minnesota, Hamline	Sept 6-14
Minnesota, Southern, Rochester	Sept 2-7
Missouri, Sedalia	Aug 20-24
Montana Agricultural, Mineralogical & Mechanical Ass'n, Helena	Aug 26-31
Nebraska, Lincoln	Sept 6-13
Nevada, Reno	Sept 30–Oct 5
New England, Worcester, Mass.	Sept 3-6
New Era Exp'n, St. Joseph, Mo.	Sept 3–Oct 5
New Hampshire Grange, Tilton	Sept 10-13
New Jersey, Waverley	Sept 16-20
New York, Albany	Sept 12-18
North Pacific Industrial Ass'n, Portland, Ore.	Sept 26–Oct 26
Ohio, Columbus	Sept 2-6
Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska	Sept 2-6
Ontario Central Agricultural and Live Stock Ass'n, Perry	Oct 2-4
Ontario Provincial, London, Ont.	Sept 9-14
Oregon, Salem	Sept 16-21
Penn., Western, Washington	Sept 17-20
Rhode Island, Providence	Sept 23-27
St. Louis, St. Louis	Oct 7-12
South Carolina, Columbia	Nov 11-15
Southern Exp'n, Montgomery, Ala.	Nov 5-15
Tennessee, Nashville	Sept 16-21
Texas State Fair & Dallas Exposition, Dallas	Oct 15-27
Tri-State Fair, Toledo, O.	Sept 9-13
Utah, Salt Lake City	Oct
Washington and Idaho Fair Ass'n, Spokane Falls	Sept 24-[illegible]
West Virginia, Wheeling	Sept 9-[illegible]
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	Sept 16-20
Wyoming, Cheyenne	Sept 17-20

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is very fond of fish.

QUEEN VICTORIA has reigned fifty-one years.

MEISSONIER, the French painter, was married recently.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE has produced twenty-nine novels.

GOVERNOR FORAKER, of Ohio, is forty-three years old.

THE Prince of Wales is quite a successful breeder of cattle.

GENERAL BOULANGER thinks of visiting the United States.

HERRMANN, the magician, has his life insured for $800,000.

MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY, the writer, is George Francis Train's sister.

R. W. GILDER, editor of the *Century*, gets $20,000 a year for his services.

THE late General Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, left a fortune of $1,500,000.

ALLEN G. THURMAN is again suffering considerably from inflammatory rheumatism.

THE Earl of Zetland, the new Viceroy of Ireland, has an income of over $1000 a day.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President of the New York Central, has gone to Europe for the summer.

A DAUGHTER of James G. Fair, the $4,000,000 Californian, will marry a penniless young army surgeon.

THE Sultan of Turkey has 474 carriages, and the cost of attendance, fitting and repairs is $450,000 a year.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has received an offer from a Northern publisher to write a history of the Confederate States.

THOMAS NORTH, the English capitalist, was a poor boiler riveter twenty-three years ago. Now he is worth $10,000,000.

TAMAGNO, who in the musical world abroad is considered the most perfect tenor, is over six feet in height and well built.

PRINCE BISMARCK takes more pleasure in recounting the duelling and drinking feats of his student days than in relating any of his triumphs in the field of statesmanship.

JOHN DILLON, member of Parliament for East Mayo, Ireland, will soon sail for America. He goes to Denver, Col., and thence to California and expects to be absent a whole year.

THE widow of N. P. Willis, the poet, is living in Washington. She is a pleasant, attractive woman of sixty, and is occasionally seen in society. Her son, Bailey Willis, is a member of the corps of the geological survey.

ARABS in large numbers have poured down upon the villages in [illegible] Africa, burning and pillaging [illegible] robbing and [illegible] women and girls have been [illegible] [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., JULY 25, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

They have discovered a man in New York who has been married forty times. His excuse was that he wanted to make as many women happy as possible.

Trying to write, or speak, or move or look, like some one else, is a poor way of striving for a high attainment. He who would be at his best must be himself. As an eminent art-critic has said concerning imitation in the realm of art, it may also be said concerning imitation in every other realm: "Nothing but peculiarities can ever be repeated, and he who follows will always be behind."

The Florence Banner says:

We noticed in an exchange a few days since the name of eleven gentlemen who were announced as candidates for Governor. Of this number ten of them were styled "colonels." Our present governor ran without a title against some eight or ten "colonels" three years ago and we thought that knocked the bottom out of the "colonel" business. Why not for the sake of variety announce a few majors?

Or perhaps it would be just as well to try a "plain Mr." again.

It is undoubtedly true that the growth of the daily press of Alabama has lessened the demand for the country weekly among all classes save the farmers. We were reminded of this by one of our farmer readers coming in to say that he didn't want to raise a fuss, but the mail had failed to bring him the VIEW, and though he was getting other papers the VIEW was the best paper printed for him, and he didn't want to miss it. The growth of the daily press is an evidence of progress for which the State is to be congratulated.

An Ohio editor says that if his paper was printed on gold and with ink of pure gold, and the subscription price was put down to only 10 cents a year, some poor specimen of humanity would kick because there was not a diamond set in every corner of each paper.

That's the way it is in Texas. A newspaper is the cheapest thing on the market, but some people are never satisfied with anything. If they were offered gold dollars for 80 cents each, they would want two for $1.50.—*Whitesboro News.*

The power to converse well is a very great charm You think anybody can talk. How mistaken you are! Anybody can chatter, anybody can exchange idle gossip. Anybody can recapitulate the troubles of the kitchen, the cost of the last new dress, and the probable doings of the neighbors. But to talk wisely, instructively, freshly, and delightfully is an immense accomplishment. It implies exertion, observation, study of books and people and receptivity of impression. Plato banished the musicians from his feasts that the charms of conversation might have no interference but in our later fashions many prefer music rather than the gossip of the hour which often degenerates into trivialities wearisome and common-place.

The Bessemer, of Bessemer, Ala., pokes lots of fun, in a good natured way, at Mobile, because somebody in that city has had the temerity to suggest that the next democratic state convention is to be held there. It says, among other things, that Mobile is one of the most peaceful old villages in the world; the streets are as quiet as a country church on Sunday; the people yawn by way of exercise, and rush to a fire at the rate of a mile an hour and the fire is always out when they get there. Our contemporary continues in this sarcastic way: "Still we want Mobile to have something that would be appropriate, and that it could enjoy, and we suggest that it have a season of long undisturbed repose such as it has been blessed with during the last century, with only here and there a break." This is all very amusing, and what is said about Mobile being a sleepy town is true, but it strikes us that the true policy for Alabama is to make Mobile the great seaport of the vast iron region about Birmingham, Bessemer, Anniston and other places in that section. Mobile habor is capable of being made at small expense, the best one on the Gulf coast, and if Alabama ever exports iron, it will naturally be by way of Mobile. The late John Roach said—and whatever may be thought of his methods every body will admit that he knew how to build iron ships—that if he were a young man and about to start over again, he would locate his ship yards on the Gulf, where he could get cheap Alabama iron, and defy the world. Mobile is sleepy, but if we were to hazard a guess as to which Gulf port would be the busiest, say twenty-five years from now we should say Mobile.—*Malden, (Mass.) Evening Ent.*

The Southern Exposition.

We call attention to the announcement of the great Southern Exposition to be held in Montgomery beginning Nov. 5th, next. $20,000 in premiums will be awarded at this exhibition, and we would like much to see Chilton county have a display of substantial character upon the grounds. Excursions will be run from the northern and eastern States in order to give capitalists and prospectors the full benefit of this exposition of our products and wonderful natural resources. The exposition will undoubtedly be the greatest on record in Alabama.

The Prospects of the Alabama Midland Extension.

There can be no doubt of the fact the recent litigation of the Midland road below Montgomery and the Supreme Court decision adverse to the river bridge, embarrasses the directory, and threatens to delay the progress of the work to some extent. This is the natural if not necessary result of the situation, and no ordinary foresight could have anticipated it. But the litigation seems to be settled favorably to the progress of the Midland, unless the authorities of the Moblie & Girard road persist in a factious and fruitless spirit of litigation which may ruin both themselves and their adversary, after the manner of Sampson in pulling down the columns of the temple in olden time. Every arrangement, however, is perfected to get the road completed to Montgomery either on time by November first, or very soon afterwards.

As to the Tuskaloosa extension our information is that the purpose of the authorities remains firm to push the work to completion on time, unless some unforeseen event intervenes to prevent it. The survey, as we have stated is being made between Tuskaloosa and Maplesville, that from the latter point to Montgomery having been heretofore made. We have information that a force will be put to work on the grading within the time provided for by Tuskaloosa subscriptions, which is August first.

The bridge, we understand, will be constructed by the company the estimate cutting it at eight miles of road, and thus increasing the cost to this extent.

There is no doubt of the fact that New York capitalist are ready to back the enterprises with the requisite amount of money, by taking the bonds of the road. This difficulty is known to be the paramount one in all such improvements and its solution is nine-tenths of the battle to be fought.—*Tuskaloosa Gazette.*

Cure For Love.

The following receipt for the cure of lovesickness is furnished by two of Greensboro's young men who have tried it, and say: We will forfeit our future prospects if it fails to cure when directions are fully carried out.

5 parts "pint blank rejection.

3 parts bitter disappointment.

2½ parts wounded vanity,

19 parts recollection of former "solidity."

31 parts realization of present position.

Put these five ingredients into a large open vessel manufactured by the "grand disgust" Co. and stir quickly with a well braced back bone of a real-sure-enough-man. Take large doses before and after seeing the object of your affection adding to each dose one teaspoon full of old fashioned "spunk," and after each dose a few "sour grapes" to take away "the unpleasant farewell."

Work hard all day, retire early at night, and strenuously avoid the moonlight. Always carry the $135.00 livery bill in your pocket over the heart.—*Greensboro Beacon.*

Mr. J. E. Evans returned Tuesday from a business trip to Selma.

AMONG THE GUN MEN.

A Splendid Shoot Friday at Pratt Saw Mill.

CLANTON, July 20.—One of the grandest affairs of the season was witnessed at the Pratt Saw Mill on yesterday. The Clanton and Pratt Saw Mill Shooting clubs had their annual barbecue and prize shoot. Both clubs were well represented, and also visiting members of the Capital City and Jemison clubs present. Shooting commenced at 8 o'clock, and eight consecutive matches were shot. The following is a list of those winning prizes, viz:

First match, six birds—Foshee first money; Marcus, second, Knox, third.

Second match, six birds—Harrison, first money; Bivings, second; Knox, third.

Third match, ten birds—Harrison, first money; Foshee and Marcus divided second; Callen won third.

Fourth match, ten birds—Williams and Wells divided first money; Harrison and Oscar Boykin, second; Marcus wins third.

Fifth match, ten birds—Barnette, first money; Boykin, Foshee and Wells divided second; Harrison and Williams divided third.

Sixth match, six birds—Wells and Marcus divide second; Williams won third.

Seventh match, double entry, six birds—First money was divided between Williams, Barnette and O. Boykin; J. B. Boykin wins second: Lee Sampey, third.

Eighth match, single entry, six birds—First money was divided between Barnette and Harrison; Oscar Boykin wins second; Wells and A. J. Gullahorn divide third.

There were present about forty men, and nearly every one participated in the shoot. It was very difficult to ascertain who was doing the best shooting, as all was extraordinary, but on comparing the score your correspondent finds that Barnette of the Capital City club and O. Boykin of the Pratt Saw Mill club, stood first; Foshee of the Clanton club, and Wells of the Pratt Saw Mill, stood second and Harrison of the Jemison club and Marcus of the Clanton, stood third counting the entire score.

The dinner, under the efficient management of Judge H. J. Callen, was thought to be one of the best barbecue dinners ever spread in Chilton county, and full justice was given it by all present. The best of order prevailed throughout the day, and every one left the grounds of pleasure with reluctance.

Stanton Notes.

Mrs. J. D. Rhodes nee Miss Mamie Harwood, is paying her first visit to her parents since her marriage. Her host of friends were delighted to welcome her back to her old home.

Mr. John Coe, a student of the Oxford college is at home again. John is a good boy and we are all proud of him, and glad to have him return to his happy home.

Stanton has now another new store, recently built and stocked by Capt. A. A. Dyer, one of our enterprising business men, where there is a soda fount dispensing a most delightful beverage these hot days.

Mr. Oscar Dyer has just completed a beautiful cottage building on his lot where he and his good wife and little brood, can sit in peace under their own vine and fig-tree, enjoying one of God's greatest blessings, a happy home.

Mr. R. Coe, continues to beautify his home, and has just completed a neat bay window to his residence. We sometimes think he is preparing this beautiful cage for a beautiful bird. What would be more appropes?

The crops in this section could not be better, and won't it be a happy time for the poor farmer next fall if he can make a big crop and get a big price for it, and pay out of debt. It looks to us that when God cursed Adam and made him a farmer that he has continued to curse his seed even to this day. But as we shall reach heaven at last through much tribulation, then will come the farmer's triumph if through toil and hard living he is making sure a place in Abraham's bosom.

Your correspondent is putting in some good work in "teaching the young idea how to shoot" in south west Chilton and has received some very encouraging and complimentary letters from Supt. Hicks in regard to getting his best teachers to go to the country to teach summer terms. Prof. Hicks is a live and progressive teacher as well as a most excellent county Superintendent and knows well what the country people need, he sets us the example by taking a country school himself. When the time rolls around to elect his successor the people of Chilton county will not forget his faithfulness, but will say "Thou hast been faithful over a few things we will make thee ruler over many"—succeed thyself.

Bro. McCord intends holding a protracted meeting from to-day. We wish him God speed in his noble work in trying to save the lost sheep.

Miss Jessie Coe, a bright and accomplished young lady from New York, is visiting her uncle Mr. R. Coe.

Charleston, S. C., July 18—Dr. McDow, the slayor of Captain Dawson was expelled from the South Carolina Medical Society to-day. At a special meeting of the society the following resolutions were passed:

"Whereas, it has been brought to the notice of the society that Dr. T. Ballard McDow has been proven, by his own confession, guilty of immoral conduct, and that after due notification the said Dr. McDow has failed to appear before the society to exonerate himself from said charges.

Resolved, That he be expelled from this body,

The Second regiment A. S. T. is in camp at Highland Park near Montgomery.

THE ALABAMA MIDLAND EXTENSION

Will Break Dirt at Clanton Ford on the 25th,

Col. H. G. Townsend, attorney for the above named road was cooling himself in our town a few days ago. The Colonel is securing the right of way for his road, and he is authority for the statement that a force will break dirt on the extension to Tuskaloosa at Clanton Ford in this county, the 25th inst.

This is certainly good news. The railroad and a cotton factory looming up in the distance, we hope, means a great deal. The new railroad means increased value to timbered and farming lands, rapid development of farming interests, fruit and dairying in the western part of the county, and last, but not least, twenty more miles of railroad subject to taxation.

The road will strike Chilton near Mr. Sam. Falkner's and cross the Mulberry at Clanton Ford, and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia at Maplesville.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

To Be Held in Clanton for the Fifth Congressional District.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Mongomery, Ala., July 22d.

ED. CHILTON VIEW:—Dear Sir—Advertise institute for August 19, and urge all teachers to attend that week. Hope to have a large attendance and do much good. It will be a Congressional Institute for one week.

Yours Truly,
SOLOMON PALMER.

Mr. D. M. Graysons, of Cronville, Franklin parish, La., says I think Swift's Specific is the best blood remedy in the world. I have known it to make wonderful cures of persons with blood diseases, some cases which had been regarded as incurable.

Dr. B. T. Coppedge, of Verona, Mo., says he has sold a large quantity of Swifts Specific, and to a great many customers, and knows it to be most succerfully used for maladies of the blood.

Swift's Specific is not one of the old potash sarsaparilla, or mercury mixtures. It contains no potash, no mercury, or any poisonous substance. It relieves the system by forcing the impurities out through the pores of the skin, and builds up the patient from the first dose.

We sell great quantities of S. S. S., and the sale holds up well no falling off, or prospect of falling off. While many are loud in its praises, not one complaint has been heard from our customers.

J. E. SEARS' DRUG STORE, Waco, Texas

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

Notice!

OFFICE JUDGE OF PROBATE,
Clanton, July 15, 1889.

To the Tax payers of Chilton county: Take notice that the Assessor's book for the year 1889, has been prepared and is now on file in the office of the Judge of Probate for the inspection of the Tax payers of said county. And that the Board of Revenue will sit on the second Monday in August to hear objections to the assessments as appears upon said book.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

jul18

Probate Notice.

State of Alabama, Chilton County.
Probate Court 10th day of July, 1889.
Estate of Frank Bandy, Hubert Bandy and Wilson Bandy, Minors.

This day came John S. Leeper as Administrator of the estate of James T. Leeper, deceased, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for a final settlement of the guardianship of James T. Leeper of the estate of said minors. It is ordered that the 12th day of August, 1889, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

July [illegible]

Coughing

Is Nature's effort to expel foreign substances from the bronchial passages. Frequently, this causes inflammation and the need of an anodyne. No other expectorant or anodyne is equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It assists Nature in ejecting the mucus, allays irritation, induces repose, and is the most popular of all cough cures.

"Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there is none, within the range of my experience, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so afflicted, I was advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lay all other remedies aside. I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have always kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure." —Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss.

"A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continual use of the Pectoral, a permanent cure was effected."—Horace Fairbrother, Rockingham, Vt.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

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DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN'S TREATMENT BY INHALATION

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

Drs. Starkey & Palen's office records show over 50,000 cases in which their Compound Oxygen Treatment has been used by physicians in their practice, and by invalids independently. Over 1000 physicians and more than 49,000 invalids.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their Treatment:

Rev. O. A. Darby, Columbia, S. C.
Col. T. B. Crews, editor Herald, Laurens, S. C.
Rev. John L. Gerardeau, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. Sidi H. Browne, editor Christian Neighbor, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. H. F. Chreitzburg, Chester, S. C.
Mrs. Wm. H. Johnstone, Tarboro, N.C.
Rev. S. P. Richardson, Athens, Ga.
John J. Mason, M. D., Columbus, Ga.
Rev. W. F. Cook, D. D. Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Ella R. Tennent, Home Magazine, Marietta, Ga.
Rev. T. B. Kendall, Macon, Ga.
Rev. W. A. Candler, President Emory College, Oxford, Ga.
W. H. Lawrence, Editor Chilton View, Clanton, Ala.
Rev. Henry D. Moore, Montgomery, Ala.

Would you like to know whom it has cured, where these restored and vitalized people live and what were the diseases removed? Return mail will bring you a brochure of 200 pages containing these points if you will drop a postal to

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Or Mrs. A. W. MOORE, Camden, S. C.

MELANINE
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THE ONLY ★ ABSOLUTELY INDELIBLE ★ INK

"THE ETHIOPIAN CAN NOT CHANGE HIS SKIN NOR THE LEOPARD HIS SPOTS."
MARKING DONE WITH this INK is EQUALLY UNCHANGEABLE.

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NO HOT IRON OR SUNLIGHT REQUIRED. CAN BE USED WITH STAMP OR PEN.

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Writing and Copying Inks, Sealing Wax, Mucilage, Wafers, Etc.

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Despising hypocrisy it never gives out an uncertain sound; its editorials are incisive, piquant, to the point and honest; and having a corps of experienced newsgatherers and newspaper men, it hopes to fill a want long felt, not only for the casual reader, but for the home circle—the fireside, where nothing but that which is chaste should ever go. Agents and correspondents wanted everywhere. Address,

[illegible]

The Lawson Carpet Co.

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention of the people of Chilton county to their large and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,

Curtains & Household Novelties.

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,

ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.

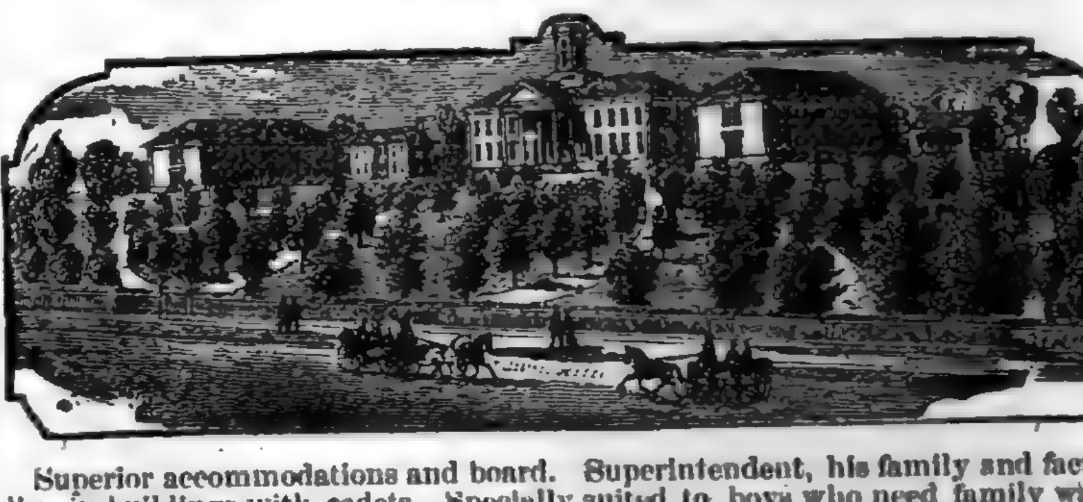
1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS.

Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices.☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

Marion Military Institute.



Superior accommodations and board. Superintendent, his family and faculty live in buildings with cadets. Specially suited to boys who need family watch care, to young men who need business education, and to all who wish practical and thorough training. Terms moderate.

J. T. MURFEE, Sup't.,
Marion, Alabama.

THOMAS FOSHEE,

(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE.)

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,

feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

BLOOM,

The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.

—HAS OPENED—

THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,

With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dyin done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

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H. M. MANCHA,

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☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will s samples on application. apr 11-y

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American and Italian Marble.

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Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

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CHILTON VIEW.

LANTON, ALA., JULY 25, 1889

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the profligate, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:08 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:16 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Town was flooded with drummers Saturday.

Dog day fights opened up last Sunday.

Mr. F. J. Davis has moved into the Adams residence.

Mr. John Foshee, of Maplesville, was in town Wednesday.

The dance on the 26th, promises to be a grand success.

Miss. Bessie Ponder of this place is visiting relatives in Georgia.

Mr. L. C. Day, of Calera, spent Sunday with his girl in Clanton.

Mrs. Pinkard and children, of Tuskegee, returned home last week.

Miss Lila Haney, who has been on a visit to Strasburg, has returned.

Mr. Tom Thornton, of this place, has gone into business in Birmingham.

Mr. Phillip Hesman furnishes the Clanton market with excellent vegetables.

Mr. R. Ehrman is building an elegant wind mill, which will soon be in operation.

Mr. L. E. Guliahorn, of Wayback, was quite sick, and spent the week in Clanton.

Col. R. M Williamson has gone to Hayneville, Lowndes county to attend Chancery court.

Mr. W. A. Childs, of the Southern Building Loan Association was in Clanton Tuesday.

Miss Cora Tarver, after spending a most delightful visit in Clanton, has returned to her home in Montgomery county.

Miss Leah Watts, one of Clanton's belles is on a visit to relatives in Lowndes county. We wish her a pleasant trip.

Mr. Mit Montgomery, of Talladega, on his return from the encampment of the third regiment at Selma, stopped over in Clanton awhile.

Mr. Oscar Mullins is again behind the counter at Sampeys. He is a gentleman whose residence in our town we would like to see permanent.

The evils resulting from habitual costiveness are many and serious; but the use of harsh, drastic purgatives is dangerous. In Ayer's pills, however, the patient has a mild but effective aperient, superior to all others, especially for family use.

Thousands have been relieved of indigestion and loss of appetite by a single bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The use of this medicine, by giving tone and strength to the assimilative organs, has made innumerable cures of chronic dyspepsia. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

Miss Rosa Gullahorn, one of Clanton's most charming young ladies, left yesterday to spend encampment week in Montgomery, the guest of Miss Rosa West.

Special Notice.

For the next few weeks I will sell Shoes, Clothing, and Hats at special prices to reduce my stock before buying for the Fall trade. If you need anything in these lines come at once and buy it cheap. The cash will get them down to bottom prices.

W. L. SAMPEY.

It is said that there is a dead dog in the court house well.

Mr. R. E. Brown, of Birmingham, is visiting the family of Mr W. H. Fushee.

The Presbyterians in our town are thinking of erecting a church here. Let the good work go on.

Mr. J. R. Kemp, of Kinceon, came in to say that crops were never better in his neighborhood.

Mrs. Harrell and daughter, who have been visiting Dr. A. E. Biving's family for the past month, have returned to Birmingham.

Misses Laura Butler and Bettie Hunt, two of Jemison's charming young ladies are visiting the family of Mr. J. H. Hunt, of this place.

Mr. Jay Hall, of Montgomery, spent Tuesday with his parents(?) in Clanton. He left on Tuesday night for Pensacola, Fla., his future abiding place.

Lumber is being placed on the ground for the building of a Methodist parsonage. This is a good move and we trust our community may soon be blessed with the residence of a ministerial household.

Miss Georgia Lowe has our thanks in profusion for a basket of luscious grapes and peaches. Her father is one of the most experienced and successful fruit growers in this part of the country.

A handsome young friend has a lovely sweetheart to whom he has decided to send the VIEW. That is sensible and if his case is serious, we hope it may terminate like the novels—"they all got married in the end."

A paper is to be established in Birmingham to be called The New Capitol. Its project is to move the State Capitol from Mougomery to Birmingham. If the paper survives until its project is achieved it will be getting old.

Misses Delany and Mattie Duke, who have been in Buffalo, N. Y., for some months past, arrived in Clanton on yesterday morning accompanied by their brother, Mr. John Duke, the health of Miss Delany is considerably improved.

The Allen store building is now about complete and presents a neat and handsome appearance. The work was done by the Durham brothers of Jemison. The second story of the building contains a number of nice rooms for offices.

The devil notices the people always bringing the editor watermelons, peaches and all such things and never saying "turkey" to the devil. The man who brings the devil the largest watermelon will get the devils best wishes for one year, that is all he has to pay them. When they bring in watermelons to the editor he always says, "well I'll take this to my wife," and consequently the devil never gets any melons.

Waxahatchie Bridge.

Mr. C. R. Bruce has just returned from a business trip to Shelby Iron Works. He reports that town on a general boom. He says the bridge acoss Waxahatchie creek which cost Shelby county about $2,000 has fallen in and he had to ford the creek. He reports fine crops all along the route.

A Good Season Ahead.

The prospects are that we will have a fine business season the coming fall and winter. The drummers have been in town in full force the past week and our Clanton merchants are preparing to lay in heavy stocks to meet all demands of the trade. The drummers speak well of the Clanton merchants and relish the kind treatment they always meet with at the Thornton House.

How True This Is.

When a subscriber wants a paper to jump on somebody, offer him space for a "card," bearing his signature, and see how quick he will be to jump out of the editorial office to the free and openair without.—*Exchange.*

Teacher's Institute.

State Superintendent of Education, Hon. Solomon Palmer, has a card in the VIEW calling the Congressional Teacher's Institutson for the fifth district to be held at Clanton on the 19th of August. Ample provisions will be made for the entertainment of the teacher's by the citizens of Clanton, and they are all urged to attend, and will meet with a cordial welcome.

The Presbyterians of Clanton are hopeful of building a church shortly. A beautiful lot we learn has already been donated.

Mr. Lewis, of Birmingham, formerly of Clanton, came down on Tuesday evening for the purpose of plastering the Episcopal church.

We have to thank Mr. C. R. Bruce for the first prize watermelon. It is a fine specimen, and the man who beats Mr. Bruce's melon will get the premium.

Mr. Jim Forsythe left last Thursday night for Florence, Ala., via Birmingham. A large crowd of his friends were at the depot and there was many a hand-shaking and well-wishing. As the train rolled off there was many a heart the sadder for during his stay of one and a half years in Clanton, Jim had shown qualities that are appreciated everywhere and which won for him a host of friends here. Clanton has lost one of her truest and most companionable gentlemen, but we hope not for long. T.

We were pleased to see Mr. K. Wells, of Verbena, in town last week. Mr. Wells honored our county as a useful member of the general Assembly some time since, and it would be well for the county to send a practical farmer and business man like Mr. W., again to represent us in that body a year hence; though the Democratic members of the body have said that they would as soon have us send Bro. Dykes again as anybody else, as they had a peck of fun out of the gentleman last session. As the big pay was full compensation for Bro. D., we have no doubt but that he could be prevailed upon to place his name before "the dear people" again. And with Wells or Hicks or Moses Robinson in the field we could elect him to stay at home if the Democracy will only take proper interest in having such an important position well filled. Is it funny to see chilton's representative made "a laughing stock" by the rest of the State?

Thomas Jefferson was hung at Memphis, Tenn., last Friday; Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun met a similar fate in Georgia a few days ago. All three had been convicted of murder in the first degree; and now comes the sad intelligence that George Wrshington, Andrew Jackson, Jeff. Davis, Henry Clay Alexander Stephens, Robert Toombs are serving out long terms at Coalburg, Ala.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH
Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the
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LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
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State Normal College,
FLORENCE, ALA.
JAS. K. POWERS, A. M. President.

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THE THEORY AND PRACTICE of teaching receive careful attention throughout the course.

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TUITION IS FREE
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For catalogue or further information, apply to the President.

Catarrh Can't be Cured
with LOCAL APPLICATION, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucus surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best topics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucus surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
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Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT.

When physicians fail to give relief in cases of chronic ailments, resulting from poison blood, how gratifying to the sufferer to obtain at last the right remedy. Where every other treatment miserably fails to cure, Botanic Blood Balm invariably gains a victory.

SAN SABA, TEXAS, February 9, 1882.
Our little daughter became effected with some form of scalp disease, supposed to be ringworm or eczema. It first began in white scabs or dandruff and then formed in small sores all over the front part of her head with rough patches on SORES her forehead and face, and then run an ugly eating sore on her head which continued to spread until a neighbor insisted on me trying B. B. B. After using a bottle and a half the sore is healing nicely and the child's health much improved and she is getting fat. I believe B. B. B to be an excellent blood purifier and very quick in its action. MRS. BETTIE GRAVES.

WILLOW CITY, TEXAS, April 9, 1888.
Blood Balm Co.: I was taken with paralysis, the doctors said caused by a tumor TUMORS that is attached to the bowels, and had a bad case of dyspepsia. B. B. B. has done me more good than all the doctors. WM. SHELTON.

BARSWORTH, CHAMBERS CO., ALA., February 6, 1888.
For the last six years I have been a great sufferer from blood poison; could not get anything that would do me any good. The doctors thought I would die. Two years ago I was stricken down with cancer of the lower extremities CANCER and was not able to walk out of my room, the cancer causing me to suffer great pain. A month ago I commenced taking the B. B. B. and was able to walk a half mile before I had taken two bottles. The cancer is healing up nicely, and I think the use of this remedy will cure me. (11) K. M. SMITH.
[sep27 cw 1y]

NOTICE NO. 8643.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., July 24, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 7, 1889, viz: William H. Mills, homestead No. 15149 for the n w ¼ of n e ¼, the n ½ of n w ¼ and s w ¼ of n w ¼, sec 14 t 20, north, r 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James T. Chambers, Henry A. Sewell, John Hamilton, and Thomas Anderson, all of Kincheon, Ala.

jul25° J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8874.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court Clanton, Ala., on August 3rd, 1889, viz: Anderson Peoples, Homestead 15806 for the s w ¼ of s e ¼ and s e ¼ of s w ¼ sec. 10, township 21 n, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Willis Young James, Rasberry, Horace McGee, Fed Latham, all of Maplesville, Ala.

jun27o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8907.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., July 10, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on August 17, 1889, viz: John D. B. McDuffie, Homestead 14772 for the n ½ of s e ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼ sec 15 t 20 n r 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Elizabeth Gordon and Frederick G. Gordon, of Mountain Creek, Ala., Noah Duffee and Mayberry Cooper, of Verbena, Ala.

july11o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8875.

U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on August 3d, 1889, viz: Willis Young, homestead application 15629 for the s w ¼ of s w ¼ section 10 township 21 north range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Anderson Peoples, James Rasberry, Horace McGee, and Fed Latham, all of Maplesville, Ala.

jun27o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

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Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper,

A. E. BIVINGS,
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DRUGS, AND Medicines,
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I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

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GRAMBS & BUCHANAN,
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THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES, or on easy installments. Sohmer, Cranich & Bach, Gabler, Wheelock and Newby & Evans Pianos, and the world renowned Wilcox & White organs. Mail orders for sheet music or musical merchandise given prompt attention.
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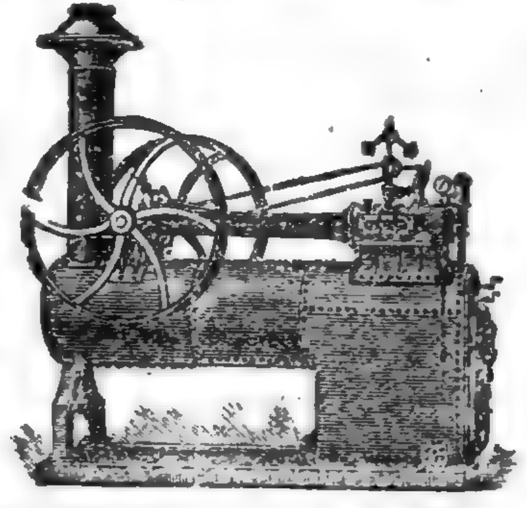

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—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R..)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—
I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.
☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.
oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

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MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜
nov 8-y

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Opens Nov. 5, and Closes Nov. 15, 1889.

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The best ever held in the State. Displaying the products, manufactures and resources of the State, with varied and interesting exhibits, all of which will afford a splendid opportunity to gain a thorough knowledge of the State and her people in the shortest time, and in a most enjoyable manner.

Agricultural, mineral and timber products will be grouped in attractive display, and the people from the mountains on the north to the gulf on the south will meet in happy and joyous throngs.

A number of excursions will be run from the east, west and north, and large numbers from these sections are confidently expected.

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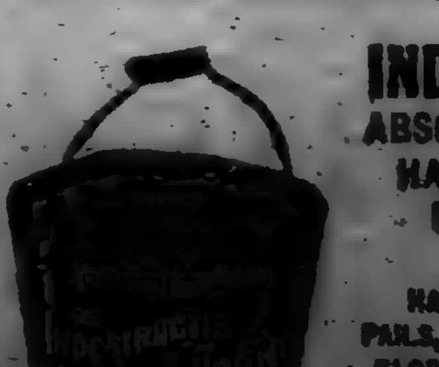

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PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS, SPITTOONS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.
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Loans can be negotiated on first mortgage security on improved farming lands. Call on or address
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The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery, has a record for reliability unsurpassed.
Insure through the Local Agency at Clanton, and save expense.

HERBINE
After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.
Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.
Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."
Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."
Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than pills.
Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle.
It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by
The Herbine Co.
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PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION
PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.
The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.
CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.
Easy and pleasant to use.
Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.
nov22-y

ALLEGER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
FROM $85, to $53.
This Elegant Parlor Organ style 78 containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells, stool and Book free. For only $53.00. With right and left couplers. "Warranted for 6 years."

H. W. ALLEGER,
Washington, Warren County, New Jersey.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

SALT FOR BLACK WEEVIL.

I will state for the information of all interested, says a Texas farmer in the New York *Herald*, that the common black weevil can be kept out of corn after it is gathered, or killed if already in it, by mixing salt through the corn as it is put in the crib and occasionally sprinkling the corn with water to cause the salt to dissolve. It is not necessary to dissolve all the salt at the time of cribbing the corn as it will continue to dissolve, except in dry and windy weather, and will do so even in dry weather if it is very warm. Do not throw the water on in quantities, as is the custom of some persons in this section. This causes the water and salt to run through to the bottom in large quantities, resulting in damage to the corn at the bottom, also to the flooring and foundation of the crib; beside, it may not leave enough salt in the upper portion of the corn. Some years since I noticed here a small brown weevil in cottonseed meal. The same weevil, or one very much resembling it, is now to be found in corn here. The salt and water remedy does not entirely exterminate the brown weevil, but lessens their numbers. This weevil damages corn very little. I also had mites in my corn the past fall, which the salt and water exterminated as well as the black weevil.

TO GET RID OF SHEEP TICKS.

The ticks which are so numerous on lambs after the ewes are sheared are the cause of the lambs nibbling themselves and of their failure to do well. These insects annoy the young animals exceedingly and should be got rid of at once by the following means: Procure a tight box or vat large enough to hold a lamb, and another with a sloping floor, from which the drainage can flow into a pail; make a decoction of tobacco stems, one pound to a gallon of water; pour boiling water on the stems and steep them until the heat is reduced to 120 degrees; add two ounces of sulphur to the gallon of water with the tobacco. Put sufficient of the liquid in the first vat to cover the lamb all over but the head and put the lamb into it, taking care to get the liquor thoroughly into the wool, put the lamb into the draining box and squeeze the liquor out of the wool. So proceed through the flock. Keep some of the liquor hot in a kettle to replenish the vat. Sometimes buttermilk is poured on the back of the lamb and spread all through the wool for the purpose of killing these pests. Where there are but a few lambs the ticks may be killed with a pair of sharp-pointed scissors, as they are found by parting the wool on the sides of the animal.—*New York Times.*

HAY MAKING AND CARE OF MEADOWS.

In making hay, farmers are apt to become too much hurried with drawing in, so that they do not give the hay time enough to cure and sweat; hence it becomes mowburnt, musty and discolored. It has been my observation that the best way to harvest hay is to cut early, so as to secure a good, green color. Let the hay lie and have plenty time to dry; use the tedder and then rake and cock it. Loading from the windrow is a bad practice. The hay may appear dry after the hot rays of the sun have poured upon it five or six hours, but it is so only on the outside. It should be cocked up and have time to sweat before it is put in larger masses. The markets demand hay of good color, and it pays well to use extra efforts to secure such. Hay that is cut early will bring two dollars per ton more than that cut later and allowed to become yellowish.

Though hay-making is important, the care of the meadow is equally if not more so. It is best to seed with fall crops at the time of sowing or in the ensuing spring. Do not pasture much, and if the meadow is seeded to timothy, don't pasture at all, or the meadows will soon "run out." Pasturing will cause June grass to start and there will soon be no timothy. I know of meadows ten or twelve years old that yielded from one-and a half to two tons per acre last year. They were never pastured, last spring were harrowed, and where thin, new seed was sown. Every two or three years a quantity of phosphate was sown, at the rate of a few dollar's worth per acre. This enriches the land and gives a good growth of grass. If the fall is wet there will be quite a growth after cutting. In spring where this autumn growth dried it is burnt over. This warms the ground and gets rid of the old dead grass, which would otherwise be raked up and spoil the sale of the hay. The ashes act as a fertilizer.

I have been speaking of timothy meadows. With clover a good crop of seed can often be secured as a second crop after haying. As to which is the better, clover or timothy, it depends upon the soil, etc. Timothy brings the best price—the coarser and longer the better—while clover makes the best pasture. It is better to put hay in barns or sheds than in stacks, as stacked hay is liable to become dusty. There cannot be too much care taken in raising and harvesting hay. Human beings want their food to be well prepared, and so also do the dumb beasts.—*American Agriculturist.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Toads are the gardener's friends.

Clover stubble is good chicken pasture.

The cedar bird is a great devourer of canker-worms.

Excitement reduces the milk flow. Don't let the cows be hurried from pasture.

A quart of oilmeal and bran a day will make a marketable lamb out of a poor one in a month or two, affirms *Farm Journal.*

A beekeeper says he knows of no other single plant from which the bees gather so much pollen as from the box elder.

A crop of beans will ripen in time to escape the late frost if planted June 20, says W. H. Bull in *American Garden;* then string beans are assured to September 15.

Unless you have some choice birds from which you wish to breed next year, dispose of all cocks as soon as the breeding season is over. They are only an expense and an annoyance.

Steer clear of leaky roofs, broken windows and drafts generally, and all other conditions that generate roup, unless you are studying for the veterinary profession and want lots of practice.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

ODOR PREVENTION IN COOKING.

An ingenious device for preventing the odor of cooking from escaping into a room has been patented. The invention is of the simplest description, and consists of a hood with folded sides or leaves, which covers the sides of the stove. The odor passes into the hood and is carried directly into the chimney.

THE WASTES OF COOKING.

America wastes enough yearly to feed the thousands who are now said to be out of employment. The time may yet come when it shall be considered practical somewhere in the course of the education which a State gives to the people to teach girls how to extract the greatest amount of nutriment from the common material of food, and a careful statistician justly remarks that "whoever can teach the masses of the people how to get five cents' worth a day more comfort or force out of the food which each one consumes, will add to their productive power what would be equal to one thousand million dollars a year in value."—*Courier-Journal.*

HOW TO WASH WOOLENS.

There are other fabrics beside prints and muslins which can be very satisfactorily washed if a little pains be bestowed upon them, although they do not strictly come under the name of washing fabrics. Among these may be mentioned merino, llama and serge, alpaca, mohair, linsey, etc. Goods of this description should invariably be picked to pieces before they are washed. The way to cleanse them is to put the breadths one at a time into a strong lather (lukewarm) and press it against the sides of the vessel or pass it through the hands until it is free from dirt, but refrain from rubbing it unless this is absolutely necessary. When clean it should be rinsed in another thin lather, squeezed, not wrung, as dry as may be, and ironed on the wrong side before it is quite dry. If the fabric thus washed be black, a little ammonia should be put into the rinsing water with it, and this will greatly improve it. But ammonia should not be used for anything but black.—*Cassell's.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Toast-cloths are something new. They are a large square of linen, fringed and etched, large enough to set under the plate of toast, and cover the corners over the dish.

To have cheese-cloth curtains retain their creamy look, put a little strong coffee or saffron tea into the water in which they are rinsed; lace can be given the same creamy hue by the same process.

Vegetables with a strong flavor, such as onions and turnips, will be much improved by putting them to boil in cold water, renewing this from a kettle of boiling water as soon as it comes to a scald.

Warm bread or cake can be cut without becoming moist and heavy, if the knife, a thin, sharp one, is dipped into boiling hot water, wiped quickly, and the bread cut immediately, before the knife has time to cool. A napkin should be laid double on the plate where the warm slices are laid.

APPETIZING SALADS.

Nothing is more pleasing to the appetite on a warm day than a well-made salad, which, with thinly-sliced bread and butter and cold coffee or tea, forms a most appetizing lunch. An excellent salad is made of cabbage: Chop very fine first, remove the core as if left in it will impart a bitter taste. Take a lump of butter the size of an egg and melt, place in a saucer and mix with it one-half teaspoon each of mustard and salt and one-fourth of a teaspoon of black pepper; when all has been mixed smooth, pour in one cup of vinegar and set on the stove to boil; when it has boiled up good stir in two eggs well beaten, stirring it constantly; when cold pour over the chopped cabbage. It is a good plan when making chicken salad to boil the chickens one day and prepare the dressing the next, as the meat can be left to harden and thus produce better salad. Chop the meat of one large fowl, being careful to remove all the skin and fat. Add to it the same quantity of white celery chopped fine. For the dressing beat together two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two teaspoonfuls each of mixed mustard and salt, and one teaspoon of white pepper. Beat to a cream and stir in the yolks of eight eggs well beaten; set on the fire and when it comes to a boil add one-half cupful each of vinegar and sweet cream; after it has cooled pour over the chicken. When ready to serve garnish with celery tops. This dressing may also be used for potato salad. Slice cold boiled potatoes very thin to cover the bottom of a salad bowl, pour over a little of the dressing, then another layer of the potatoes and so on till the bowl is full. If liked a little grated onion and chopped parsley may be mixed with the potatoes.

Cucumber Salad—Select three cucumbers of a medium size and be sure they are fresh. Put them in a basin of cold water for half an hour, then peel and slice very thin, commencing at thick or blow end, or they are likely to be bitter; let the slices drop into a pan of cold water, in which let them lie for ten or fifteen minutes; pour off the water and replace once or twice; finally cover them with ice and set in a cold place until they are wanted for the table, then pour over them a little salt and pepper, a teaspoonful of melted butter and a cup of vinegar. A delicious salad is made of shrimp. If fresh shrimps are used remove the shells and the small black line which runs through them. It is very slow work to shell them and canned fish will do as well. Make a dressing the same as chicken salad, mix well and put a tablespoonful into lettuce leaves arranged as a cup. For a delicious dressing for lobster: Mash fine one large boiled potato, add to it one-half teaspoonful of mustard and salt, and pepper to taste; mix smooth, then add the yolks of two eggs well beaten, place in a cool place for half an hour then pour in gradually, one-half cup of vinegar and one tablespoonful of melted butter. It is then ready to pour over the lobster, which should be kept in a cool place until ready to serve. To prepare egg salad: Take six hard-boiled eggs and cut in halves; remove the yolks and mix with them three rolled crackers, one teaspoon of mustard, salt and pepper to taste, and enough vinegar to moisten, make into balls to fit the places formerly occupied by the yolks, then serve.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Hereafter women will be admitted to the Hartford Theological Seminary on the same terms as men.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

AN INTERESTING WOMAN PREACHER.

Miss Carrie J. Bartlett, the first woman to occupy a pulpit in Dakota, and who has been for three years minister of All Souls' Church, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, has recently accepted a call to the Unitarian Church at Kalamazoo, Mich. Miss Bartlett, who was for about two years a member of the Minneapolis *Tribune* staff, is well known in this city. She resigned her charge in Sioux Falls a short time ago, and will be the first woman to occupy a pulpit in the State to which she goes. Miss Bartlett was born at Hudson, Wis., and was educated at the college at Carthage, Ill., receiving the degree of A. B. in 1879 and carrying off the valedictory honors of her class. She spent the next year in special study, and later was honored with the degree of A. M. She taught a year as Principal of the schools at Montrose, Iowa, and was then, on account of an injury received, an invalid for two years. The last six months of this period was spent on a claim near Ellendale, in Dakota. So beneficial was the wonderful Dakota ozone, breathed constantly because of a life spent mainly out of doors, that the broken down young woman grew well and strong. About this time she sought and obtained employment on the Minneapolis *Tribune* and remained with the paper two years. Her work, whatever it was, was done thoroughly and well.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

SHE, TOO, LIVED IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

I saw a lady sitting in the parlor of the Ebbitt House the other morning that in her day was very much written about by the press all over the country.

Her sixty-four years sit lightly upon her She is tall for a woman, and her figure is still excellent; in her youth it must have been admirable. Her hair, originally brown, even now has few silvery threads in it, and the fact that she is reading a paper without the aid of glasses indicates that the sight of her gentle blue eyes is still unimpaired. This lady was dressed all in black, a white lace collar fastened with a brooch containing a likeness of her late husband being the only relief to the sombre color. There was no jewelry to be seen about her except her wedding ring and its guard, which contained a single diamond.

It was Mrs. President John Tyler, the first bride of the White House. When Mrs. Tyler, then Miss Gardner of New York, married Mr. Tyler, in 1843, she was but a few months over eighteen years of age. Notwithstanding her youth, she made a most gracious mistress of the Executive Mansion, and proved herself fully equal to the exigencies of her high social position. Mr. Tyler died in Richmond in 1862 while a member of the Confederate Congress. Since then she has divided her time between Richmond and her plantation on the James River. Besides Mrs. Tyler there are six former mistresses of the White House living, namely, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Johnson (Harriet Lane) Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Cleveland.—*Washington Press.*

INDIAN WOMAN AND BEAR.

Richard Powless, who spent his time logging until a school could be given him, writes that he is "trying to roll the logs of knowledge into the children's heads as well as he rolled the logs a few months ago into the river," and we have no doubt he will. He also encloses an article giving an account of the brave deed of one of his neighbors, an Oneida Indian woman, whose courage seems only equaled by her pride of race.

Driving into the fields one day where her husband and others were at work, she encountered a log lying across the road in such a way that she could not pass. As there was no one near to help her, and the log was beyond her strength to move, she proceeded to cut it in two with an axe she had in the wagon. To her surprise she found she had disturbed a mother bear and her family of cubs. The bear more frightened than hurt took to the woods, and the woman walked in search of the men and their firearms. Finding them, she conducted her relief party quickly back to the log, to find that the bear had also returned. When all were stationed ready for action she again used her ax on the log and the bear made her second appearance, this time angry and vengeful. The man who stood ready for just this emergency, missed his aim, dropped the gun, and with all his other masculine companions took to his heels. Left alone with the infuriated beast, with only an ax for defense, the Indian woman coolly waited until the bear came near enough, and, letting the ax fall with all her might upon its head, killed it with that one stroke. The same weapon applied to three of the little orphans effectively prevented their ever realizing their loss, and the other she kindly adopted and carried home with her. Reaching her home she found her husband, son, and others assembled there, anxiously speculating as to what could have been the result of the encounter they had failed to see ended. Standing before them, with the cub in her arms, she scornfully surveyed them from head to foot and exclaimed. "Cowards, you have no Indian blood in your veins!"—*Hampton (Va.) School Record.*

FASHION NOTES.

The latest of the new Oriental laces are mixed in ecru and white.

Saxony piece lace, white, is made up over skirts of colored silk.

Epaulets made of flowers grace some of the summer ball costumes.

Bracelets are often used to decorate the head instead of the arms.

The sleeves of bodices made of thick stuff are only slightly puffed.

Very broad-brimmed, nearly flat hats are worn with muslin gowns.

The white cotton dresses are gayly decorated with white ribbons.

Gloves worn on voyage are loose fitting mousquetaires without buttons.

Ecru, blue and gray are the colors selected for taffeta silk underskirts.

Cotton dresses are not unfrequently made up over a foundation of silk.

Japanese cottons are used for entire costumes—the dress, hat and parasol.

White, green and rose are the most fashionable colors for evening toilets.

Charming house dresses are finished with wattes of black and white lace.

The flower bonnets are the prettiest of the novelties in dainty French millinery.

Sashes of surah can now be obtained complete, even to the knotted silk-fringed ends.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

A lie is black even if it is a white lie.

The post of honor is the post of duty.

"I can't," is a humbug and a nuisance.

Wishes at least are the easy pleasures of the poor.

You believe that easily which you hope for earnestly.

When you assist the needy don't do it ostentatiously.

Don't say "I am a gentleman;" it is never necessary.

Be loyal to death to those who have befriended you.

The only disadvantage of an honest heart is credulity.

When there is room in the heart there is room in the house.

People who are disposed to complain never find a lack of subjects.

Charity and personal force are the only investments worth anything.

If you should escape the censure of others, hope not to escape your own.

It is right to be contented with what we have, but never with what we are.

Without content, we shall find it almost as difficult to please others as ourselves.

The covetous man pines in plenty, like Tantalus up to the chin in to water, and yet thirsty.

Violent zeal for truth has a hundred to one odds to be either petulancy, ambition or pride.

The denial of man's immortality involves a violation of the general normal consciousness.

Most people would succeed in small things if they were not troubled with great ambitions.

In matters of conscience first thoughts are best; in matters of prudence last thoughts are best.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.

Beauty is always precious, but after all it is light in the balance when opposed to gracious manners.

We do love beauty at first sight; and we do cease to love it, if it is not accompanied by amiable qualities.

A child that stayeth at one stature, and never groweth bigger, is a monster. Unless we go forward, we slip back.

Candor is the seal of a noble mind, the ornament and pride of man, the sweetest charm of woman, the scorn of rascals and the rarest virtue of sociability.

The Sargasso Sea.

The name Sargasso Sea is applied to a region of the Atlantic covered by a peculiar floating seaweed, sometimes in tangled masses of wide extent and sometimes only in scattered plants, says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean.* These fields of seaweed were noticed by Columbus on his first voyage, to the alarm and amazement of his companions. Since that time observation has shown that the number of these plants and their geographical position are practically unchanged. The principal bank of these plants, as located by Captain Leps, of the French navy, one of the most accurate of observers, is between latitude 21 degrees and 23 degrees north and longitude 29 degrees and 45 degrees west. A smaller bank lies between the Bahamas and the Bermudas.

The Sargasso Sea corresponds to the great centre or eddy of the North Atlantic system of currents, of which the Gulf Stream forms so important a part. Concerning the plant which is found growing in this curious manner, it may be noted that it is usually four or five inches in length, with a main stem branching into secondary ones, and there is no trace of root in the plant. Between the long, pointed leaves there are small round air vessels about as large as currents, supported on short stems. These air vessels were at first thought to be fruits, and the plant thus received its name from a Portuguese word meaning grapes, but investigation has shown that these small bubbles are meant to serve the purpose of floats, as when they are cut off the plant sinks. Examination of several thousand specimens under a microscope also shows the plant to be as absolutely destitute of fructification as of roots, and it is now accepted as a fact that the plant propagates only by division. There is a Sargasso sea in the Pacific Ocean, north of the Sandwich Islands, but very little is known about it.

Selling Jewelry on Speculation.

"How much?" inquired a tall, stylishly dressed man, holding up a diamond scarf-pin and addressing the principal of a New York wholesale jewelry firm.

"Thirty-five dollars—bottom price; it's cheap at that."

"Good until when?" queried the man.

"Not later than two P. M."

"Then she goes," and the stylishly dressed man placed the pin carefully in his case, deposited it in his inside pocket and walked out.

To a reporter the principal said:

"That's one of our many customers who take jewelry to sell on speculation. At this time of year it is quite a common thing for such persons to buy articles on speculation in that fashion.

"I shall know that if he does not return that pin by two o'clock he has sold it, and will bring me $35. He may get $45 or $50 for it. That, however, is his affair."

"And a commission besides?"

"No; we don't allow any commission on such transactions. See here," and he brought out his memorandum book, "we have no less than fourteen transactions entered precisely of the same kind, varying in amount from $35 to $150."

When asked if he lost any articles by letting them out in this way the principal responded:

"It is so rare that I cannot tell you when the last case occurred. Men like him make $2000 and $3000 a year quite readily."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"Home Sweet Home's" Birthplace.

One by one our cherished traditions are destroyed. Among the latest to go is the beautiful legend that John Howard Payne wrote "Home, Sweet Home" in a London garret as he pined for his beloved America. It turns out that the immortal song was composed on the bank of the Potomac, in the suburbs of Washington, and that Payne reclined on a rustic bench, beneath a chestnut tree with a mint julep by his side. The tree still stands, though it has been severely hacked by relic-hunters; the bench is preserved in a Washington residence, but there is no trace of the julep. It probably disappeared before the poem was half done.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

No oleomargarine is imported into the United States.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Salt Lake, Utah, has lost nine per cent. of its saltness in the last five years.

Fire clay is composed mainly of alumina (clay), silicic acid (combined), and quartz sand.

An electric system of signaling trains is to be adopted on the Union Pacific and C. B. & Q. lines.

One of the growing industries of San Diego County, Cal., is the manufacture of asbestos goods.

Edison's phonograph is "the lion of the hour" in French scientific circles. Many curious experiments are being made with it.

Iron shafts have been known to do duty for a quarter of a century, doing good service long after the fissure began to yield.

The new second-class English cruisers are to be either of steel alone or steel sheathed with wood and coppered, and their engines are to develop 9000 horse power.

Major Powell states that material has been gathered showing seventy-three different stocks of languages and 800 dialects among the Indians of North America.

A project is being considered for adding 250,000 acres to the irrigated area in Egypt, the water being taken from a point so high up on the Nile that the canals shall never run dry.

The large steam hammers in use in England and on the continent for making the forgings required for artillery and machinery are to be quite generally replaced by hydraulic presses.

Two steel blocks, one weighing 150,000 and the other 170,000 pounds, to form a part of the armament of an Italian iron-clad, were recently shipped from the Gruson Foundry at Magdeburg.

The new vegetable, "Cougalou," introduced into France by M. Paillieux, is a sort of turnip with the form of a radish and is covered with a skin of bright red hue. The flavor is similar to that of a turnip.

Leprosy is increasing in Russia. During the last ten years forty-nine patients were treated in the St. Petersburg hospitals, half of whom were natives of the city. The Baltic provinces suffer most from the disease.

A New York chemist declares that every remedy for tobacco smoking and chewing and the opium habit contains morphine and opium in dangerous quantities, and that those who sell them ought to be prosecuted.

The friends of the new smokeless powder claim that if this summer's experiments prove successful it will be adopted by all military powers for use with all classes of guns for which fixed ammunition is made.

The carcass lately introduced by a Russian naval officer, when fired with a percussion fuse against a solid target, bursts, deluging everything in the neighborhood with a liquid which at once bursts into flame and cannot be extinguished by means of water.

The taste for ice water is acquired and its use is purely a habit as is that of alcohol or tobacco. Give a little child ice water and it will make a wry face and probably cry; induce an Indian in his aboriginal state to drink a glass and he will sputter for five minutes. To the unaccustomed drinker it gives actual pain and brings to all undoubted injury.

A device has been introduced to prevent the inflaming of cotton bales. It consists of wrapping the bales in wire gauze in place of the customary jute bagging. It is a question whether this will work as when cotton becomes inflamed by storing in the hold of a vessel it will ultimately burn the gauze away, it is suggested that a fireproofing used on jute would be much better, such as silicate of soda to render the material non-inflammable.

The Cork Tree.

The cork tree, which is a species of oak, grows about the Mediterranean under climatic conditions such as California specially offers. It needs a dry climate, which we have, and does not flourish in regions where the winters are severe. It is reproduced either from the acorns or from plants raised in nurseries, and after once started requires little attention till the time comes for it to yield its bark to commerce. Its bark begins to be valuable when it is twelve years of age, so that it does not require that the capital invested in it should long lie idle. Thereafter it yields its product every three years till it is 150 years of age, after which the tree is useless except for fuel. The tendency of our trees to produce a thick and heavy bark is a peculiarity that scientists have already noted. It is possible then that the cork oak, transferred to this State, would not only be productive at an earlier age, but would produce cork of finer quality than that found in Europe and Africa. At a time when the afforestation of this coast is being discussed, and in the introduction of the most useful trees seems desirable, persons who have spare capital, and are at the same time interested in the welfare of California, would do well to consider the claims of this valuable and interesting tree to consideration.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Ancient Artificial Teeth.

Several museums of antiquities have been established at Rome, among which is one outside of the Porto del Popolo, in which are kept all the objects of interest found without the city limits. Among additions to this exhibition is one which possesses a peculiar attraction for dentists who are disposed sometimes to fancy that their profession has made great strides. This object is the skull of an old Roman in which all the teeth of the upper jaw have been lost or removed and replaced with artistically made teeth of solid gold. These teeth are set into the cavities left by the natural ones, and in some respects at least are superior to the modern style of attachment to plates.

Insuring Elevator Passengers.

A recent phase of accident insurance is the taking of risks on passenger elevators, which cover not only damage to the elevator itself but promise to indemnify the owner of the elevator for such sums of money as he may be compelled to pay to people who have been injured or killed by any accident to the "lift." The amount of this indemnity is, of course, limited, in proportion to the premium paid and the holder of the policy is expected to allow the elevator to be examined by the company's inspector at any time and to conform to certain regulations and requirements in running it.—*New York Tribune.*

Not the Necklace.

A young man in New York City presented his lady love with a necklace, and soon after took her to a ball, on which occasion she was ornamented with his present. After the first dance there was a commotion in one corner of the room, and the rivals of the girl were tittering among themselves and whispering about her. The young lady looked in the glass and almost fainted at the sight. Her beautiful neck was almost black from the friction of the necklace. She changed her mind about fainting, returned home with her brother, and sent the necklace back to her young man with a note saying she did not like his brass. Mad with rage, the mortified lover rushed to the man who sold him the bauble, denouncing him as a swindler. The jeweler tested the necklace in his presence and proved to him that it was full fourteen karats. About that time a young physician called to purchase a scarf pin. He had overheard part of the story and asked to hear the balance, as he believed he could throw some light on the subject. Pretty soon he laughed outright and said: "Why, sir, the trouble is with your girl and not the necklace. She has too much sulphur, iron, mercury, salt or acid in her blood, and as any of these substances has an affinity for gold the explanation is clear. I have patients for whom mercurial medicines have been prescribed, and the result is that their fingers upon which rings are worn discolor at once.—*Waverly.*

Wonders of a Mirage.

A wonderful photograph of an arctic mirage has just been received at San Francisco from Professor Richard D. Willoughby, the pioneer miner scientist of Alaska. It was taken at Glacier Bay, and represented a mysterious aerial city. The view is apparently taken from some spot on a hill. In the foreground is a gravel walk, a stone fence, a rustic seat and a child at play. Beyond the stone wall are the roofs of houses with clumps of trees at the sides. In the distance are the half completed towers of a cathedral and several tall public buildings, while far away, enveloped in what appears to be a cloud-like atmosphere, are tall smokestacks and towers of churches. The style of architecture is decidedly modern. More than a hundred people were shown the photograph. Some regarded it as a fraud, while others believed it the general photographic result of a mirage. The mysterious town has been named the Silent City. The best informed people in San Francisco say the picture may be that of either Victoria, B. C., Halifax or Montreal—most likely the latter, as there is a cathedral there resembling the one in the view. Some photographic experts think that the picture was produced by a trick similar to the so-called spirit photographs. This, however, is stoutly denied by those who know Professor Willoughby. He was the first American who found gold in Alaska, and for fifteen years has been a prominent resident of that territory.

A Tailless Vermilion Monkey With Red Hair.

Naturalists will be interested to learn that there is at present in this city an excellent specimen of the South American saki, or red monkey. It is thought to be the first of its species ever seen in the United States. The animal is fifteen inches in height, with a non-prehensile tail resembling a ball of hair. Its fur is of a reddish color, the face a deep vermilion. The features are a perfect copy of the human face, while the top of the head is bald. The specimen was bought by Donald Burns, importer of rare birds and beasts, from a party of Indians from the Upper Amazon on their way to the Paris Exposition.

The red monkeys are described as gentle in disposition, intelligent, slender of form and partially nocturnal in their habits. They live in couples or small families. The males share with the females the task of raising the young. The latter, however, when they have attained maturity, are ruthlessly driven out to shift for themselves. The species was discovered by the naturalist Paul Corjello, but his report was discredited by his colleagues.—[New York World.

Catfish Are Good Mothers.

Dr. Abbott, of Trenton, N. J., is a warm admirer of the catfish, not so much on account of its culinary excellence as because the females of the tribe are good mothers. He has studied the habits of the fish long and carefully, and he knows this to be a fact. He says that on one occasion he captured an entire brood of little catfish in a hand-net, letting their mother, who was swimming with them, escape. She would not leave the spot where she had been bereaved, and when the doctor put the fry into a glass jar and placed it in the river where she could see it she dashed herself furiously against the obstacle that separated her from her young ones. When the jar was drawn slowly from the water she followed it to the surface, and then absolutely left the river and wriggled twelve inches up the sloping beach in her frantic efforts to recover her progeny.

A NEAT bit of proverbial philosophy, said to be of Japanese origin, is, "Be like the tree which covers with flowers the hand that shakes it."

Ladies, from all the diseases from which you especially suffer, from all the weakness—physical and mental, which tortures you, from your nervous prostration and bodily pains, there is relief in Brown's Iron Bitters. Many ladies now living healthy, happy lives, having been freed from chronic difficulties peculiar to their sex, who bear cheerful testimony to the value of this sovereign remedy for mental and physical suffering; this sure cure for nervous depression and bodily weakness known as Female Complaints.

When a strong brain is weighed with a true heart, it seems like balancing a bubble against a wedge of gold.

Climate for Consumptives.

The several climates of Florida, Colorado and California have each been much prescribed for sufferers from lung disease, yet thousands of the natives in those States die of this fatal malady. A far more reliable remedy is to be had in every drug store in the land, and one can be used at home; a remedy which is sold by druggists, under the manufacturers' positive *guarantee* that, if taken in time and given a fair trial, it will effect a cure, or money paid for it will be promptly returned. We refer to that world-famed remedy for consumption (or lung-scrofula) known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the only remedy for this terrible disease possessed of such superior curative properties as to warrant its manufacturers in selling it under a guarantee.

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The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

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t it a triumph if your venture fail;
Only a coward may bewail defeat.
Pick up the broken flag-staff at your feet;
g to the winds again its tattered sails:
r a brave man fails.

y not to feebly reckon up your loss;
In the great battle nothing counts but gains.
Talk not of wounds, and prattle not of pains;
g of the Crown the while you bear the Cross;
ards but count their loss.

r to strive is the soul's strongest joy.
What though you miss—fall bleeding in the strife—
Still in your hands you carry the God's life,
dge of the conquest that naught can destroy;
iving is joy—is joy!

ilure may be the measure of success.
Lo, the great captain leading in the fight
Seeth the victory beyond your sight.
at are your gains or losses, more or less?
here may be a success?

—*Frank Leslie's.*

"Rough Jack's Little Lad."

STORY OF THE ENGLISH COLLIERIES.

"Rough" enough he looked, indeed, s great black-bearded fellow, with s greasy cap pulled down over his rd, surly, bull-dog face. And he s rough by nature as well as by name. ose hugh bony hands of his, which uld swing the heaviest pickax for urs without tiring, and could toss out great lumps of coal which other n could hardly lift, were always ady to knock down any one who displeased him; and many a sturdy fellow the Blackpool Collieries wore scars d bruises enough to make him sorry r having ever tried his strength ainst the terrible Jack.

But there was one person to whom n Rough Jack never said a harsh word; d that was his little Jim, the only ild he had. Jim's mother had died n after he was born, and his aunt, ho kept house for Jack, was a big bony, llen-faced woman, almost as untidy d coarse-looking as the rough collier mself. But no mother could have en more tenderly careful of the little llow than they were. However dirty d untidy they might be themselves, ey did their best to keep Jim's face ean and his clothes in order; and oss-grained Aunt Susan, who was lways grumbling at having "sitch a wer o' work to do," sat up at night everal times, after her day's work was er, to knit a little pair of socks as a rthday present for him.

Jim had been a pet of the whole eighborhood ever since he could remember; and these savage, wild-looking en, fierce and surly with every one lse, always had a kind word for Rough Jack's little lad," as they alled him. Every day he used to carry s father's dinner to the works in a ittle basket, going fearlessly among the olliers' savage bulldogs, which seemed know him quite as well as their masers, and would wag their stumpy tails nd put up their flat-nosed heads to be atted whenever he went by.

Indeed, the "little lad" seemed to ave such perfect trust in every one, and be so sure that nobody would hurt or ex him, that it was not easy for any ne even to think of doing so. The ough collie lads, whose great sport as to pelt each other with heavy lumps f coal which made a bruise wherever hey hit, shouted to one another to stop he moment they saw the little fairaired head in the distance, and once, hen Rough Jack and his mate—who d been great friends hitherto—quarelled about something, and were going o fight, little Jim stepped in between hem and, taking hold of his father's acket, looked up at them both with an [illegible] of such piteous astonishment, that he two fierce men, after eying him lankly for a moment, turned their backs nd slouched off in a shame-faced kind f way; and the next morning they were s good friends as ever.

But after a while troubles began to come upon Blackpool Colliery. Business grew slack, and wages had to be reduced, which bore very hard upon these reckless fellows, who spent their money as fast as they got it, never thinking of laying anything by. There was plenty of grumbling and growling against young Harry Forrester, the great man of the district, whom his father's death about a year before had left sole owner of the colliery; and the quiet people of the neighborhood began to fear riot, and to talk of sending for soldiers from the nearest large town.

But amid all their trouble the rough men were still as loyal as ever to their "little lad." Many a grumbler went without his dinner to buy something good for Jim; and Rough Jack as he danced the little fellow on his broad shoulder, wore something as nearly approaching to a smile as his iron face could assume.

At last it began to be whispered one day among the colliers that a number of them were to be discharged. No one knew how the report had arisen, or even whether it was true or not; but the mere thought of it was quite enough for these wild fellows, ripe as they already were for mischief.

"We mun [must] strike," muttered a big, sullen-looking pitman.

"Ay, we mun strike—but not as thou mean'st," growled Rough Jack, clinching his sledge-hammer fist with terrible emphasis. "I'se not let my little lad starve for a' th' gentle folks i' England. We mun strike Mester Forrester's yed [head] so as he'll feel. Who'll join, lads?"

"I will."

"And I."

"And I."

"And so'll I."

In fact every man there was as eager as Jack himself; and it was soon agreed that they should watch for a chance of attacting young Forrester, and then beat him within an inch of his life—"and mayhap a bit farther," as the burly pitman muttered, with a cruel gleam in his eyes. Two sharp lads were at once chosen to keep watch upon "young Squoire Harry," who had come down from London a few days before; and, on the third morning, one of the scouts came running in to report that Harry had gone to see a friend a few miles from the colliery, and had sent the groom home with his horse, saying that he would walk back in the evening, the road being too rough to risk a good horse on after dark.

The looks exchanged by the colliers at this news said more than any words could do. All was soon settled. Midway along the road which Forrester must take lay a patch of bare, lonely moorland, well known to Rough Jack as his little boy's favorite playground. Here they would hide in a deep hollow overgrown with bushes, and pounce upon their victim as he passed.

Night drew on. One by one (for they knew that it would not do for many of them to be seen together), Jack and his gang came stealing up to the fatal spot, and, crouched down amid the bushes, waited for their prey. But as time went on, and it grew darker and darker, and still there was no sign of him, they began to get uneasy. Could he have changed his mind and stayed all night? or could their plot have been discovered? No—there at last was a firm step approaching, and the rising moon showed them the tall, active figure and handsome face which they all knew and hated.

The savage men clutched their heavy cudgels, and drew themselves together, like tigers crouching for a spring. But just then there was a rattle of wheels and hoofs in the opposite direction, and a light dog cart came rushing along the highway like a whirlwind, evidently driven by some wild young fellow, who thought it fine fun to risk breaking his neck. At the same moment there appeared, slowly crossing the road, right in the path of the maddened beast and the reckless driver, the figure of Rough Jack's little lad!

With a cry that made the air ring, the colliers burst from their hiding-place, forgetting everything but the peril of their little pet. As they ran they saw the child stumble and fall in trying to escape, and Harry spring forward to catch him up; but then horse and dog-cart came dashing down upon them both, and everything vanished in a whirlwind of dust.

But as the dust cleared away, Harry Forrester was seen rising slowly to his feet. There was a thin streak of blood stealing down his smooth, white forehead, and his left hand was sorely bruised and cut; but his right arm was still firmly around the child, who was looking up in his face with round, wondering blue eyes, as if hardly knowing whether to be frightened or not.

Jack sprang to his child like a tiger whose cub has been wounded, and, finding him quite unhurt, took the tiny face between his huge, black hands and kissed it passionately again and again.

"God bless thee, my little lad," said he, in a broken voice; "God bless thee!'

Then his mood seemed to change, and, flinging his cap on the ground at Forrester's feet, he folded his arms on his brawny chest and looked the young man full in the face.

"Look'ee here, Mester," said he firmly; "we coom out this neet [night] to beat and hammer thee—mayhap to kill thee outright; and thou'st nigh killed thysel' to save yon little lad, as I'd gi' my heart's blood for onny day. Now, here I stand; knock me down if thou wilt, or gi' me over to the police, or what ye loike. I'se ne'er lift hand to stop thee, for I ha' done a craddently [cowardly] thing."

"And so say we a', ivery mon of us," cried the other men, gathering round their leader.

It was a strange scene upon which the full moon fell in all its brightness: the wild waste of dark moorland in the background; the slender, handsome, gayly dressed young man, with little Jim's tiny face nestling against his shoulder; the sooty skins and savage faces of the grim giants around him, and in front the mighty figure of Rough Jack, silently awaiting his sentence.

But the sentence came in a form which Jack little expected. With one hand Forrester put the little boy into his father's arms, while with the other he gave the great collier's black hand a cordial grasp.

"If you've been wrong, my man, I daresay I've been wrong, too," said he heartily; but, luckily, it's not too late yet to set things straight. We must just try and understand each other a little better after this, and, please God, we'll do it, with the help of this little peacemaker here."

He spoke truly, for from that day there were not three better friends in all England than Harry Forrester, "Rough Jack," and "Rough Jack's little lad."

A Clever Automatic Machine.

The latest addition to railway-station automatic machines—if it stands the test of work—is likely to prove the most useful. It is a "message cabinet," whereto every class of hurried, forgetful, or amatory passengers may confide their thoughts for a small charge with the certainty of secrecy, and of impartial delivery to the right recipient when he or she arrives and moves this ingenious modern oracle. An individual who proposes to intrust a note to the receptacle places himself in front of it. He then propitiates the shrine with the modest offering of a penny, and in return a desk-like flap falls down and discloses a convenient slip of paper. On this the message is written. Whatever the message the clever little machine takes it down into its interior and on receiving another "copper" shows the scrap at any time during the day to the inquirer who turns a convenient handle and can recognize his missive in a column of others, grave, frivolous or gay.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Charity thinketh no evil.

Without hearts there is no home.

Be not simply good—be good for something.

We can have many wives, but only one mother.

How much the wife is dearer than the bridal.

The mind which is free from passion is a citadel.

Love is the brightest ray which lights the pathway of life.

It destroys one's nerves to be amiable every day to the same human being.

Confidence of success is almost success; and obstacles often fall of themselves before a determination to overcome them.

There is no man at once either excellently good or extremely evil but grows either as he holds himself up in virtue or lets himself slide to viciousness.

Socrates was esteemed the wisest man of his time because he turned his acquired knowledge in morality, and aimed at goodness rather than greatness.

Hope nothing from luck, and the probability is that you will be so prepared, so forewarned and forearmed, that all shallow observers will call you lucky.

John Bright's Sincerest Mourners.

Among John Bright's sincerest mourners in this country was Edward Finch, a mule spinner at Providence, R. I. While a corporal in a British regiment Finch fell under the displeasure of a superior officer, a vindictive young sprig of nobility, who finally had him tried by court-martial and sentenced to be flogged. Finch's brave young wife hurried to London and told her story to Mr. Bright, who used his influence with the war department so successfully that the soldier was released. Later Mr. Bright furnished him the means for obtaining his discharge, and Finch and his family came to this country.

Training Dogs for Military Service.

A French paper gives some interesting particulars with regard to the daily training which is being given to seven dogs which are attached to the 55th regiment of infantry, quartered in Nimes. Two men are sent out as orderlies, and placed at first at a distance of about half a mile from the camp. One of them holds the dog by a chain, while the other returns to his post. The dog is then set loose in the direction of this post, upon reaching which he returns to his starting point. The man whom he is sent in pursuit of often hides, but the dog invariably finds him out. These dogs are made to carry dispatches, and they always come up, with outstretched neck, to have the small bag in which the dispatches are placed attached to it. As sentinels these dogs are found to do their work very well, indicating by a pricking of the ear a bark or growl, the presence of anyone in strange dress at a distance of 100 yards or more. But they are easily quieted, either by a caress or a sharp reprimand. As scouts they also do their work very well, the mode of procedure being for several men to take them out and pretend to be searching for the enemy, taking care not to let them get too far away. All of a sudden, some men who have been dressed in strange uniform, and placed in concealment, jump up before the dogs, which hurry back barking to those who have brought them out. In the same way they are made to search for wounded men and for those who have fallen out of the ranks from fatigue, while it has also been found possible to make them carry cartridges, inclosed in waterproof bags. They are also employed at the rifle practice of the regiment to convey the results of the shooting at each target, and are being utilized in other ways which were never thought of until quite recently.

Possibilities of Aluminum.

"Aluminum may yet revolutionize the world," said Superintendent Powell of the geological survey, as he dandled a piece of the bright metal in his hand.

"Isn't it a beauty?" he inquired, his eyes dancing with enthusiasm as he thought of the possibilities in store for it.

"Why," continued the professor, "there is aluminum in every clay bank, in every plain, in every mountain side. It is present in earth everywhere. There are today as many chemists devoting their days and nights with a view to discovering processes by which aluminum may be furnished to the public cheaply as there are scientists delving into the possibilities of electricity. I've known the time when the metal was more precious than gold. Then it fell to $8 per pound; now it is $2 per pound. This fall in cost has been reached by the discovery of new affinities which cheapen its production. When it reaches a cost of 25 cents per pound it will be generally used. It is about as light as oak wood, four times as light as iron and has more resistance than the very best steel. It will be used in the construction of houses, superseding wood and stone and brick. It will take the place of iron and wood in shipbuilding. Just think of a ship constructed of a meta that will but just sink in water. The ocean steamer of to-day built of iron and wood will be as a canal boat compared with a vessel built of aluminum. Such a one will fly as a bird over the waves," said the professor, his enthusiasm becoming unbounded as he contemplated the possibilities of the metal.—*Washington Star.*

A Novel Statistical Fact.

Here is something for the Statistical society. It has been calculated by a most devoted amateur of statistics that if the late M. Chevreul, who lately died at the age of 103, had never cut his nails they would have obtained, on the day of his death, to the length of 203 inches. This calculation is founded on the fact, which, according to physiologists, may be safely accepted as correct, that the nails of the average mortal grow every year to the extent of an inch and two-thirds. Strange to say, however, the nail on the middle finger grows a little more quickly than the others, and annually adds close on two inches in its length. It therefore follows, states the statistician, that M. Chevreul in the course of his protracted life must have grown in all on his ten digits no less than 56 yards 1 foot of finger nail. Having thus intimated a new path along which the inveterate statistician may ride his pet hobby, I will leave him to extend this interesting inquiry as he may think best.—*London Figaro.*

Method of Removing a Tight Ring.

Use the finest silk or thread consistent with strength—ordinary housewife thread is strong enough. Pass the end between the finger and ring, keeping the spool or unlimited end at the side near the finger-tip; then wind downward toward the tip of the finger for about a quarter of an inch; then wind off from above by the short end about half this amount. Proceed alternately winding on and on, always leaving about one-eighth of an inch in breadth wound beneath the ring. When the knuckle is passed, the ring comes off easily. Oil or soap the thread well, and push up the ring before commencing to wind. This method, it is believed, will remove any ring.

Politics Do Look Serious for Elliott.

Colonel Elliott F. Shepherd of the *Mail and Express* asks: "Can an editor be a Christian?" When it comes to the point that an editor himself has doubts on this matter, things begin to look pretty serious.

The universe [illegible] transformation; life is opinion.

A WILDCAT'S AWFUL LEAP.

It Was to Death, But Through No Fault of the Animal's Agility.

"I've seen it disputed in the papers that a wild cat, or catamount, can make a leap of twenty-five feet," said a resident of Sullivan county, N. Y., "and I would like to mention what I saw a wildcat do once. I was trout fishing on one of the upper tributaries of the Beaverkill, and had clambered down into a deep ravine to get at a tempting pool at the foot of a fall, where I was sure my casts would be rewarded by the killing of some big trout. I was not mistaken as to that. I had landed four trout, the smallest one eighteen inches long, and sat down to 'rest the pool.' Both sides of the ravine were perpendicular walls of rock, probably 25 feet high. The summit of the wall on the side of the creek opposite to me sloped back gradually from its edge for several feet to a heavy growth of pine.

"As I was sitting at the bottom of the ravine I happened to glance up to the top of the rocks opposite me, and saw a pheasant accompanied by her newly-hatched brood come out of the pines and scratch and peck her way along the sloping open space, hunting food for her young, which clustered closely about her. The pheasant came very close to the edge of the precipice, and it seemed to me that she was placing her brood in a most dangerous position, when she turned as if to walk back with them to the pines. The instant she turned something like a shadow flitted across the top of the ravine, and half a second later I saw an enormous wildcat clinging to the edge of the opposite wall by his fore feet, holding the pheasant between his jaws. The wildcat struggled for a moment to drag himself from the edge of the abyss to a sure footing on the top of the rocks, but his effort was in vain, and he came crashing down the face of the precipice, still holding the luckless pheasant in his jaws. He fell with a splash in the water, and lay motionless at the edge of the pool.

"I supposed that the animal had been watching the pheasant from the bushes on top of the rocks opposite where the bird had appeared with her brood, and at his opportunity had leaped across to seize her, but had misjudged the distance and fallen short, with the result so fatal to him.

"The whirl of the water brought the wildcat around in a short time to the side where I was standing, and as I was bending down to examine him I saw a man with a gun scrambling down the rocks. The man soon reached my side, and I then learned that he had shot the wildcat as the animal was flying across the chasm upon his prey. Sure enough, just at the base of the animal's brain was the hole made by the rifle ball. The hunter had been following the wildcat for some time, and had lost track of him but came near the edge of the ravine in time to see him make his leap and follow him with the bullet. It was that which had stopped the animal short in the tremendous leap it had calculated on, or it would have cleared the space with safety and doubtless with ease. The wildcat was in reality almost in his death throes when he struck the pheasant, which he clung to with the clutch of death, and still held in his mouth when we dragged him out of the water. We measured the width of the chasm across which the wildcat had made his death leap. The measurement was forty-three feet."—[New York Sun.

Fearfully and Wonderfully Made.

One of the reasons why horses shy in Central Park.—*New York Life.*

Sheeps and lambs taken together show this year in Great Britain a decrease of 701,519 as compared with 1887, distributed in a reduction of 419,303 sheep and of 282,516 lambs, the total number being now 18,957,149, and the decrease being respectively 2.2 and 3.0 per cent.

The High Priest of Irish "Bulls."

Perhaps a few particulars about Sir Boyle Roche, the high priest of Irish "bulls," might be interesting to your readers. He was of the ancient family of the De La Russes, of Fermoy, was member for Tralee from 1775, and was created a baronet in 1782. He began one of his speeches in the Irish House of Commons, as follows: "Mr Speaker, it is the duty of every true lover of his country to give his last guinea to save the remainder of his fortunes." "Sir, misfortunes never come alone, and the greatest of all national calamities, is generally followed by one much greater." A letter of his is still preserved, supposed to have been written during the rebellion of '98, though it is doubtful if he ever put so many "bulls" together on paper. It is as follows:

"Dear Sir: Having now a little peace and quiet, I sit down to inform you of the bustle and confusion we are in from the bloodthirsty rebels, many of whom are now, thank God! killed and dispersed. We are in a pretty mess, can get nothing to eat and no wine to drink, except whiskey. When we sit down to dinner we are obliged to keep both hands armed. While I write this I have my sword in one hand and my pistol in the other. I concluded from the beginning that this would be the end, and I am right, for it is not half over yet. At present there are such goings on that everything is at a standstill. I should have answered your letter a fortnight ago, but I only received it this morning. Indeed, hardly a mail arrives safe without being robbed. No longer ago than yesterday, the mail coach from Dublin was robbed near this town; the bags had been very judiciously left behind, and by great good luck there was nobody in the coach but two outside passengers, who had nothing for the thieves to take. Last Thursday an alarm was given that a gang of rebels in full retreat from Drogheda were then advancing under the French standard; but they had no colors nor any drums except bagpipes. Immediately every man in the place, including women and children, ran out to meet them. We soon found our force a great deal too little and were far too near to think of retreating. Death was in every face, and to it we went. By the time half our party were killed, we began to be all alive. Fortunately the rebels had no guns, except pistols, cutlasses and pikes, and we had plenty of muskets and ammunition. We put them all to the sword, not a soul of them escaped, except some that were drowned in an adjoining bog. In fact, in a short time nothing was heard but silence. Their uniforms were all different, chiefly green. After the action was over, we went to rummage their camp. All we found was a few pikes without heads, a parcel of empty bottles filled with water, and a bundle of blank French commissions, filled up with Irish names. Troops are now stationed round, which exactly squares with my ideas of security. Adieu! I have only time to add that I am yours in great haste. "B. R.

"P. S.—"If you do not receive this, of course it must have miscarried; therefore I beg you to write and let me know."—*London Spectator.*

Says the Philadelphia Inquirer: "It is not generally known that Dr. Cronin, the victim of the murder which is now agitating two continents, was once a resident of the town of Clearfield, Pa., and that he has many mourners there. In 1867 the doctor, then a young man of twenty-two, was employed as a clerk in a large Clearfield store. Cronin was then of distinguished presence, with a tenor voice that was the envy of every Clearfield singer, and he soon became a general favorite in the town. A year or two thereafter he started for the West, stopping at St. Louis, where he studied medicine. Not much was heard of him for a number of years, until marked copies of the Celtic-American, which he published, were received by several of his former friends."

She Saved the Train.

The people of Illinois point with pride to their heroine, Kate Greyson, who walked several miles at night in a storm, crawling over trestles and embankments in order to warn the engineer of an excursion train that the bridge across the river had been washed [illegible] its moorings by the flood tide. She [illegible] the station in time and the danger signal was raised. The train stopped and hundreds of lives were saved. By a special act of the legislature she was substantially rewarded for her bravery.—[New York Press.

HIS PROPOSAL.

Edgar—Miss Edith, I—ah—have something awful important to ask you. May I—that is—

Edith (softly)—Where is it, Edgar?

Edgar—Miss E—[illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

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One copy four "	50

Stop Ranting.

The Age-Herald, in regard to the efforts made by some fanatics in Pennsylvania to prevent the extradition of a negro preacher who committed murder in South Carolina some years ago, says:

All this is suggestive of the fugitive slave trials of ante-war times, but it need not disturb the quiet of the South and the Nation as those trials did. The North will suffer from making itself a place of refuge for negro criminals, and that's what it will do when the fact becomes thoroughly advertised that such criminals cannot be extradited from the Northern States for crime committed in the South.

A few raskals more or less will make no difference in the State of Pennsylvania as the aforesaid fanatics very well know.

Now as regards the race question as so frequently discussed by the Age-Herald and other papers both North and South. The question is one that will in the long run decide itself better than all the newspaper talk can decide it. The discussion of it unavoidably brings into play sectional politics and tends to make the matter seem worse than it really is.

Let Pennsylvania have all the negro preachers that she will take. If we can get rid of the preachers we can manage the rest easily.

All that the North can do or say cannot put the negro above the intelligent white people of the South, nor can all that the Southern papers say, even if they were of one mind, colonize or disfranchise the negro, either one of which, in fact, would be unrepublican, unjust and foreign to the interest of the South.

So why not let the matter rest as it is? If a few fools, knaves or fanatics, no matter which, choose to stir up the negro to murder and riot the most we can do is to punish him. If the negroes rise as one man, as one man will they be put down.

In the meantime the South will secure all the capital and imigrants from the North that she can and as the white population will be continually swelled by the Northern imigrants, who invariably fall into our way of thinking on this subject, and the negro's vote and labor grow to be of less consequence, the respective races will assume each its true station.

Waste of Fruit.

The fruit yield for this year is greater than any crop has been for many years. Thousands of bushels have rotted on the trees in this county and some has been shipped, but having been found unprofitable the shipments have been discontinued. A great deal of fruit still remains on the trees and it is not yet too late to save it.

If every farmer who has an orchard will turn in and dry all the fruit on his trees as fast as it ripens, not only will he find that this fruit will save a great deal in the way of provisions in winter, but will sell readily in the market.

Most all farmers will save a little fruit in this manner but very few ever save even enough for their own use. Verily we need a few enterprising Yankees in every industry to teach us economy.

The Geogia Senate has passed the bill prohibiting the sale or furnishing of cigarettes to minors. It is likely to meet with no opposition in the house, and will therefore soon become a law. This is an example well worth following by the Legislature of Alabama.

Among other donations to the prize shoot in Selma on the 6th and 7th of next month is a quart of good whisky to be given to the sickest competitor on the field. There should be a donation in connection with this for the erection of a hospital tent on the grounds.

The Burrows gang of outlaws are again creating a disturbance which will no doubt cost the State a good sum of money. These desperadoes should be gotten rid of the shortest way and it is hoped that they will not be taken alive.

The Jacksonville Times-Union says it hopes that as yellow fever has reached Colon it will soon come to a full stop.

Mr. Cowborn has just died in Georgia. Notwithstanding his name he lived to be 86 years old.—*Dispatch.*

"Know Thyself"

Is an inscription over the entrance to a so-called heathen temple, and is one of the most important duties in life and the least heeded. Exagerated ideas of our importance as individuals, or as a nation leads but to mistakes and mortification and hinders greatly the possibility of learning.

The first Napoleon was a great warrior, statesmen, and jurist, but nature has been taking a long rest since and the very best need not expect to be great on so many lines of distinction and the average man can posess but a moiety of agregate knowledge and the hinderance to the aquisition of that moiety, is the tenacity which he holds on to preconceived ideas acquired in youth.

We should have no fixed opinions on any subject, but open to evidence that we may know ourselves at all times. It is only in the way we can get knowledge of our own at all

All nations have an exagerated idear of their importance, and in proportion to that exageration is the possobilities of their learning from each other. It is just as true that nations can lern of each other as individuals and the great expositions that have grown so popular late of years, where all the nation are invited to compete in the great exhibition of knowledge; are doing more to break down prejudice and enable us to learn of each other then all other means combined,

I am reminded of this fact in every paper every day "Bill Nye" the great American humorist writing from Paris Exposition says of the poor dispised nations of earth: "Lots of the countries to which we are sending missionaries brings the delicate flush of shame to the cheek of the American, with their wonderful fabricks and diversified industries." and so it is the world over. We could learn something profitable from all nation if we could first learn to know our selves how littlewe do know. Dr. Monroe says in his quaint way: "It would be much better to know less than to know so much that we don't know."—X

Advetise Your Town.

Nine years ago, Chattanooga, Tenn., raised a large sum of Money for the purpose of advertising its advantages. The money was well spent, although it did not bring in an immediate return. It made the town talked about induced capitalists and investors to go there and examine its advantages and as it was built on solid foundations, these visits resulted in large investments and immigration. The result is seen to-day in a city and nearly 50,000 people where nine years ago there but 12,000, and a seesing hundreds of profitable industries. Chattanooga has proved what great advantages come from advertising; and every southern city will reap similar rewards from making resources.—We have noticed a disposition on the part of some of them to expect too immediate return from and investment of this kind. They expect to see capital and immigrants pouring in the very moment the appeal for them is made. Chattanooga has learned better, has discovered that it takes some years for this advertising to have any effect, but that if the advantages of a town are really all it claims it need have no fear that capital will not ultimately find it and build it up. Chattanooga was one of the first of southern cities: it is consequently one of the first to secure the benefits of advertisements. —*Times-Democrat.*

The Great South Says: We want white immigrants who have means sufficient to get them a home, to come South. There is room enough here for as many of this class as can come. Besides there is a living chance here, and that is what cannot be said of the West. Not only can a good home and a fair chance in life be found here, but a warm welcome at the hands of all our people.

We have the negro here, it is true, but with white immigration we can prevent him from doing any injury in the future. All danger from him disappears when he ceases to be in a majority. He is in the majority in only portions of this section now, and as white immigration comes he will be shorn of this power in those localities. The ballot is the chief agency of mischief with him, and this will probably soon be taken from him in some way by the general consent of all parties. He is really not in the way of the white immigrants as those from the North who have located here have discovered.

The white people of the South are sincere in all the promises in regard to immigration they make. They have not, in fact, told the half there is here in the way of attractions. If immigrants are in doubt, and still disposed to conclude that the wild West is the better country for them, we would urge them, in their own interests to investigate and learn the truth.

Grenada county, Mississippi, comes up confidentialy with the report of a young man who had been in wretched health for years swallowing a hook and line. On being pulled out it was attached to a live and writhing snake twenty-one inches long. It is supposed to have inhabited his interior since childhood. His health is improving rapidly. This snake story should make the snake editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat turn green with envy.

A CONGRESSIONAL INSTITUTE.

To be Held at Clanton, Beginning August 19, and Lasting one Week.

The exercises for this institute for the white teachers of Chilton, Autauga, Bibb, Tallapoosa, Elmore, Coosa, Macon, Chambers and Clay counties will begin Monday morning at ten o'clock. Prominent educators and teachers will be present and take and active part in making the institute both interesting and instructive to teachers as well as patrons of schools. It is very important that every teacher in the district should attend and assist in making this institute a grand and glorious success. Free and hospitable entertainment has been offered by the refined and cultivated people of Clanton, and we hope to obtain reduced rates on rail roads so that no teacher need stay on account of expense of attending this educational enterprise, the greatest of training schools and the future prosperity of our schools. There will be an interesting address each night during the week, delivered especially to all the patrons and friends of education. It is especially desired that all should attend these night sessions of the institute.

Let us hear from you immediately so that houses can be procured for you. Very respectfuly,

A. J. SCOTT.

The Ruling Passion.

Courier-Journal.

The ruling passion is strong in death. James Averill and his female partner, Kate Maxwell, have just been lynched in Wyoming for cattle stealing. Averill was the postmaster at Sweetwater, and when he was under the tree with the rope around his neck, and only a horse between him and death, he like most men in similar circumstances, said he had one last request to make. He was told to speak out, he spoke. He said that there was one man whom he hoped would not succeed him as postmaster at Sweetwater. He would try to get it, but he was not the man for the place and therefore he (Averil) begged his lynchers to use their influence against the aspirant.

The lynchers were acquainted with the man who would wish to become Averill's succor as soon as his death at the rope's end should make the office vacant, and they pledged themselves to use their influence with Mr. Clarkson against him.

Averill had always been an ardent politician, and when his lynchers promised that his wishes should have something to do with naming his successor, he seemed satisfied—ready to meet death. The horse upon which he was sitting was driven from under him. The rope, with a jark, stretched taut, and the position of postmaster at Sweetwater, Wyoming territory, was vacant.

Harper's Bazar.

It is recorded that Queen Anne, who reigned from 1702-1712, was the last sovereign of England who really performed the ceremony of "touching for healing." One of the small gold coins so used by her had upon one side figures of St. Michael and the dragon, and upon the other a ship. Upon another coin there was upon one side a hand descending from a cloud toward four heads, with "He touched them" traced around the margin, and upon the other side a rose and thistle, with "And they were healed," in delicate tracery. Dr. Johnson was among the persons touched by Queen Anne in 1772; he was then a little over two years old, but could recall late in life "a confused and solemn recollection of a grand lady in diamonds and wearing a long black hood." Some of these "touch pieces" of Queen Anne's reign may be seen in the British museum.

MR. JAS. J. McCALLEY, Monet, Mo., says he had dyspepsia for eight years, which made him weak, sick and suffering during the whole time. After trying all the remedies, including all the doctors, in reach, he discarded everything and took Swift's Specific. He increased from 111 to 158 pounds and was soon a sound and healthy man.

Mr. Ralph Elkins lives at Marionvile, Mo., and is a successful farmer. He says he has been a great sufferer from impurities of the blood which made his limbs stiff and gave him pain in the lungs; but that he took Swift's Specific, and it soon relieved him entirely.

We have sold Swift's Specific for six years in quantity lots, and the goods have been entirely satisfactory and whitout a complaint from a single customer.

HUTCHERSON & ELLIOTT, Paris Tex.

It is said that the first cross eyed man was made so while riding between two ladies and trying to look at them both at the same time. How about the second cross eyed man?

Tom Woolfolk's wife wants a divorce from the noted criminal. She ought to have it.

A Disappointed Audience.

Merchant Traveller.

"How are you getting along?" asked a traveling man of an acquaintance who had gone on the stage.

"Oh, I have met with a share of success. I played Hamlet for the first time."

"Did you get through all right?"

"Yes except that I happened to stumble and fall into Ophelia's grave."

"That must have been embarrassing?"

"It was but I wouldn't have minded it if the audience hadn't seemed so disappointed when I got out."

A Charlston druggist advertised that the milk of a coconut would remove freckles, and 4,000 of the nuts were sold at retail in two days to women folks. He got a commission on all sales. The freckles still occupy their respective positions.

A Kentucky man who was dying alone left his will in lead pencil on the head of a whisky barrel, and it is held to be valid. The only thing he left, however, was a gallon of whiskey in the barrel,

Swift's Specific has a brisk and constant sale with us, and the universal verdict is, that as blood medicine it has no rival.

LANFORD & TOYMAN, Druggists, Sherman, Texas.

The dreaded cotton worm has made his appearance and farmers around Wetumpka are preparing to poison the cotton crop.

Chandler can let up on Southern outrages for awhile and amuse himself nearer home, Grafton county, in New Hamshire, has an almhouse and a superintedent named Brown, who corrects those unfortunates in his charges who displeases him in the most brutal manner. Investigation promises to reveal atrocities equal to those that have made Tewesbury a term of reproach.—*Advertiser.*

Thousands have been relieved of indigestion and loss of appetite by a single bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The use of this medicine, by giving tone and strength to the assimilative organs, has made innumerable cures of chronic dyspepsia. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

Sheriff's Sale.

To satisfy a fieri facias in my hands, issued from the Chancery Court of the northeastern division of the Seventh District of Ala., against James Nix, Ezekiel Nix, Mewis Waldrap, S. E. Waldrop and Rebeca Jane Smitherman, and in favor of Jonse L. Gardner et als, I will proceed to sell on 1st Monday in September, 1889, at Courthouse door of Chilton County, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, the following-described property, levied on as the property of the said James Nix, Ezekiel Nix, Lewis Waldtop, S. E. Waldropand Rebeca Jane Smitherman, to-wit: The n ½ of s e ¼ of Section 28, Township 22, Range 12. The n w ¼ of Section 9, and the w ½ of the s e ¼ of Section 16 in Township 22, Range 12, all lying and being in Chilton County, State of Alabama.

LEE HAYES,
augist Sheriff Chilton County.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the City Court of Birmingham, Jefferson county, Ala., in favor of Wm. P. Baird and against The Taylor Manufacturing Co., I will proceed to sell, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., between the legal hours of sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, September 2nd, 1889, the following described real estate, levied upon as the property of the said Taylor Manufacturing Co., to-wit: The n w ¼ of n e ¼ of Section 2, and n ½ of n w ¼ and n w ¼ of n w ¼ of Section 11, all in Township 21, Range 15, and lying and being in Chilton county, Ala.

LEE HAYES,
Sheriff Chilton County.
auglst

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

To Be Held in Clanton for the Fifth Congressional District.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Mongomery, Ala., July 22d.

ED. CHILTON VIEW:—Dear Sir—Advertise institute for August 19, and urge all teachers to attend that week. Hope to have a large attendance and do much good. It will be a Congressional Institute for one week.

Yours Truly,
SOLOMON PALMER.

All kinds of blank deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

Notice!

OFFICE JUDGE OF PROBATE,
Clanton, July 15, 1889.

To the Tax payers of Chilton county: Take notice that the Assessor's book for the year 1889, has been prepared and is now on file in the office of the Judge of Probate for the inspection of the Tax payers of said county. And that the Board of Revenue will sit on the second Monday in August to hear objections to the assessments as appears upon said book.

H. J. CALLEN,
jul18 Judge of Probate.

Probate Notice.

State of Alabama, Chilton County.
Probate Court 10th day of July, 1889.
Estate of Frank Bandy, Hubert Bandy and Wilson Bandy, Minors.

This day came John S. Leeper as Administrator of the estate of James T. Leeper, deceased, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for a final settlement of the guardianship of James T. Leeper of the estate of said minors. It is ordered that the 12th day of August, 1889, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

H. J. CALLEN,
July 25, 1889. Judge of Probate.

Save Your Hair

BY a timely use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation has no equal as a dressing. It keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, and preserves the color, fullness, and beauty of the hair.

"I was rapidly becoming bald and gray; but after using two or three bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair grew thick and glossy and the original color was restored."—Melvin Aldrich, Canaan Centre, N. H.

"Some time ago I lost all my hair in consequence of measles. After due waiting, no new growth appeared. I then used Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair grew

Thick and Strong.

It has apparently come to stay. The Vigor is evidently a great aid to nature."—J. B. Williams, Floresville, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past four or five years and find it a most satisfactory dressing for the hair. It is all I could desire, being harmless, causing the hair to retain its natural color, and requiring but a small quantity to render the hair easy to arrange."—Mrs. M. A. Bailey, 9 Charles street, Haverhill, Mass.

"I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years, and believe that it has caused my hair to retain its natural color."—Mrs. H. J. King, Dealer in Dry Goods, &c., Bishopville, Md.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

tma16

DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN'S
TREATMENT BY INHALATION

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN
COMPOUND OXYGEN
NOT A DRUG
1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis. Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever. Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

Drs. Starkey & Palen's office records show over 50,000 cases in which their Compound Oxygen Treatment has been used by physicians in their practice, and by invalids independently. Over 1000 physicians and more than 49,000 invalids.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their Treatment:

Rev. O. A. Darby, Columbia, S. C.
Col. T. B. Crews, editor Herald, Laurens, S. C.
Rev. John L. Gerardeau, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. Sidi H. Browne, editor Christian Neighbor, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. H. F. Chreitzburg, Chester, S. C.
Mrs. Wm. H. Johnstone, Tarboro, N. C.
Rev. S. P. Richardson, Athens, Ga.
John J. Mason, M. D., Columbus, Ga.
Rev. W. F. Cook, D. D. Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Ella R. Tennent, Home Magazine, Marietta, Ga.
Rev. T. R. Kendall, Macon, Ga.
Rev. W. A. Candler, President Emory College, Oxford, Ga.
W. H. Lawrence, Editor Chilton View, Clanton, Ala.
Rev. Henry D. Moore, Montgomery, Ala.

Would you like to know whom it has cured, where these restored and vitalized people live and what were the diseases removed? Return mail will bring you a brochure of 200 pages containing these points if you will drop a postal to

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Or Mrs. A. W. MOORE, Camden, S. C.

MELANINE
TRADE MARK
INDELIBLE INK
THE ONLY
ABSOLUTELY INDELIBLE
INK

"THE ETHIOPIAN CAN NOT CHANGE HIS SKIN NOR THE LEOPARD HIS SPOTS."
MARKING DONE WITH this INK is EQUALLY UNCHANGEABLE.

CAN NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT DESTROYING THE FABRIC.
NO HOT IRON OR SUNLIGHT REQUIRED. CAN BE USED WITH STAMP OR PEN.

RETAIL PRICE, 25c.

—ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF—
Writing and Copying Inks, Sealing Wax, Mucilage, Wafers, Etc.

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First-class Job Printing done.

FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

You can secure for one year the Montgomery Weekly Dispatch, the great weekly newspaper at the State capitol It is an eight page, forty-eight column newspaper, made up from the cream of the daily, and is complete in all its departments. It has a complete telegraphic service, State, Domestic and Foreign giving news and history of events transpiring in all parts of the world, political, social and industrial.

Despising hypocrisy it never gives out an uncertain sound; its editorials are incisive, piquant, to the point and honest; and having a corps of experienced newsgatherers and newspaper men, it hopes to fill a want long felt, not only for the casual reader, but for the home circle—the fireside, where nothing but that which is chaste should ever go. Agents and correspondents wanted everywhere. Address,

F. L. RAXLETT,
Business Manager.

The Lawson Carpet Co

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention
the people of Chilton county to their large
and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,

Curtains & Household Novelties

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,

ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt A
tention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY

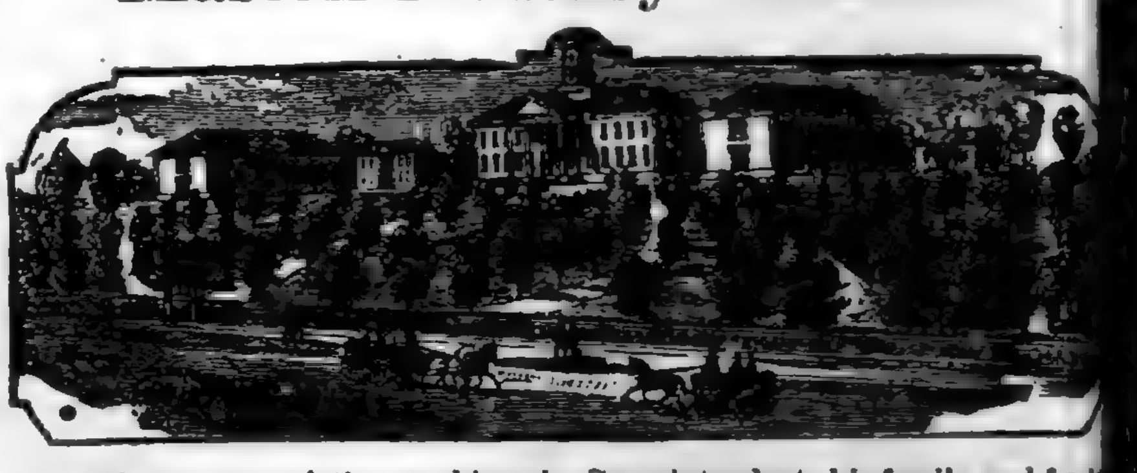
1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS

Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

Marion Military Institute.



Superior accommodations and board. Superintendent, his family and facu live in buildings with cadets. Specially suited to boys who need family wat care, to young men who need business education, and to all who wish practi and thorough training. Terms moderate.

J. T. MURFEE, Sup't.,
Marion, Alabama

THOMAS FOSHEE,

(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofo extended our house. Respectfully,

feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

BLOOM,

The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala

—HAS OPENED—

THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,

With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dyi done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

MOULDINGS,

—AND—

PRACTICAL PAPER HANG

H. M. MANCHA,

204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will s samples on application.

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BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble

—Manufacturer of all kinds of—

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WO

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, Alabam

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PET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

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(PEEBLES.)

UGGISTS.

Receive Prompt A

S A SPECIALTY

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Ala.

Company's Prices.

June 19 y

Institute.

endent, his family and faculty
boys who need family watch
and to all who wish practical
J. T. MURFEE, Sup't.,
Marion, Alabama

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THOMAS FOSHEE.

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nty-Fourth Street,

Alabam

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 1, 1889

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will render a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:08 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:16 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Prof. R. E. R. Hicks was in town Monday.

Mrs. T. G. Holt visited Montgomery Monday.

Miss Jennie Freman is visiting Mrs. W. K. Welch.

Mr. W. H. Foshee was in Montgomery one day last week.

The court house well has been thoroughly cleaned out.

Miss Myrtle Alvis returned to Brierfield Monday last.

Mr. W. H. Foshee, went to Birmingham yesterday on business.

The Editor of the VIEW is off recuperating at Shelby Springs.

Mr. Tom Harrison, of Strasburg, was in town Tuesday attending court.

The dance on last Friday night was much enjoyed by those who attended.

Mr. Frank Davis takes his place today as clerk in the store of R. Ehrman.

Mrs. Prescott, of Montgomery, visited her sister Mrs. Dr. Johnson last week.

Mrs. Wright and Miss Mattie Wright, of this place, are visiting in Columbus, Ga.

Mrs. Bulger, of Birmingham, is visiting the family of Mrs. Hester near here.

Mr. Sumner Ashley, of Birmingham spent Sunday with his parents in Clanton.

Miss Sankey Butler, who has been visiting here has left for a trip to Florida.

Mr. J. T. Anderson, of Birmingham, was in Clanton recently on business for his firm.

Rev. J. M. Scott preached a good sermon at the Baptist church on Sunday night.

Dr. W. E. Stewart left Sunday for South Pittsburg Tenn., to visit his wife and children at that place.

Messrs. Boykin and Wingate came up from Verbena on Friday night to the dance.

Rev. J. M. Scott and wife, of Elmo, are visiting the family of Capt. W. A. Middleton.

Mr. W. A. Collier and family have returned home from a pleasant visit to relatives in Troy, Ala.

Mrs. E. F. and Miss Jennie Chilton are expected home soon. Miss Jennie will open a music school here.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus, of the Jumbo neighborhood, visited their son Mr. G. W. Marcus last Sunday.

Miss Cora Phillips, one of Syllacauga's charmers, is visiting the family of her uncle Mr. Tom Phillips.

Mr. Stonewall Warner, of Montgomery, came up on Friday night to the dance. He is an "old Clanton boy" and consequently always welcomed by his old friends here.

That distention of the stomach which many people feel after eating, may be due to improper mastication of the food; but, in most cases, it indicates a weakness of the digestive organs, the best remedy for which is one of Ayer's Pills, to be taken after dinner.

The vicissitudes of climate are trying to most constitutions, especially to people having impure blood. For all such (and they constitute the majority), the best safeguard is Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the use of which cleanses the blood and strengthens and invigorates the system.

Special Notice.

For the next few weeks I will sell Shoes, Clothing, and Hats at special prices to reduce my stock before buying for the Fall trade. If you need anything in these lines come at once and buy it cheap. The cash will get them down to bottom prices.

W. L. SAMPEY.

Mrs. Johnson, of Mulberry, is visiting her daughter Mrs. Dr. Mathews, of this place.

Mr. Dunk Timberlake, of Louisville, stopped over in Clanton a few days last week, the guest of Mr. Foshee.

Miss Lila Haney returned to Montgomery last Thursday, much to the regret of her friends here who are numerous.

The VIEW received some fine sweet potatoes last week from Mr. C. R. Bruce, the first of the season. Mr. Bruce has our thanks.

Misses Anna Lou Duke and Rosa Gullahorn, who have been visiting Miss Rosa West in Montgomery have returned to Clanton.

Messrs. Woodyard, Candler and Marlow all brought the devil a watermelon for which the devil offers his stomach-felt thanks.

Mr. George Lewis, of Birmingham, stopped over in Clanton Friday night on his way back to Birmingham from the encampment in Montgomery.

Duke's Mill is being rebuilt on a more substantial and larger scale and, we understand, will be running by the 15th of August. The mill will have a capacity of six carloads of lumber per day.

Messrs. G. C. Hanks and J. W. Gullahorn, Jr., visited Montgomery last week. Montgomery has an unusual attraction for Clanton's young men of late.

Miss Minnie Phillips, who has been visiting in various parts of the State for the past nine weeks, has returned. We are glad to welcome Miss Minnie back to Clanton where she has been much missed during her long absence.

There will be a dance at the residence of Mr. Johnifer Headly, who resides on Sheepskin branch, on next Saturday night. Mr. DeVane Middleton, one of the managers, takes this opportunity of inviting the Clanton crawd.

Mr. R. Q. Lane, who lives about a mile and a quarter from here, did a good day's work towards laying by his crop on last Sunday under the impression that it was Saturday. Last week must have seemed a long one to Mr. Lane.

Mr. C. R. Bruce was the first man who responded to the devil's complaint of last week. Mr. Bruce brought the devil a fine melon for which he has the promised one year's thanks, and as he was so prompt in his response and in consideration of the superior quality of the melon, we will throw in six months for good measure.

Family Gathering.

Mr. W. A. Wells, who reached his eightieth birthday on Friday last, gave a family dinner, at which were present eighty-seven of his descendants. There were twenty-one members of the family absent and twenty dead.

The Entertainment at Dr. Bivings'.

A sociable was given at the residence of Dr. Bivings on Tuesday night which was attended by a select crowd of Clanton's young people. Cards, dominoes, music and the serving of refreshments made the evening pass off very pleasantly indeed. Clanton has not a better host and hostess than Mr. and Mrs. Bivings.

Death of Joseph Ellison.

Mr. Joseph Ellison, whose family lives about fifteen miles north of Clanton, was killed on last Thursday evening by falling from a tree.

Mr. J. L. Marcus, of that neighborhood, gives us the particulars and says that on last Thursday evening about 2 o'clock Mr. Ellison left his house accompanied only by his dog, telling his wife that he would return in an hour or so and that he was going squirrel hunting. About half an hour later Mrs. Ellison heard the report of a rifle and again soon after. As night drew on he did not return and his family began to be somewhat uneasy which was increased by the return of the dog who whined piteously and seemed to wish to make something known. However, nothing was done 'till next morning when Mr. Ellison still being missing a party was organized and started in search of him.

He was found about a mile and a half from his house quite dead. Close by stood a very tall tree one limb of which about forty feet from the ground was broken and immediately under this limb the ground was considerably torn up as though a heavy body had fallen there. It is supposed that Mr. Ellison killed a squirrel in the tree which lodged and that he was climbing after the squirrel when he fell.

The dead man was found about forty yards from where he fell with both shoulders, his left arm and his neck broken. That a man in this condition with his senses about him would have crawled so far is absurd and the only likely supposition is that he rolled there in the agonies of death.

Jemison Locals.

At a meeting of the citizens of Jemison and surrounding country on Wednesday last, called for the purpose of considering the adversibility and practicability of erecting a cotton factory at this place, Mr. J. P. Allen was elected chairman and H. T. Caffey, secretary. Several enthusiastic speeches were made and it was resolved that we take steps at once to organize and incorporate a stock company with a capital of $100,000, with shares at $25 each, to erect and operate a factory in the town of Jemison for manufacture of cotton goods.

H. T. Caffey, B. F. Robinson and J. J. Honeycutt were appointed as a committee to collect subscriptions for stock, and a committe consisting of Col. V. S. Murphy, Dr. J. A. McNeil and R. H. Gaines was appointed to ascertain and make estimates of the cost of machienry, buildings, &c. Said committee are to report to a meeting of all parties taking interest in the matter at Jemison on Wednesday August 7th, inst., at 2 p. m. Everybody, and especially citizens of this and adjoining counties, are cordially invited to be present. With a high, dry location, and an ample supply of the purest free-stone water in the world, transportation at hand, located just south of the great coal and iron regions of North Ala., and just north of the far famed "black belt" of the State, thus insuring an ample supply of raw material at our very doors. There is no reason why cotton cannot be manufactured in Jemison as cheaply and to as much natural advantage as anywhere in the world.

We are glad to state that P. D. Bean Esq., notwithstanding his broken arm and the prediction made a few weeks since that he would never do any more work, is out on our streets, talking and working like a Trogan for the factory; and we begin to think there is yet somethiing good in him.

Prof. Ruffin, our efficient teacher, attended the national teachers association which convened at Nashville.

Mrs. Moss, of Bullock Co. is visiting Mr. S. T. Haviland's family.

Mr. Pruitt, of Syllacauga, has been visiting Dr. McNeil's family.

Mrs. Allen Givhan has returned from a protracted visit to Stanton.

X. Y. Z.

The evils resulting from habitual costiveness are many and serious; but the use of harsh, drastic purgatives is dangerous. In Ayer's pills, however, the patient has a mild but effective aperient, superior to all others, especially for family use.

The queen has been suffering acutely from lumbago and sciatica for the last ten days, and has had very great pain at night which prevented her from sleeping. Indeed, some nights she was hardly able to go to bed at all from the increase of pain. It has weakened and tried her, and she is looking much pulled down. But she takes drives and does her work during the day.

Barber Shop.

Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop in the Farmer's Alliance Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

—AND TO—

Cleanse the System Effectually,

—SO THAT—

PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

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FLORENCE, ALA.

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Catarrh Can't be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATION, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucus surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucus surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

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BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

A RUINED HOME.

Our house is on fire! Our home is burning up!! What cry so piercing to the soul! Fire, indeed, is terrible when it destroys inanimate things we love, but how much more terrible when it destroys the living tissues of the flesh! Fire in the blood, how cruel in its effect! Covering the fair skin with spots and blemishes. Twinging the limbs and joints with aches and pains, creating ulcers and running sores. Singeing the very roots of the hair and causing it to fall dead away. Cramping the functions of the liver and kidneys with internal swellings and sores, Disfiguring form and feature. Thank Heaven, in the midst of such fearful contemplation a

QUICK CURE

CURE, safe, sure and QUICK in its effect, comes to mind. It is Botanic Blood Balm, made in the beautiful city of Atlanta, Ga. An illustrated "Book of Wonders" sent free by the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., is filled with most convincing proof of its remarkable merit.

☞ Robert Ward, Maxey, Ga., writes: "For twelve or fourteen years I have been a great sufferer from a terrible form of blood poison. My head, face and shoulders became almost a mass of corruption, and finally the disease commenced eating away my skull bones. I became so horribly repulsive that for three years I absolutely refused to let people see me. I used large quantities of most noted blood remedies and applied to nearly all physicians near me, but my condition continued to grow worse, and all said that I must surely

BAD BLOOD

die. My bones became the seat of excruciating aches and pains; my nights were passed in misery; I was reduced in flesh and strength; my kidneys were terribly deranged, and life became a burden to me. I chanced to see an advertisement of Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) and when eight or ten bottles had been used I was pronounced sound and well. Hundreds of scars can now be seen on me, looking like a man who had been burned and then restored. My case was well known in the county."

Lew Johnson, Belmont Station, Miss., writes "My ears and scalp were covered with sores and all my hair came out. I lost my appetite and became a mere skeleton. I am now taking B. B. B., and the sores are going away and my strength is coming back." (13)

[sep27 ew 1y]

NOTICE NO. 8941.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., July 24, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 7, 1889, viz: William H. Mills, homestead No. 15149 for the n w ¼ of n e ¼, the n ½ of n w ¼ and s w ¼ of n w ¼, sec 14 t 20, north, r 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James T. Chambers, Henry A. Sewell, John Hamilton, and Thomas Anderson, all of Kincheon, Ala.

jul25* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8874.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court Clanton, Ala., on August 3rd, 1889, viz: Anderson Peoples, Homestead 15606 for the s w ¼ of s e ¼ and s e ¼ of s w ¼ sec. 10, township 21 n, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Willis Young James, Rasberry, Horace McGee, Fed Latham, all of Maplesville, Ala.

jun27o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8907.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., July 10, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on August 17, 1889, viz: John D. B. McDuffie, Homestead 14772 for the n ½ of s e ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼ sec 15 t 20 n r 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Elizabeth Gordon and Frederick G. Gordon, of Mountain Creek, Ala., Noah Duffee and Mayberry Cooper, of Verbena, Ala.

july11o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8875.

U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on August 3d, 1889, viz: Willis Young, homestead application 15629 for the s w ¼ of s w ¼ section 10 township 21 north range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Anderson Peoples, James Rasberry, Horace McGee, and Fed Latham, all of Maplesville, Ala.

jun27o I. G. HARRIS, Register.

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Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

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DRUGS, AND Medicines,

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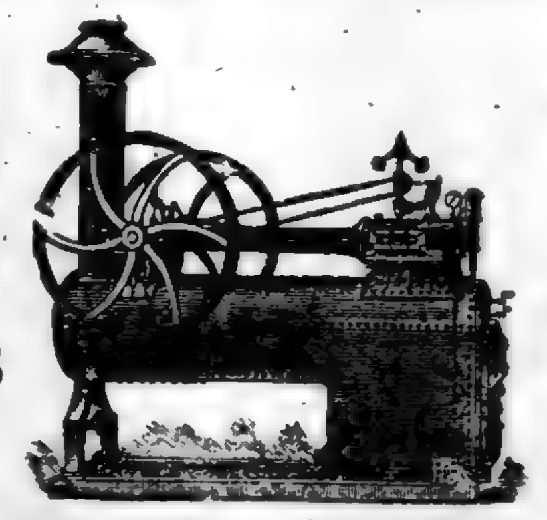

Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.

Saw Mill Work a Specialty.

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☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.

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nov 8-y

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Agricultural, mineral and timber products will be grouped in attractive display, and the people from the mountains on the north to the gulf on the south will meet in happy and joyous throngs.

A number of excursions will be run from the east, west and north, and large numbers from these sections are confidently expected.

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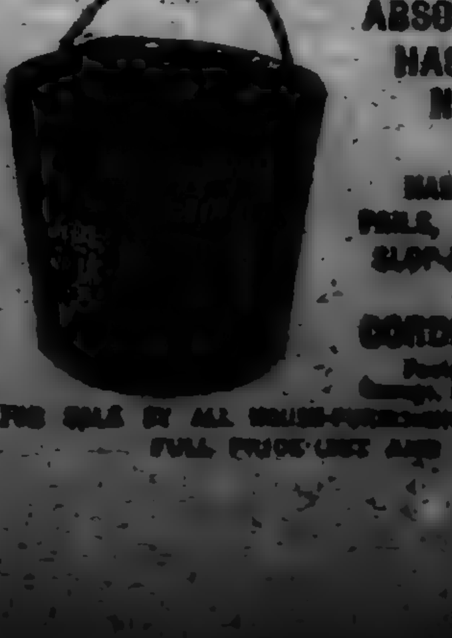

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PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS, SPITTOONS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.
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FULL PRICE-LIST AND CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

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VERBENA, ALA.

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Loans can be negotiated on first mortgage security on improved farming lands. Call on or address

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The Commercial Fire
Insurance Company
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Insure through the Local Agency at Clanton, and save expense.

HERBINE

TRADE MARK

After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES-take notice-not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIA troubles.

Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky., says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."

Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."

Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than pills.

Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle.

It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by

The Herbine Co.,
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PISO'S CURE FOR

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

CONSUMPTION

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions. The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost. Easy and pleasant to use. Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

nov22-y

ALLEGER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
FROM $85. to $33.

This Elegant Parlor Organ style 79 containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells, stool and Book free. For only $33.00. With right and left couples. "Warranted for 6 years."

It is only necessary to send references as to your responsibility from any banker, postmaster, merchant or express agent and the Organ will be shipped promptly on ten days' test trial.

Circular free to all.

Be sure to write me, and save money. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

H. W. ALLEGER,
Washington, [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

REMOVING STUMPS.

It is no easy matter to remove green stumps from a newly cleared field, and to do so at once for any considerable number will be found to cost more than the use of the land they occupy will be worth, until they have decayed so that their removal by fire or otherwise will be comparatively easy. Stumps that have partly decayed roots can often be twisted out by placing the largest end of a long and stout piece of timber against the side of the stump and chaining it fast, then with a team at the other end of the lever pulling in the direction of a circle around it. A method that has been recommended is to bore a hole as deep as you can down to the centre of the stump in the fall, and put in two ounces of saltpetre and plug it up. In the spring remove the plug and fill with kerosene oil, and afterward ignite it. This, it is said, will cause the stump to smoulder away entirely. The experiment is one that can be easily tried. There is no doubt that saturating a seasoned stump with oil by boring into it or otherwise will greatly facilitate its burning. As a general thing it will be found best to leave green stumps to season and then destroy them as fast as you can with fire. Stumps are expeditiously blown out with dynamite, but few farmers care to handle this explosive. When expense is no object patent stump pullers may be resorted to.—*New York Sun.*

TREATMENT OF YOUNG CHICKENS.

The young chickens should not be stinted in their diet until after the downy coverings have gone, and a good coat of feathers has appeared. The moulting season is another critical time in their lives, and if they are not generously supplied with good wholesome food they are liable to sicken and die from little exposure or change in the weather. The strong tissues of the body are now being formed, and they should be liberally supplied with egg-shells, oyster-shells, or bones. Their craving for such food will manifest itself at once. The egg-shells should be dried before the fire, and then ground as finely as corn-meal. The oyster and clam-shells should be pounded and crushed in the same way. The bones should be burnt and crushed as far as possible, and the whole mixed up together. If distributed around the yard where the chickens have been accustomed to find food they will eat freely of this mixture every day. To be very particular about the food it would be an improvement upon this plan to mix the ground shells and bones with corn-meal, and cook the mess before the fire. Add a little linseed meal, and feed the chicks with it every morning. Such a diet as this supplies the chickens not simply with fat, but with the elements necessary for the growth of feathers, bone and muscle. If they are not allowed to roam about in woods and fields they should have chopped-up fresh vegetables. Usually the tops of vegetables that are thrown away before using on the table will do for this. Such a diet, I think, will answer all purposes, and give the young chickens a good start in life, which is necessary for their future growth.—*Washington Star.*

CELERY IN BEDS.

The ordinary distances at which celery is planted is in rows from three to three and a half feet apart, with at least three plants to the foot in the rows. At these distances celery large enough for all practical purposes can be raised, provided the soil is sufficiently rich, and proper attention is given in the cultivation and earthing-up. As will readily be seen, a row of twenty-five feet will give as many stalks as will be required for an ordinary family. But there are cases where the land for even this quantity cannot well be spared, or where the celery is not so much wanted for the table as for soups, stews, and the like, where size of stalks is no object. In this case we have succeeded well in growing a part of the crop in beds. For example, a piece of land selected, say, 3x20, can easily be made to grow 150 celery plants of quite sufficient size for the purposes mentioned, and, indeed, that will also do for the table, at a pinch.

First, the soil may as well be taken out three or four inches deep and laid to the side two feet six inches wide. This will afterward be useful in furnishing soil for partial earthing up. Except in very rich soil, a good coating of manure should be spaded into this trench, and then the bed is ready for the plants. The planting will be time enough in July. Three rows may be planted in this bed one foot apart, and the plants set four inches from each other. All that is necessary during the summer is to keep the weeds down, and the soil occasionally stirred.

As it is supposed that this crop is mainly for fall and winter use, it is not necessary to do anything until the end of September or October, and then only sufficient to keep the stalks well together, it being well known that for late keeping, celery is better not to be thoroughly bleached when put away. As a part of the crop may be wanted for first use, there is nothing to prevent one end of the bed from being earthed up and got ready for use first, selecting as many as are likely to be wanted. Of course, where a great quantity is grown, where land is no object, this method is not likely to be much followed. But among such as have only little land, and yet want to make the most of it, we commend the foregoing to their consideration. It will be seen that land for this purpose is not wanted until some of the early crops are ready to clear off.—*Prairie Farmer.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Do not allow the early lambs to stop growing, you cannot afford it.

If the hen lays one egg a week she will pay all expenses of keep. Every egg over is profit. The greater the number of eggs secured the lower the cost of each egg proportionately.

Farmers who have never trained themselves to be methodical, exact and intelligent in their ways of doing farm work, might as well give up the dairy business first as last, or adopt method.

Last year when the price of potatoes was very low a Dundee farmer put a lot of them among chaff at the bottom of a silo. When it was opened the other day they were as fresh as when they were dug.

Prices for choice mutton, especially for well fatted spring lambs, have been quite good during the past year, and the prospect of an increased consumptive demand augurs well for the future of the skilfully managed flock.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

JELLIES AND MARMALADES.

For making jelly and marmalade, it is of the greatest importance that the fruit should be only just ripe, for if it is not, all efforts to make good jelly will be in vain. If jelly does not "form" the first twenty-four hours, it is useless to cook it over or waste time with it. Sometimes to set it in the sun a day or two may improve it. The best loaf sugar should be used, and fruit juice should be well boiled, before adding the sugar, as it retains both color and flavor better. Twenty minutes is usually sufficient time to cook jelly, but sometimes it requires much longer. Acid fruits make the best jelly, but almost every variety will make good jelly.—*Courier-Journal.*

HOW MILK SHOULD BE KEPT.

Consumers of milk are too often indifferent to their ways of keeping milk after it reaches them. When delivered in cans it is a common custom for many people to draw from the same as they need it, and possibly a can may not be emptied until a fresh supply is received. As soon as the milk is bought it should be poured into a glass or earthen pitcher, and when this is emptied it should be made absolutely clean and then well aired. Those who have young children dependent upon milk food ought to receive a fresh supply of milk both morning and night; otherwise, in the warm months, it is extremely liable to become unwholesome. With but few in cities is this possible, and, therefore, in summer it will be well to scald the supply when received, to prevent its becoming sour.—*Journal of Health.*

GREENS.

The following plants and portions of young vegetables make good greens: Young beets, beet tops, cowslips, chicory, chevel, dandelion, dock, horseradish tops, young turnips and tops, young milk weed, and many others peculiar to different localities. The dandelion and dock are especially fine, producing marked effects as blood purifiers and in clearing the complexion.

They should always be cooked in salted water, to which should be added a little soda or a pinch of carbonate of ammonia, to preserve their green color. All greens should be very thoroughly washed in several waters, after removing the roots and any dried or dead stalks which may have been gathered. They should be either cooked in soft water or water freshly drawn, and put in at its first boiling.

The time required is indefinite, depending upon how young they may be, or the variety used; are done always as soon as tender, and should then be taken up, and very thoroughly drained by placing in a colander, and squeezing with a wooden spoon.

BAG FOR SOILED CLOTHES.

Fancy bags of all descriptions are used, and some are very elaborate, says Mrs. Curtis in the *Prairie Farmer*. I use a fine towel for soiled clothes; cutting it in two in the middle for a bag for collars and cuffs, making two bags of one towel, and using a whole one for the larger clothes. A few outlined figures improve the bag, and with drawn work and knotted fringe a very pretty bag may be made. For the large bag, cut the towel in two in the middle cross-wise, and seam it on all the edges except the draw edge that is left for the opening of the bag and hemmed; after which a draw-string may be run in twice to close it. The smaller bags are cut in same the way, and closed so that the fringe will hang at the bottom, just as it does in the larger bag; this makes a long, narrow bag. To lessen the length, I turn a deep hem at the top, and stitch in this a casing of the proper width for the draw-string. For the string I use a cast-off ribbon, that at a little distance does not show that it has been washed. I also made a bag for dust-cloths, using a brown linen towel, and ornamenting it with different shades of wool in rows of cross-stiching, between which are scroll patterns worked in outline-stitch. The towel-fringe I discarded, and substituted one made of the wool used in the embroidery.

RECIPES.

Soup Balls—Boil five eggs until hard, remove the shells and pound the yolks to a powder; add the whites of two uncooked eggs, with a little flour and salt; mix into balls, boil in water and drop into the soup.

Biscuit—One quart of flour, three teaspoons of baking powder, one teaspoon of salt; sift all together three times; add enough sweet milk to form a dough, role out an inch thick, cut in round cakes and bake in a quick oven.

Ragout of Onions—Cut a couple of bunches of young onions in slices; add double the quantity of potatoes, peeled and sliced; season with salt and pepper, and cover with broth of any kind; simmer until the pototoes are done; add a tablespoonful of butter and eat very hot.

Chicken Salad—Boil one chicken tender, and chop fine; chop fine the whites of twelve hard-boiled eggs; add equal quantities of chopped celery and cabbage; mash the yolks fine; add two tablespoons butter, two of sugar, one teaspoon mustard; pepper and salt to taste; and lastly, one-half cup good cider vinegar; pour over the salad and mix thoroughly.

Stuffed and Roasted Pork—Take a small loin, three tablespoons of bread crumbs, one chopped onion, half a teaspoon of chopped sage, pepper and salt, one-fourth of a cup of chopped beef suet, one tablespoonful of butter. Separate with a cleaver each joint of the loin and make an incision with a knife into the thick part of the meat in which to place the stuffing, which prepare as follows: Mix the bread crumbs with the onion, add the suet, sage, pepper and salt, press into the incision in the pork and sew together with coarse thread the edges of the meat; dredge the meat with flour, place in a baking-pan with a cup of hot water. Allow twenty minutes to the pound for baking.

A Warning.

The *Christian Intelligencer* says that an Iowa farmer, who believed in having two strings to his bow, put up in his garden this sign:

BOYS, DON'T TOUCH THESE
MELONS, FOR THEY ARE GREEN,
AND GOD SEES YOU.

A fifteen-year-old boy of Pitchville, Conn., has trained six sheep to harness and drives them daily about the village.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

WOMEN AS BEE KEEPERS.

I wish for the benefit of many women who are desirous of supporting themselves, or aiding in the support of their families, to cite them to an employment by the aid of which many women make money, and do it independently and easy, says an Atlanta lady in the *Sunny South*. In this avocation I know women who have regained lost health, and at the same time made money in abundance. Indeed, I know women who make as much as fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and do no work during the winter, in what I conceive to be the most enobling, profitable and pleasant of all businesses—that of keeping bees—scientifically. And what more pleasant place is there than a well kept apiary where the hum of the ever industrious workers make music in their flight, and where vines and flowers lend an enchantment to the scene?

Every lady who has a rod of ground should have an apiary, and more especially those who live in the suburbs of cities, in villages and in the country, where blooming flowers constantly exude their sweetness which would be otherwise lost except for the industry of these pets. What is more fascinating than producing comb honey in all its purity and whiteness in one pound sections for home use or sale at home or abroad, or in rearing Italian queens for the market where there is a constant demand at prices ranging from $2 to $5 each?

A colony of bees will give twenty-five queen cells weekly, which can be hatched in little hives having frames 4x5 inches. A queen will lay two thousand eggs daily, from each of which a queen can be reared in twenty-one days, and if we have enough little hives we can rear hundreds of queens. As is said in Root's standard work on bees: "One hundred of these little hives will give us ten laying queens each day," from April to September. In honey one thousand pounds per colony has been reached.

What business is more beautiful than this which as has been truthfully said is "the poetry of labor?" Ladies who will start with Italian bees and in a proper manner will reap success, and to all who wish to embark in this and will write me enclosing a stamp for reply, I will cheerfully give full particulars. Or if desired, and the editor wishes it, I will answer in a general way through the *Sunny South*.

LATEST STYLES OF DRESSING THE HAIR.

The coiffure is at present in that delightful state of transition which forbids the making of arbitrary laws and allows a woman to dress her hair high or low, according to her caprice. The one thing requisite to stylish hair dressing is that the hair shall be loose and fluffy. The wise women barber up town with the wicked eyes and the winning dimples, says that about one woman in one hundred has the kind of hair that by careful washing will possess the requisite fluffyness, and that that one woman never likes it. The effect is usually produced with curling irons and with artificial additions of curly hair. The coils of braids so frequently seen below round hats, on the street are very often put on and taken off with the hats, for they are really becoming to few faces and more suitable for the street than for more dressy occasions, and ladies prefer to dress their hair high when it is becoming and pin on the braids at need.

The two extremes of styles are the Empire coiffure and the catogan braid. The latter style is a simple loose plait looped low in the neck and fastened with a ribbon or a single long pin of gold or silver.

The Empire headdress is mostly used with evening gowns, and has three prominent features—curls, bunch of ribbon and flowers. The hair is combed very high up on the head, and twisted in a small knot to be completely covered with short, soft curls falling toward the forehead and also toward the back. One long curl is combed out and covers the back of the head with waves, until a little way above the neck it twists into a curl again. Flowers are to be very much worn with this coiffure, and fillets of gold and silver, diadems of precious stones, or a bunch of ribbon will be also used on dressy occasions. Ultra-fashionable women adopt a style of headdress in which the hair is worn very high. The front tresses are parted in the centre to form two crimped bandeaux, over which rests the Watteau wreath, encircling the cluster of loops of hair arranged on top of the head.

There are some prophecies concerning the abandonment of bangs, but their decline will be slow, as few faces are so perfect in outline as to dispense with them. Since Mrs. Cleveland has lost the prestige of her high place the style of tossing the bangs up in front in a puff has been losing favor and is rarely seen. The short pointed or rather square bang are most in favor loosely curled, and for youthful faces the light fringe of hair upon the forehead, the rest of the wavy mass being combed straight back, is very popular.

Now that the pretty Hading has sailed away, leaving only a delicious memory of grace and loveliness, the style of coiffure she inaugurated has fallen into desuetude. This consisted in combing the loose hair over the tips of the ears and twisting it in a loose knot at the back. A woman with small, pretty ears could never be prevailed upon to hide them, and the size of large or prominent ears was emphasized and rendered yet more noticeable by that style of headdress. One of the most effective and pleasing arrangements now worn is that which is neither high nor low, but covers the back of the head with loose, soft coils and folds reaching from the crown of the head to the neck, a style affected by Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., and Miss Otis, the pretty society star actress.

Young girls will return to the old-time popular fashion of leaving the hair loose and flowing, tied back from the face with a simple ribbon and ornamented with a simple flower, which accords well with the picturesque and juvenile style of dressing now in vogue. All the styles seem to be based on Grecian ideals and picturesque models, and perhaps the greatest boon to womankind that the change will bring about is that the stylish "fluffiness" can only be effected in hair that is frequently washed, and a general cleanliness will prevail for a time.—*New York Sun.*

A rustic chair, bought by a citizen of York, Penn., was made of green sassafras wood, and a few warm days have caused it to put forth many sprouts, some an inch long.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

It is not selfish to be correct in your dealing.

The value of a thing depends on our use of it.

Honesty is better capital than a sharper's cunning.

A true man never frets about his place in this world.

Conscience, dead as a stone, is a heavy thing to carry.

Love cannot enter the heart without bringing with it a train of other virtues.

The innocence of the intention abates nothing of the mischief of the example.

The way to do good is to be good. There must be light, then it will shine.

The crow of conceit in man is often overcome by the cackle of importance in woman.

Ability is as worthless as hard coal when it is so deep as to be confined to its own bed.

The wise man who knows when to keep silent will alwaysy sa something when he does speak.

If there is any one thing that will discourage a man it is to try to act aristocratic naturally.

The great men of the ancients understood how to reconcile manual labor with affairs of State.

There is not a particle of "free speech" in an expression or an idea a person may be taught to utter.

A person always exposes their pretended virtue by taking offence when another differs with them.

A man will progress in proportion to his courage to seek knowledge, that can only be taught by experience.

A Spanish Bull Fight.

We arrived at Madrid on time for a bull-fight, writes Mrs. Sherwood in the New York *World*. The first sight of the crowded circus, the grand Coliseum, the thousands of spectators, the music, the flags, is all very inspiring. The entrance of two cavaliers on horseback with their hats and collars a la Velasquez is extremely pretty. They ride round the ring, and crying to the Governor, they demand of him the key to the cell where the bull is kept. This is sent down by a personage in gaudy attire.

Then the trumpets are sounded, and the picadores, matadores and torreadors enter, two and two, in their beautiful dresses—one of the most picturesque groups possible. Then come the mules, gayly caprisoned, who are to drag out the bulls and dead horses. The picadores, on their sorry steeds, not unlike Rosinante, are then placed at intervals along the sides, while the men advance with a moreturi te salutant air and bow to the Governor. It is all very gladiatorial, very pretty, quite touching. Then the trumpets sound and the gentleman with the key advances to the cell from which have been issuing ominous groans and bellowings. The door is opened; the man jump over the wall.

The bull enters.

A magnificent creature, fresh from Andalusian pastures, and his surprise as he stopped and looked around was most innocent and touching, and babylike. My heart was for him from the first. Then the matadores began to frighten and enrage him by throwing their red shawls at him and putting arrows in his back. Then the cruel sport of sending the picadores at him. He disemboweled the poor horses; we saw three left dead on the sand. Finally the Grand Toreador arrived, and we saw him really perform some acts of desperate courage with the crazy, enraged animal, whom he kills with his sword. By this time we were too sick and faint to move, but the populace was in raptures, ladies threw their handkerchiefs to the handsome torreador, who wrapped himself in his cloak and smoked a cigarette. Then the mules came in and dragged out the dead horses and the poor dead bull.

Then the doors opened again, and a bull so beautiful that he might be he who carried off Europa—a mouse-colored bull, perfectly full of anger and fight—was led into the arena. He was destined to be killed by Frascuelo, the darling of Madrid, the prize bull-fighter, the man who makes $60,000 a year. We did not stay to see this; we were dragged out, almost as ignominiously as the poor dead horses and bull, and some of us have been ill ever since. But if you come to Spain to see the people, the institutions, the local color, you must see a bull-fight—a horrible, brutal, cowardly business; a wretched degradation of humanity, but throwing a light on the poverty, the cruelty and the lack of civilization of a peeople who should stand at the head of European civilization, but who stand at the very foot of it, so far as the lower classes are concerned. I am very glad I shall never see another.

Camels and Turkeys of Smyrna.

At Smyrna I saw camels for the first time outside of the menagerie, writes a correspondent of the *Mail and Express*. They go in single file carrying burdens in bags or boxes, six or eight together, led by one driver. The ship of the desert is a venerable quadruped and his measured, leisurely, shuffling gait is in strong contrast to the rapid steam train and represents the old order of affairs which must give way to the new civilization. Time is a cheap commodity in the East. The people have a proverb that haste is of the devil, their philosophy tallying with their tastes. But the time will pass when the slow locomotion of the camel can compete with the railroads as carriers of freight for long distances, and the people will have a proverbial expression corresponding to our "slow as a stage coach." One of the odd sights on the streets of Smyrna is the turkeys. The Smyrnese drive them in flocks as we do sheep and keep them in order with long rods.

Human Leather.

An officer of the marine infantry, who commanded the penitentiary of St. Mary a la Comte, in New French Guiana, lately died of diseases contracted at that insalubrious station. The inventory of the objects he left behind him comprised a very curious cuirass, with straps and other accessories. On examination it proved to be of human skin. A convict had died whose breast was covered with extremely beautiful tattooing. The commandant of the station knew this, and had the man flayed before he was buried. For a moment it was thought that this human relic would have been put up for auction with the officer's other effects, but, fortunately, it occurred to somebody that it was rather too disgusting. It was known that the officer had worn the cuirass several times when fencing with his comrades.—*Notes and Queries.*

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Astronomical photography is booming just now.

The annual production of chemicals in France is said to have reached the great value of $300,000,000.

A pressure of one pound per square foot is caused by a wind of a little more than seventeen miles an hour.

A mixture of finely powdered mica and crude petroleum is said to be giving remarkable results as a lubricant.

Four ten-ton converters in the Edgar Thompson Steel Works at Pittsburg, Penn., turn out nine rails per minute.

By mixing chloride of zinc with the pulp, European manufacturers are producing papers as tough as wood or leather.

In Philadelphia, in localities where the houses are scattered, the death rate from consumption is only ten per cent. In thickly settled localities it is thirty-three per cent.

A New York physician is reported as saying that during an epidemic of diphtheria in that city there were five times as many cases on the shady side of the street as on the sunny side.

A fine quality of bleached paper is now being made out of sugar cane. It is probable that sugar cane will be utilized for this purpose instead of sugar-making as the production is too large already.

The gulf stream, between the coast of Florida and the Bahama Group, has a velocity of four miles per hour and a temperature of eighty-two degrees Fahrenheit. Both decrease to the northward.

Carpets and upholstery fade when exposed to the sun because of the actinic or chemical power of the sun's rays, which decompose the dye-stuffs. The process is closely analogous to that which occurs in the taking of photographs.

Dr. John Gibson has made the important discovery that two chemically distinct kinds of sea water are present in the North Sea. One is rich in chlorine, and comes from the Atlantic to the south; the other has less chlorine and flows from the Arctic Ocean.

From 50,000 analyses in a German laboratory, it appears that fluctuations in the solids of milk depend almost entirely on variations of the fat. The evening milk is richer than that of the morning, and the November and December milk than that of other months.

A remarkable phenomenon was witnessed at Cardiff, England, lately. After a fall of rain it was noticed that the pools of water in the thoroughfares were tinged with red. The phenomenon is known as "bloody rain," and was in ancient times regarded as a sure precursor of plague.

An invention to prevent collisions at sea is being successfully tried on the Thames, London. The contrivance consists of a small iron plate at the side of the wheel. Electricity is the acting agent, and the approach of another vessel within two miles causes a bell to ring, and an indicating arrow shows the direction whence it comes.

It is proposed by a French scientist to get up a universal telegraphic language, in which often recurring words shall be designated symbolically by letters or figures which shall be the same for all languages. It is easy to see that such a plan if carried out would greatly facilitate international communication, yet it would be a task so difficult that few would care to undertake it.

A Living Corpse.

A strange and hideous monstrosity exists in Portland in the person of a six-year-old boy, the lineaments of whose features and the pallor of whose countenance have an exact similitude to those of a corpse. During a critical period previous to the child's birth his mother, receiving intelligence of the dangerous illness of her father, hurried to his bedside only to find him a corpse. The shock to her in her delicate condition was great, and when the child was born it had the mark of death on its face.

The boy though now six years old is very small and withered up and has a shrill piping voice. His nose is pinched, his eyes and cheeks sunken; on the temples and beneath the eyes the skin is discolored, while the whole countenance has the dull pallor of a corpse. The hands, feet and limbs are very small and bony. The child is bright and precocious and answers questions with an intelligence that is rather startling. However, the same pallid, set expression of countenance always greets the eye. He never smiles or changes his facial expression under any provocation. A person not acquainted with his history would suppose him to be in the last stages of some wasting disease, but the father says the boy was never unwell a day in his life.—*Salem (Oregon) Statesman.*

An Eel Yarn.

One of the most novel sights in the spring of the year at the rocks of the Willamette Falls is the swarms of gyrating eels. They are friskiness itself, and show a low order of intelligence. If you put your hand in the water over the eels, or spit on it, instantly they are gone. But poke a stick down among the shaky things and they will not notice it. The sense of smelling seems to be their main guard against danger. Like salmon, they do their level best to dart up the rocks in order to ascend the river, and with good success. Says a fisherman: "I have seen as many as a hundred bushels of eels hanging on the rocks at one time by the suckers of their mouths. They would wiggle and fling up their tails and by the momentum thus obtained, letting go with their suckers, jump up about six inches higher. I caught about forty barrels last season, that I salted and sold to the Columbia fishermen for bait. I picked them off the rocks with a fishhook tied to a pole. I started at the bottom row of eels and would pick off barrels of them. The upper rows hadn't sense enough to perceive the enemy. I have caught eels in the headwaters of the Santiam, in the Cascade Mountains. Suppose they had swum up the Willamette.—*Salem (Oregon) Journal.*

Cultivation of the Sweet Cassava.

It is predicted that the cultivation of the sweet cassava, from which is made starch, glucose and tapioca, will at no very distant date become one of the important industries of Florida. If all that is claimed by those who advocate its introduction be true, it is one of the most productive, easily cultivated, and remunerative of crops, and its cultivation will add much to the resources of the State. It is excellent for feeding stock, and it is also valuable as an addition to the list of vegetables for human food.

A CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.

GOOD POSITIONS—GOOD SALARIES—PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING—LIGHTNING CALCULATIONS—FAST MONEY COUNTING.

Jennings' Business College, Nashville, Tennessee, though yet in its infancy, has on its register more than six hundred students from seventeen states and territories, 90 per cent. of these have secured good positions in localities scattered from New York to Mexico, and from Washington Territory to Florida. Many of these young men are receiving salaries from $900 to $1,500 per annum.

The students of this school are taught not only practical book-keeping and commercial usage, but are also taught to calculate interest by the shortest rule ever discovered, and by this rule many of them have been able to get the interest at 6 per cent. per annum inside of five minutes on one hundred examples of $1,000 each, the time to run in each case was years, months and days, and no two periods of time alike; this is at the rate of three seconds to the example.

The principal of this school having had experience as a bank teller, teaches his students the art of rapid money counting. The rule is to take a package amounting to $500, composed of thirty-nine bills as follows: Twenty bills in 5's, ten bills in 10's, five bills in 20's and four bills of 50's, then secretly remove one of the bills, either a five, a ten, a twenty, or a fifty, and require the student to count the package twice correctly in succession, taking the slowest time of the two counts for a record. Many of the students have accomplished this in 10 seconds, and one of them in 9½ seconds. Now, therefore, believing this time of 9½ seconds to be extraordinary, I challenge the students of any other business college in America (or out of it) to equal this time, and I challenge any bank teller in America (or out of it) to beat the time one second; I also challenge the students of any other business college, or any person who has not attended this school, to equal the time in interest calculations above mentioned. A copy of this has been mailed to the business colleges and bank tellers throughout the country.

R. W. JENNINGS,
Principal Jennings' Business College,
Nashville, Tenn.

A Long-Lived Turk.

Those who are anxious to remain in the flesh beyond the ordinary duration of this mortal life will be interested in the habits of the old Turk, who recently died at Haddatha, aged 130 years. Old Hadji Soliman Saba had seven wives, all of whom died before him, he was the father of sixty sons and nine daughters, who have also gone the way of all flesh, and the year before his death he was thinking of marrying again, but could not obtain the necessary funds to buy a bride. Saba was a farmer unto his life's end; his diet consisted mainly of barley bread, beans and water, and only twice a year in high festivals, did he eat meat. His clothes were even more simple than his diet, consisting of a shirt only, and when he traveled, a pair of trousers. His bed was a mattress and straw mat, and it had never been a "bed of sickness" till three days before his death.

At Last.

One of the oldest engineering schemes projected in the world is now gradually approaching completion, and the work will, in all probability, be finished during the present year. This is the canal through the Isthmus of Corinth, in Greece. Work was actually begun on the canal under the Emperor Nero, so that over seventeen hundred years will have passed between its beginning and its final completion. As finally excavated, the canal will be four miles long, with a depth of eight metres, or sufficient for the largest vessels which usually navigate the adjacent seas.

Value of Silk-Worms.

The value of silk-worm cocoons grown in the world annually is enormous. The last great estimate of the world's silk product it was calculated that it reached the grand total of 67,000,000 lbs., which, at an average value of about 10s. per pound, realized over fifty-three and a half millions sterling. China contributed 28,000,000 lbs., value over eighteen and a half millions; Japan to the value of £8,400,000; India, £7,000,000; Italy, £12,000,000, and France, £6,200,000.

"BEAUTIFUL LAND."—The first baby born in Oklahoma City, a wee girl, was named Oklahoma by the highest bidder at an auction for the privilege of naming the first baby born in the new territory. The auctioneer was a gambler, and the bids were offered by a company of boomers, cowboys and land speculators. $58 dollars was paid to secure to the baby her remarkable name, and the money was at once handed over to her poverty-stricken parents, who received it with tears of gratitude. The frail little visitor had already proved to be their mascotte.

Our Girls.

Kitty is witty,
Nettie is pretty,
Lottie is cute and small;
Irene is a queen,
Annette is a pet,
Nell is the belle of the ball;
Diantha is wealthy,
Bertha is healthy,
And health is the best of all.

Perfect health keeps her rosy and radiant, beautiful and blooming, sensible and sweet. It is secured by wholesome habits and the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Bertha takes it, and she also "takes the cake." The only *guaranteed* cure for those distressing ailments peculiar to women. Satisfaction or your money returned.

For Constipation or Sick Headache, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets; Purely Vegetable. One a dose.

The greatest of fools is he who imposes on himself, and thinks certainly he knows that which he has least studied, and of which he is most profoundly ignorant.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

A pocket mirror free to smokers of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

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Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified, enriched and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the nerves strengthened. The whole system is built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was all run down and unfit for business. I was induced to take a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it built me right up so that I was soon able to resume work. I recommend it to all."—D. W. Bratt, 4 Martin Street, Albany, N. Y.

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In all evils which admit of a remedy, impatience should be avoided, because it wastes the time we might use in removing the cause.

"Stick to your business," is very good advice, but still there are a great many people in the world who have no regular and profitable business to stick to; and there are others who are following a line of business which is manifestly unsuited to them. Now, when such is the case, you had better write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and see if they cannot give you a pointer. They have helped a great many men and women along the way to fortune, and now stand ready to assist you, too.

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"LUCY HINTON!"
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Because it is the best I can find.
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Who sells it?
All dealers.
How can I recognize it?
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Indigestion.

A recent attack of indigestion or constipation is easily cured if the right remedy is applied, but every medicine except Hamburg Figs is so disgusting to taste or smell that a person prefers to let the disease take its course if the above laxative cannot be obtained. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

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The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

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A TERIFIC BLOW TO COMPETITION!

The Ride of Collins Gray.

incident of the flood in Massachusetts,
May 16, 1874.]

ong of a soldier riding down
he raging fight from Winchester town;
ong of a time that shook the earth
h the nation's throe at a nation's birth;
t the song of a brave man, free from fear
Sheridan's self or Paul Revere;
risked what they risked, free from
strife
its promise of glorious pay—his life!

peaceful valley has waked and stirred,
the answering echoes of life are heard;
dew still clings to the trees and grass,
the early toilers smiling pass,
they glance aside at the white-walled
homes,
up the valley, where merrily comes,
brook that sparkles in diamond rills
the sun comes over the Hampshire hills.

at was it that passed like an ominous
breath—
a shiver of fear or a touch of death!
at was it? The valley is peaceful still,
the leaves are afire on top of the hill.
was not a sound—nor a thing of sense—
a pain, like the pang of the short sus-
pense
t thrills the being of those who see
their feet the gulf of eternity!

air of the valley has felt the chill;
workers pause at the door of the mill;
housewife, keen to the shivering air,
rests her foot on the cottage stair,
tinctive taught by the mother-love,
thinks of the sleeping ones above.
y start the listeners! Why does the
course
the mill stream widen? Is it a horse—
k to the sound of the hoofs, they say—
t gallop so wildly Williamsburg way!

! what was that, like a human shriek
m the winding valley? Will nobody
speak?
l nobody answer those women who cry
the awful warnings thunder by?

ence come they? Listen! And now they
hear
sound of the galloping-horse hoofs near;
watch the trend of the vale and see
rider who thunders so menacingly,
h waving arms and warning scream
the home-filled banks of the valley
stream,
draws no rain, but he shakes the street
a shout and the ring of the galloping
feet;
this the cry he flings to the wind:
the hills for your lives! The flood is be-
hind!"
cries and is gone; but they know the
worst—
breast of the Williamsburg dam has
burst!
basin that nourished their happy homes
hanged to a demon—It comes! It comes!

onster in aspect, with shaggy front
hattered dwellings, to take the brunt
he homes they shatter—white maned and
hoarse,
merciless Terror fills the course
he narrow valley, and rushing raves
h Death on the first of its hissing waves,
cottage and street and crowded mill
crumbled and crushed.

But onward still,
ront of the roaring flood is heard
galloping horse and the warning word,
nk God! the brave man's life is spared!
m Williamsburg town he nobly dared
ace with the flood and take the road
ront of the terrible swarth it mowed.
miles it thundered and cracked behind,
he looked ahead with a steadfast mind;
ey must be warned!" was all he said,
way on his terrible ride he sped.

n heroes are called for, bring the crown
his Yankee rider; send him down
the stream of time with the Curtius old;
deed as the Roman's was brave and bold,
the tale can as noble a thrill awake,
he offered his life for the people's sake.

—*John Boyle O'Reilly.*

CKSON'S LOVE TEST.

BY M. C. WILLIAMS.

His name was rightly Andrew Jack- Moore, but he outgrowed the An- 'bout the time he did petticoats, wus jest plain Jackson all up and n the Bush Creek settlement. Good in' chap, too, tall and slim, with blue eyes and curly yaller hair, an' like a gal, whenever it wasn't sunt. His pappy, ole Squire , wus richer'n cream-and-peaches. ad a big farm, money ahead, and cattle, dumb critters and sheep ye could shake a stick at. And s jest crazy for Jackson, the t chile he had, ter up and marry. he kep er silk dress and er bran- side saddle, ready and waitin', fur his daughter-that-wuz-to-be. Jackson hisself wuz nigh erbout as bad; he jest natcherly doted on the fa'ar sect, but he couldn't make ch'ice betwixt the Grady gals. There wuz three on 'em, Ellen, Anne and Maria, half sisters all. Ole Major Grady had luck at bein' er widderwer; he married four times in six years, and each of the three foremost that he lost left him a gal baby. When he up and married Louizy Stringfellow, thet had been struck by lightenin', and didn't mind it, we all knowed he had got ter the end of his row, and that his olphun family would be fetched up in proper style. Hit wuz troo there warn't no smarter ner better lookin' gals in three counties, and they'd all a-been married before you could say Jack Robinson, only the old madam wouldn't have it so. No siree er, she hadn't no notion of havin' her house turned topsy turvy with courtin' and marryin' three times, when once would do as well. So she kep Ellen and Anne in short dresses tell Maria wuz big enough ter wear long clothes, then sent 'em all out ter onct at Flat Rock quarterly meetin'. Wuth lookin' at they wuz, let me tell ye. Ellen had the whitest sort of skin, and lips like cherries. Anne wuz round and pink, and soft as a peach, and Maria wuz jest a growed-up baby, with yaller curls, and the littlest feet that ever trotted merrily.

Ole Madam had her eye on Jackson from the word go, and she managed it so that pretty soon he wuz over thar so constant that the rest er the boys narated it round that him and the Major's big hound fought o' nights as ter which should sleep on the door-mat. Ye see he'd fell in love with all three, and as Mormon docterins warn't popular thereabout, the trouble wuz ter love one well enough to do without the others. Like as not he'd a-got gray-headed studyin' over it ef it hadn't been fer Bulger, his cousin, jest fifteen, the tor-r-r-mentinest boy, but sharp as a whole patch er briars, and not mean, jest sorter mischievious like. He went ter Major Grady's too, not courtin', but jest becase it suited him.

One mornin', in the fall, as him and Jackson wuz ridin' over thar, he ups an' sez, sez ee, "Ole pard we orter have a weddin' ter Christmas, but you're sech er ole poke-easy. I'll have to fetch hit round myself."

"How?" ses Jackson.

"Ask yo gal fer you," ses Bulger.

"Findin' is before askin'. Show her ter me and I'll ask her quick enough," ses Jackson.

Bulger rid erhead whistlin' "On Jordan's Stormy Banks." That wuz Madam's favorite hymn. When he seen Jackson wuz a-laughin' he turned round, solemn as er preacher, ter say, "I reckon you wouldn't know the truth from er yaller dog ef you met it squar in the middle er the road. Why hits knowed from Dan ter Biersheby that Major Grady keeps his gun loaded, thinkin' you're erbout to slope with his fambly, fer Salt Lake City. Ef you had the spunk of er hoss-fly or er turkey-buzzard you'd go and let him know which one hit is you're arter."

"Bulger! can you keep er secret?" ses Jackson, sorter low.

"Fust rate," ses Bulger. "Fire erway, ole man."

"Well," ses Jackson, "I love the Gradys all well ernough ter marry any on 'em; the trouble is I'm afeard they keer er blamed sight more erbout whut goes erlong o' me—the farm and stock and all—than they do erbout plain Jackson. If you can help me find out erbout that you shall have the best colt in the pasture."

"Shore you don't love nary one best?"

"I love 'em all best when I'm with 'em."

"You'll marry the one that loves you best?"

"I will, if I can find out."

"That's easy as fallin' off er log."

"How?"

"Why! let's go ta'arin' up thar now like Injuns wuz after us, and you fall off yo horse and kick and howl and cavort, and I'll run in, and tell 'em you've got er fit, and I believe hydrophoby, 'cause you're always foolin' with dogs. Then the one that comes ter ye will keer erbout ye shore 'nough."

"I'll try it," ses Jackson out loud, then low ter hisself, "O, deary! s'pose Maria shouldn't come."

'Bout five minutes arterwards the Grady gals seed them two come ta'arin' up ter thar front fence, and long before thar bangs wuz outen papers, Bulger wuz lammin on the front do', and yellin' like er Camanchy Injun, "Miss Grady! Miss Grady!! O! Miss Grady!!! ole Jackson's got er fit; I blieve he's runnin' mad; come out yere all on ye and help me tote him in the house."

That raised a rumpus, shore's you're a foot high. Ole Elvy, the deaf cook, thought Jackson had religion, and she sot in ter shoutin', "glory;" ole madam went ter yowlin', "Go way with yo mad dog; go way, go way." Major Grady ketched his bad hound Romerlus by the tail and sot in ter bellerin', "Hold 'im fer yo life, Bulger, till I git this dog in the smoke-house; I wouldn't have him bit fer the best yearlin' in the county."

Romerlus wuz howlin' fer er dozen. Anne wuz boo-hooin' and Ellen screechin', "Why don't somebody vaccinate him?"

Nobody heard Maria or even saw her move, but in less'n a minit Jackson felt her little hands on his and seen her pink cheeks white as she knelt down by him, sayin', "Don't give up, Jackson, darling, while there's life there's hope."

"Now you're talkin'," ses Bulger, comin' out with er glass in his hand. "Drink this ole man and maybe you'll live till the doctor gits here."

With that he made Jackson swaller the awfullest dose—caster ile, yipercac, number six and sperets turpentine—that he'd gone and fixed up out er ole Madam's medicine closet. Jackson had ter face the music; 'twould a-gin the whole thing erway ter say he wouldn't take it, and by the time the doctor got thar he wus sick enough ter need him, and ter swa'ar he'd thrash Bulger fust thing when he got well.

He wanted ter do it the worst sort when ole Madam put the weddin' off a whole year, so as ter see whether or no he wus gwine ter run mad; but when at last he did git Maria, and found her a treasure and remembered that she faced what she thought wuz certain death for him, he got mighty fergivin', and had Bulger to come over the same as ever. Ter this day Maria thinks thar ain't nobody like the boy, but ef you don't want ter see three mad women don't ye say "Bulger" ter the rest er the Gradys.

—*Drake's Magazine.*

A Delicate Distinction.

Agnes (in a deeply injured tone)—I don't think you need call your sister's best friend bold, even if you don't want to marry her.

Harry—I didn't call her bold; I merely said her chin was the only retiring thing about her!—*Time.*

The Only Solution.

"I'm so indignant that I cannot properly express myself!" cried the speaker.

"Then put a stamp on yourself and go by mail," was the unsympathetic response.—*Bazaar.*

To remove paint—Sit on it.

Accurately Described.

"Now that's what I call a blow in the dark," said a Dakota man to his wife.

"What is?" she asked.

"That hurricane that came along last night."

Disinterested Division.

"Did you divide your bon-bons with your little brother, Mollie?"

"Yes, mamma; I ate the candy and gave him the mottoes. You know he is awfully fond of reading."—*Time.*

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Tomorrow may never come to us.

Do not mistake notoriety for fame.

One fib is oft the cause of ten more.

Do not let others spend the money you earn.

Apprehension of evil is often worse than evil itself.

A false grounded hope is but a waking man's dream.

Mean fortunes and proud spirits act like fuel and fire.

Don't do work unworthy of you if you can avoid it.

Virtue and a trade are the best portions for children.

The most manifest sign of wisdom is continued cheerfulness.

Our acts make or mar us; we are the children of our own deeds.

A woman's vanity is like the immensity of space—you can scarcely comprehend it.

Man is a fool and he knows it; although he rarely has the courage or the candor to acknowledge it, even to himself.

Don't be afraid of wild boys and girls. They often grow up to be the very best of men and women. Wildness is not viciousness.

In family government let this always be remembered that no reproof or denunciation is so potent as the silent influence of good example.

There are a great many men whose only capital, on which they do sometimes a considerable business is their fine clothes and their dashing manners.

Attend to the Horses' Teeth.

Dr. J. C. Curryer thinks that dentistry, which has done so much for the human race, is especially called for in the case of horses. Often the bad state of their teeth is sufficient cause for poor condition, and more frequently, of much, but unsuspected discomfort. Here are a few specifications communicated through Farm, Stock and Home.

"Many young horses do not thrive and grow nicely because of imperfect second dentition (shedding their teeth). Middle-aged and old horses very often suffer from decayed, ulcerated, broken, or elongated teeth, and irregular wearing of them. Broken and elongated teeth prevent masticating food perfectly, and many old horses almost starve for want of food ground to suit the teeth. Other horses are unable to chew properly from their teeth wearing down on the inner portion of the upper teeth and outer portion of the lower teeth, leaving sharp spines or points of enamel on the outedge of the upper teeth to abraid and cut the cheeks, and inside the lower teeth to chafe and rake the tongue. Many horses get to pulling one rein in driving, because of the teeth cutting the cheek on the opposite side."

Any one, Dr. C. says, can examine a horse's dentine by backing him into a stall, or even against a fence, with head toward sunlight, and halter removed:

"Have an assistant stand so as to place one hand on top of the horse's neck and the other on nose, to prevent throwing the head up; place your thumb and hold it against the roof of the mouth, between the molars (grinders) and the incisors (nippers), and he will instantly open his mouth; with the other hand grasp the tongue and pull it (not hard) to one side and see just what condition the teeth are in on one side; then change hands and examine the opposite side. If there are any ulcerated or elongated teeth they should be attended to by a competent veterinary denist. If the teeth have sharp and jagged edges, they should be rounded with a rasp; but the grinding surfaces of the teeth should not be touched with a file. Rasp the upper teeth from the outside and the lower from the inside.

A Monument to Marlowe.

It is nearly 300 years since Christopher Marlowe was killed in a tavern brawl in London at the early age of 30 years, and at this late day funds have been raised in England to build a monument in his memory. There have been long periods since Marlowe's death during which he has been almost forgotten. Unluckily for his fame the dazzling luminary of Shakespeare rose, just after Marlowe's taking off, to throw into deep shadow all the products of literary genius which had preceded him. But this is above all an age of research into and appreciation of what may be called the antiquities of English literature. The old authors are emerging from their long obscurity into light. New editions of their works are being published. The names of Marlowe and Ben Jonson, of Beaumont and Fletcher, of the gentle Decker and fiery old John Webster are appearing in reviews, and are revived in the acute and profound literary criticisms of the day.

And of all the splendid group of Elizabethan dramatists, with one exception, the genius of Marlowe is the most surprising. Amid a brief life of almost constant debauchery, he produced dramas of which Shakespeare himself might not have been ashamed. He wrote at a period when the English drama was in its puniest infancy and Shakespeare had this signal advantage over Marlowe, that he had Marlowe as a prototype and model. There is no question that Shakespeare was rising into fame. Shakespeare's historical plays were suggested by Marlowe's "Edward the Second," and his Shylock bears a close family resemblance to the "Jew of Malta." It is not too much to say of Marlowe that he was the founder of the English drama. It was his fiery and impassioned genius, his "mighty line" which stirred and inspired the noble band of his immediate drama-writing successors.

It is most fitting that even so late as this the fame of Christopher Marlowe should be commemorated by monumental honors; that Englishmen should be reminded by this visible and enduring memento and wonderful brain which amid the fumes of dissipation, could evolve such splendid works of literary art as "Edward the Second," "Tamburlaine," "Doctor Faustus," and the exquisite fragment, "Hero and Leander."

—*New York Press.*

The Cost of a Menagerie.

This tigress in that cage, said an animal keeper to a St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* man, is worth $3000 spot cash, and those little cubs there are worth $500 apiece. It takes money to buy lions and tigers; most other animals are drugs in the market—elephants, camels, panthers, monkeys and animals as common as those. You can buy a whole tent full of these for a few thousand dollars. A fine hippopotamus is the most expensive animal a circus can carry around; one will cost anywhere from $5000 to $15,000, and then they are so delicate, although they don't look so, to be sure, that they are likely to die at any minute from some little ailment like a toothache or a fit of indigestion brought on by a lack of exercise. People don't come to a circus to see the animals as much as they used to, and I think it will not be long until shows will stop carrying a menagerie with them.

Discovery of a New Fuel.

What promises to be a very valuable discovery has been made by Dr. W. M. Tetts, of Estabutchie, Miss., and with Mr. C. W. Robinson, of Meridian, he is now manufacturing the product, which he calls volatile carbon. The compound is made of sawdust, fat pine or common resin and charcoal, and has the appearance of coal, though it is not so heavy. It has been tested on the Northwestern Railroad on three different coal burners, and 100 pounds of volatile carbon equaled 200 pounds of stone coal.—*Times-Democrat.*

Four New Stars to the Flag.

The flag of the United States is continually getting out of order. Thirteen stripes and thirty-eight stars compose the flag at the present moment, but in a few months four Territories will become States, and the flag will be wrong again. Nor is it so very easy a matter to add four stars to a constellation which is already inconveniently large. At the distance of a quarter of a mile, it is often impossible to make out that the part of the flag called the "union" is composed of stars.

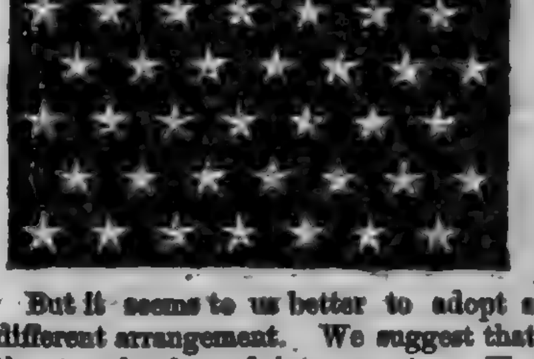
When four new ones are added, the stars will have to be still smaller, and, before many years have passed away, the number may be increased to fifty or more.

Our flag-makers are already considering how to arrange the stars in the new flag. The law leaves it to their own taste, merely saying that, on the admission of a new State to the Union, one star shall be added to the union of the flag, and this addition shall be made on the Fourth of July following such admission. As the States will not be "admitted," in a legal sense, until after the autumn elections, the flag-makers will have a full year to consider the subject.

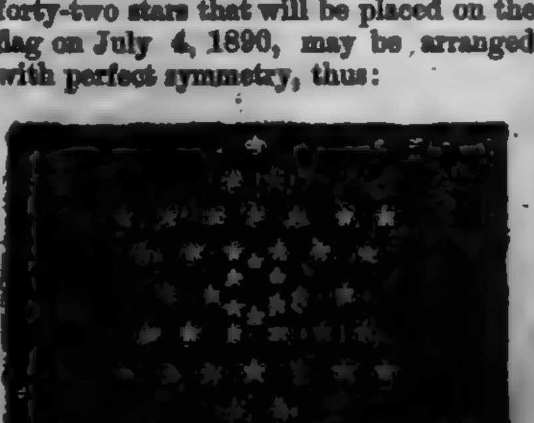
All our naval officers are of opinion that the arrangement of the flag ought to be fixed by law, not left to the fancy of individual flag-makers. Admiral Preble, author of the wonderful book on the Flag, mentions that, some years ago, a gentleman in New York, on the Fourth of July, counted nine different ways of arranging the stars on the flags flying in honor of the day, and few of them had the right number. Some flags had the stars arranged in regular rows; others had them strewn over the surface; some had them in a circle, diamond, lozenge, star or anchor; and one exhibited stars in the form of the letters U. S. Foreigners might well ask: "What is the American flag?"

If beauty and convenience were alone to be considered, nothing could surpass the old flag of thirteen stripes and thirteen stars. Yet there is something in the idea of each State being represented on the flag that is extremely captivating.

Now that the number of stars is so large that the white spots modify the blue of the union, it seems necessary to do one of two things; either to scatter the stars uniformly over the space assigned to them, or to arrange them into a figure which shall give character to the flag at a distance. Here, to illustrate the first plan, are are the forty-two stars of the coming flag arranged in six rows, of seven each.



But it seems to us better to adopt a different arrangement. We suggest that the stars be formed into one star. The forty-two stars that will be placed on the flag on July 4, 1890, may be arranged with perfect symmetry, thus:



The very idea of all the stars representing States forming one great star is agreeable to the sentiment of nationality, and the flag thus arranged would be very beautiful at a distance. If the stars are more crowded at the centre, that only gives the impression of a nucleus. In many ways this arrangement is excellent.

How shall new stars be added? There is no great difficulty about that. A forty-third star can be placed in the centre. When there are forty-four or forty-five, the inner circles may be re-arranged. It is to be hoped that the next Congress will contain some member who will make a hobby of the Flag Question, and carry through an act to supply what the lawyers would call a casus omissus.

—*Youth's Companion.*

The emancipation of slaves in Brazil is said to have one very curious consequence, that of exhausting the supply, and greatly raising the price of corsets. All the negro women and girls don the corset as an insignia of deliverance from bondage, although in so doing, they resign themselves to another kind of bondage.

Cost of Government.

One of the annual duties of Congress which cannot be evaded is that of making appropriations for the support of Government. When any one of the regular appropriation bills fails—excepting only that for rivers and harbors—in consequence of a disagreement between the two branches, or between Congress and the President, it becomes necessary to summon Congress in extra session in order to make the appropriations. Not a dollar of public money can be paid out until the expenditure has been authorized by law. There are some appropriations which are permanent, such as the sum, whatever it may be, needed to pay the interest on the national debt. All other appropriations must be made annually, and for the most part they can neither be drawn upon before the fiscal year begins, nor expended after the year has closed. For example: Congress neglected to make sufficient provision for the pay of the clerks in the New York Custom House, and there was no money appropriated for their salaries for the month of June last. New York bankers advanced the money on the chance of Congress appropriating money to supply this deficiency, and the clerks got their pay. The new fiscal year began with July, and the clerks receive their salaries regularly for this year.

One hundred years ago, in 1785, the United States Government had no power to lay any taxes at all, and could only obtain money by calling upon the States for it. How much did it need? The requisition for 1785 included, besides the amount necessary to pay interest on the debt, a sum of but little more than four hundred thousand dollars for all the ordinary purposes of Government. The national expenditures at present, excluding payments of principal and interest of the debt, averaged more than two hundred million dollars. Then a sum of twelve and a half cents represented the annual cost of the General Government to each person; now the corresponding sum is little less than four dollars.

Was that early government excessively niggardly, or is the system of to-day enormously extravagant that this difference exists? Neither statement is true. The government of Congress under the articles of confederation was so weak that it was hardly worthy of the name of a government. Small as was the sum asked of the States, Congress could not get even that.

No doubt some appropriations are now excessive, and a certain amount of money is wasted; but the extravagance is by no means as great as it is popularly supposed to be. It is for the most part a fiction invented for party purposes. We get much more for our money than our great-grandfathers did. To illustrate this fact: The postoffice department stands in the appropriation table for nearly fifty million dollars. How is this paid? Mostly by postage on letters and papers. The man who sent by mail two letters a month in 1785 paid as much toward the support of government as the present average cost of our National Government; that is to say, he could not have sent his twenty-four letters for less than $4. The same service now costs 48 cents.

Again, the money expended by government not only nominally but really protects our property on land and sea, at home and abroad. In the days of national poverty and weakness our sailors were liable to be impressed for service on foreign ships. Our ships engaged in peaceable commerce might be seized and condemned for fancied violations of regulations decreed by other governments. Conflicting laws of States harassed merchants in domestic trade, and prevented them from collecting debts due them. Great Britain held many forts and posts in our territory, and the red Indian was a constant enemy. So, although government seems to cost a great deal, we get our money's worth. Were the country to be allowed a chance to choose between paying 12½ cents per head for such government as that of 1785, and paying $4 for that which exists to-day, it would instantly prefer the latter. There would be no more hesitation than there would be if one were asked to make choice between going to California in an emigrant wagon drawn by oxen, and passage by railroad express train.—*Youth's Companion.*

THE SUMMER GIRL.

She dresses now in linen or pique,
Or muslin light or lawn;
With ribbons bright, the charming sprite,
She's fairer than the dawn.

I sometimes meet her in the lane,
Where lilacs scent the breeze—
Her lovely face, her sprightly grace,
And other [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 8, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

We hope to see Jemison build her cotton factory. If it ever gets in operation under good management there can be no doubt of its success.

John L. Sullivan, the prize fighter, was arrested in New York, carried to Jackson, Mississippi, and jailed. He has by this time made bond and will doubtless have a trial and a fine on hand next.

The first bale of the new crop of cotton has been received in Montgomery. It classed as low middling stained, and brought 10 cents. The Advertiser says:

The month of August but rarely sees the arrival of more than one thousand bales. The exception was in 1882, when 3,100 bales were brought in.

The business season opens with this bale, and the money which flows through the channels of commerce on account of the great staple will begin to move and the farmers will be happy for a season. Let the ball move on and joy for a season reign supreme.

The New York World prescribes the following for a person who desires to gain flesh:

But if one is distressed by excessive leanness, the observance of a few simple rules will usually correct the trouble. The rules are: Let your food be wholesome, in order that your digestion may be good; drink pure water freely; use sugar and starchy foods rather than meats; take plenty of sleep and not too much exercise of body or mind; avoid all irritability of temper, cultivate deliberation in action, and above everything else, don't worry. Thus shall you acquire as much flesh as is good for a person of your constitution.

A Glance at the Organizations Among the Farmers.

Birmingham Age-Herald.]

The history of the farmers' organizations in Alabama is a history of uniform success or of uniform failure, according to the standard chosen by which to measure them.

They have been a success in that all have done good.

They have been and are all failures in that all have and must and will fall short of what they promise.

Their essential strength is that they enlighten the people and make them naturally hopeful.

Their essential weakness is that they depend for length of days on enthusiasm.

The soldiers had hardly gotten back from the war before the farmers began to organize into neighboring clubs. The situation was new. Labor was free. Many vexed questions came up. So the farmers used to get together and talk over their difficulties, whether the rent or wage or share system was the better, and they tried for a long time to reach some concert of action for regulating labor under the new conditions. In the way of drawing the farmers together in sympathy, teaching them their mutual dependence on one another and causing the spread of new ideas with consequent enlightenment, these clubs were a conspicuous success. But as to getting everybody or many of anybody to agree and stand by some common plan of dealing with the newly freed negroes, they were conspicuous failures. In the light of his own experience and the experience of his neighbors every farmer proceeded to work his lands and his hands after the fashion that seemed best to himself.

THE GRANGE.

Away back in the seventies the price of cotton had fallen from 50 cents a pound to 30 cents, to 20 cents, to 15 cents. Under the higher prices extravagant habits had been learned. Retrenchment became necessary, loss was almost a rule and dissatisfaction became universal. The farmer's income fell first, and faster than that of the man he traded with. He couldn't force the price of cotton up, but the middle man could continue to exact the same warehouse and commission charges. There was a storm against the middle man. The grange came along and swept the country.

In addition to bringing down the middle man's charges on their products and holding a number of successful state fairs, the great grange movement is directly responsible for many laws now on the statute books. The railroad commission owes its existence absolutely to the grange movement, and so does the state agricultural department. And yet, in spite of such a record of achievement, the grange gradually fell away until it now consists of a dozen or so of subordinate granges, which last week held a state grange meeting at Clayton. It is the merest ghost of its former self.

The trouble was, the enthusiasm died out. The great promises that had aroused that blaze did not materialize into anything so tangible as actual money in pocket. The railroads kept on charging freights and the middle man would collect his tolls, and then politics crept in and going beyond its legitimate impress on legislation, it got to discriminating among individual office seekers.

THE CLUBS.

The state agricultural society was organized under the direct inspection of the agricultural department sometime about 1884, and steps were at once taken to organize neighboring clubs in all the counties. But it was a slow go. There were no grips and signals and paraphernalia—nothing to appeal to the imagination. The parent state society kept on and flourished, because it became a grand gathering when all the lesser organizations were merged into one. It is made up of representatives from them all, and moreover, it has secured a lease on life by securing an appropriation from the state to more than pay all its expenses. It rests on this appropriation bill, while the subordinate clubs, on which it first proposed to rest, being purely voluntary, have about gone to sleep with the great majority. The club system is nearer dead than the grange.

THE ALLIANCE.

Next came the alliance. It is secret and has all that brotherhood and mystery that captures the imagination and which made the granges so popular. In addition, it has a constitution and by-laws that propose to avoid the rocks on which the grange stranded. Its peculiar mission is to stand between the producer, consumer and the usurpations of capital in every form—a popular and praiseworthy work. It proposes to improve the home life, promote education, do away with middlemen, procure needed legislation, build factories. In fact, its platform is as broad as the interests of the farmer, and the farmers of Alabama have turned it to 80,000 strong. It is about to begin the work of building factories. It has already brought one trust to terms. It is in its hey-day now. Will it last? Perhaps so. Let us hope so. After all their trying the farmers will surely some day find a method of organization that will be permanent. Whenever they find one that is not founded on enthusiasm, but which brings them a tangible profit, like organizations in any other business, that one will have come to stay.

THE WHEEL.

Of the wheel little is known. It was peculiarly secret and had some socialistic proclivities that made its success among a landholding class impossible. And then it had too much to do with politics.

THE RALLYING POINT.

But whether the alliance, now supreme, has come to stay or not, organization among the farmers has. If they don't succeed at first, they will try and try again. The state agricultural department is a rallying point, and as long as the appropriation holds out the state society will keep the ball rolling.

Will you please give notice in your paper that I will conduct the Congressional Teachers' Institute in Clanton, beginning Aug. 19, and continuing one week. Please urge upon all the teachers within reach, the importance of attending the Institute.

Thanking you heartily for your kindly assistance in giving other editorial notices in your excellent paper. I remain yours, &c.,

J. A. B. Lovett.

Editor McCall, of the Calera Sentinel, says the editor of the View "has never prostituted his columns by the publication of matter that would commend it to the vitiated taste of modern newspaper readers." That is a very high compliment and one which we shall always strive to deserve. We believe our readers here at home prefer a clean paper—one in which may be found something of the good rather than a mass of the bad which the news world daily unfolds.

NEWS ITEMS.

Culled From the Bad, Bad Newspapers.

A train on a Kansas road was robbed by two men on Sunday. The robbers went through the pockets of the passengers and secured $175 in cash and two gold watches.

Mr. F. O. Sherrod, a wealthy citizen of Birmingham, who is a sufferer from mental trouble, recently escaped from the Insane Hospital at Tuskaloosa. He was captured in Birmingham, and was found to be so much improved that he was permitted to have liberty.

Mr. Julian Bingham gets Maj. Harris' place in the U. S. Land Office at Montgomery. He is a son of ex-State Treasurer, Arthur Bingham.

Nathan Alexander, a mulatto, will hereafter receive the public moneys at Montgomery.

J. F. Schillio, a Birmingham music house man has skipped, leaving bills unpaid.

Birmingham is considering the matter of electric street cars. A dangerous mode of locomotion though cheap.

Montgomery has organized a new military company. This is the seventh company in the capital city. She can have a regiment of her own after awhile.

John L. Sullivan has been sent to the county in Mississippi in which the prize fight took place, where he will be tried.

About twenty thousand negroes have gone crazy on religion in Liberty county Ga. They claim to have seen the Christ in the person of a negro preacher.

Montgomery Advertiser: Up to date the people of Alabama have been blessed in their efforts to make a crop. They have been spared great floods, ruinous droughts, the destructive rust and the consuming caterpillar. Other sections of the country have been terribly stricken, but we have been spared from great disasters. If the good fortune continues, the horn of plenty will be emptied on our people.

The Livingston Journal rises to remark: "The farmer seems to be the special object of attention by those who wish to 'air' their learning. There are few too modest to think they cannot give him valuable advice respecting his calling, and not many more not ready to pronounce him an ass if he does not adopt their suggestions. Yet the farmer continues to feed them all—just as he did before they knew so much."

The Nashville Banner says: A man named Wise, who lives on the Lebanon pike, just beyond the "Last Chance" saloon, attempted to commit suicide last night. Shortly after dark he was found in his stable hanging by the neck from a joist." Nothing remarkable in that. There are thousands of old bums in this sublunary vale of tears, who if they thought they had passed "The Last Chance" saloon, would go and do like Wise.—Birmingham News.

The same paper says in regard to the bursted trusts: The salt trust having collapsed, the poor everywhere, rejoice even as cotton planters, if they honestly stand by one another, will be happy in the reflection that they have destroyed the jute bagging swindle. But the planters and negroes should never forget that the cost to which they are subjected might have been saved if the late Republican Congress had repealed, as requested, the duty on jute bagging. But the Republican party is the party of trusts and of the government-aggrandized nobility, having neither sympathies nor interests in common with the masses of the people. Why Cuffee, born in a cotton patch, adheres to his most remorseless, rapacious and insatiable plunderers, we never could understand.

In a recent issue of the Boston Journal we find the following information: "The White Republican Protective Tariff League moves apace in Alabama and other Southern States, in spite of Bourbon efforts to discredit it by slander and misrepresentation. The leaders in the movement are too much in earnest to be frightened, and too prominent in public life to be assassinated with any safety. So we do not see what the free traders are going to do about it."

There is an old saying that you have to go away from home to hear the news. It holds good in the present case. If the White Republican Protective Tariff League is moving apace in Alabama, nobody in the State is possessed of the information. It is moving at a very slow pace if it is moving at all. No "Bourbon efforts" are needed to discredit this movement. It has discredited itself. It was hardly organized in this state when it degenerated into a scramble for office. That is what it is now.—Mobile Register.

Concerning the shooting match at Pratt Saw Mill our friends of the Jemison Gun Club are kind enough to send us a table and they say:

Mr. Editor: By the above tabulated from the report in last week's View, you will see that Mr. Harrison of the Jemison Club stands first in number of wins, and the aggregates of per cent. won by each man is as follows, viz: Foshee 70 per cent. Marcus 80, Knox 40, Harrison 150, Bivings 40, Callen 20, Williams 81 2-3, Wells 49, O. Boykin 70 2 3, Barnette 91 2-3, J. B. Boykin 30, Sampey 20, Gullahorn 10. The first of 6th match is not reported but giving it to any other man, no one will understand how your reporter gets Harrison in the 3rd grade, when he should stand at the head of the list.

We don't fully comprehend the raison d'etre of this controversy, but think that if Mr. Harrison won 150 per cent., there is no club in the country that can beat him shooting. There must be some mistake.

Gossip.

What a pity there is not a tax on words. What an income the State would get from it. But alas! talking pays no toll. And if lies paid double the government might pay off the national debt. Hearsay is half lies. A tale never loses in the telling. As a snow ball grows by rolling so does a story. They who talk much lie much. If men said what was true what a peaceable world we should see: Silence seldom makes mischief, but talking is a plague to the parish. Silence is wisdom and by this rule wise men and women are scarce. Still waters are the deepest, but the shallowest brooks brawl the most; this shows how plentiful fools must be. An open mouth shows an empty head. If the chest had gold or silver in it, it would not always stand wide open. Talking comes by nature but it needs a good deal of training to learn to be quiet, yet regard for truth should put a bit into every honest man's mouth, and a bridle upon every good woman's tongue. If we must talk, at least let us be free from slander; let us not blister our tongues with back-biting. Slander may be sport to tale bearers but it is sometimes death to those whom they abuse. We can commit murder with the tongue as well as with the hand.

Think much, but say little; be quick at work, but slow at talk; and above all ask the great Lord to set a watch over your lips.

What is the cure for gossip? Simply culture.—*Selected.*

That distention of the stomach which many people feel after eating, may be due to improper mastication of the food; but in most cases, it indicates a weakness of the digestive organs, the best remedy for which is one of Ayer's Pills, to be taken after dinner.

The vicissitudes of climate are trying to most constitutions, especially to people having impure blood. For all such (and they constitute the majority), the best safeguard is Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the use of which cleanses the blood and strengthens and invigorates the system.

Mr. W. C. White is engineer on a boat on the Aarkansas river, and his address is Little Rock. He says that S. S. S. has relieved him of blood poison, which was the result of malaria, and that it prevents chills and fever by toning up the system. He takes it in the spring and summer months to prevent sickness from the malaria of the swamps on the river.

Mr. L. M. Geuella, of Vicksburg Miss., says that his system was poisoned with nicotine from the excessive use of tobacco in smoking cigarettes. He could not sleep his appetite was gone, and he was in a bad fix generally. He took S. S. S. which drove out the poison and made a new man of him.

Sheriff's Sale.

To satisfy a fieri facias in my hands, issued from the Chancery Court of the northeastern division of the Seventh District of Ala., against James Nix, Ezekiel Nix, Lewis Waldrap, S. E. Waldrop and Rebeca Jane Smitherman, and in favor of Jonse L. Gardner et als, I will proceed to sell on 1st Monday in September, 1889, at Courthouse door of Chilton County, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, the following-described property, levied on as the property of the said James Nix, Ezekiel Nix, Lewis Waldrop, S. E. Waldrop and Rebeca Jane Smitherman, to-wit: The n ½ of s e ¼ of Section 28, Township 22, Range 12. The n w ¼ of Section 9, and the w ½ of the s e ¼ of Section 16 in Township 22, Range 12, all lying and being in Chilton County, State of Alabama.

LEE HAYES,
augist Sheriff Chilton County.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the City Court of Birmingham, Jefferson county, Ala., in favor of Wm. P. Baird and against The Taylor Manufacturing Co., I will proceed to sell, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., between the legal hours of sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, September 2nd, 1889, the following described real estate, levied upon as the property of the said Taylor Manufacturing Co., to-wit: The n w ¼ of n e ¼ of Section 2, and n ½ of n w ¼ and n w ¼ of n w ¼ of Section 11, all in Township 21, Range 15, and lying and being in Chilton county, Ala.

LEE HAYES,
Sheriff Chilton County.
augist

Probate Notice.

State of Alabama, Chilton County.
Probate Court 10th day of July, 1889.
Estate of Frank Bandy, Hubert Bandy and Wilson Bandy, Minors.

This day came John S. Leeper as Administrator of the estate of James T. Leeper, deceased, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for a final settlement of the guardianship of James T. Leeper of the estate of said minors. It is ordered that the 12th day of August, 1889, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

H. J. CALLEN,
July 25, 1889. Judge of Probate.

Coughing

IS Nature's effort to expel foreign substances from the bronchial passages. Frequently, this causes inflammation and the need of an anodyne. No other expectorant or anodyne is equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It assists Nature in ejecting the mucus, allays irritation, induces repose, and is the most popular of all cough cures.

"Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there is none, within the range of my experience, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so afflicted, I was advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lay all other remedies aside. I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have always kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure." —Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss.

"A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continual use of the Pectoral, a permanent cure was effected."—Horace Fairbrother, Rockingham, Vt.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Rev. John L. Gerardeau, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. Sidi H. Browne, editor Christian Neighbor, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. H. F. Chreitzburg, Chester, S. C.
Mrs. Wm. H. Johnstone, Tarboro, N.C.
Rev. S. P. Richardson, Athens, Ga.
John J. Mason, M. D., Columbus, Ga.
Rev. W. F. Cook, D. D. Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Ella R. Tennent, Home Magazine, Marietta, Ga.
Rev. T. R. Kendall, Macon, Ga.
Rev. W. A. Candler, President Emory College, Oxford, Ga.
W. H. Lawrence, Editor Chilton View, Clanton, Ala.
Rev. Henry D. Moore, Montgomery, Ala.

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The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,

ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (Wm. Lawson.)

BAINS & PORTER.

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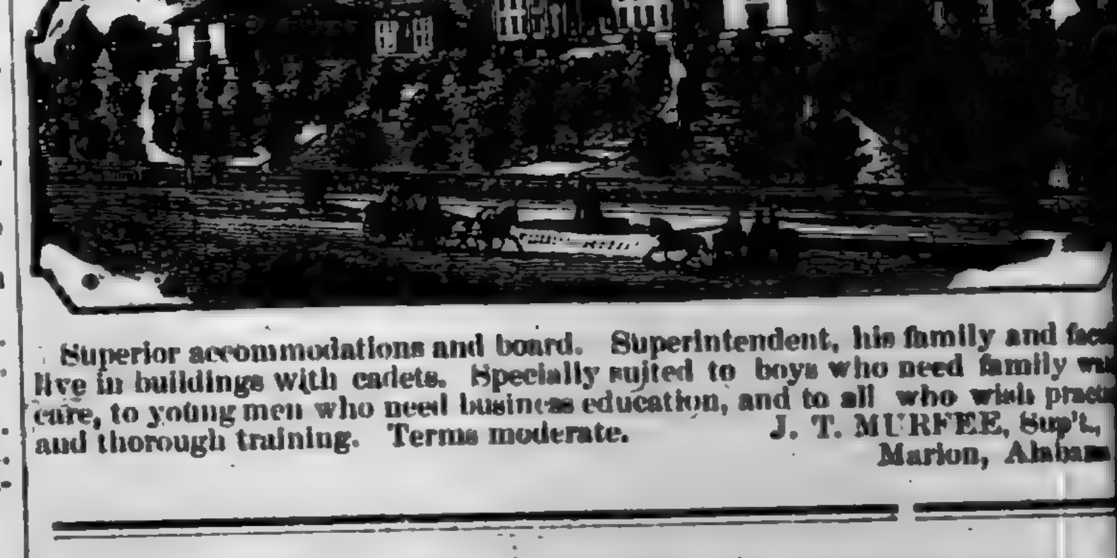

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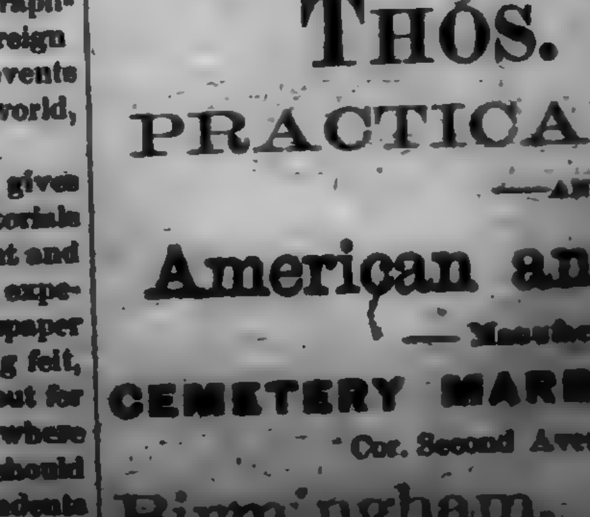

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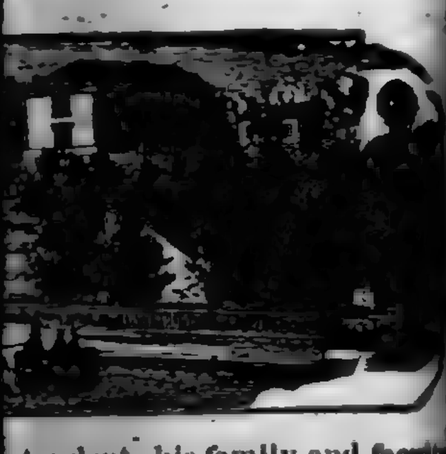

ntendent, his family and faculty
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J. T. MURFEE, Sup't.,
Marion, Alabama

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Groceries
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THOMAS FOSHEE.

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WINDOW SHADES,
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PRACTICAL PAPER HAN
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AND STONE WO
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Alaba

U TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA

HILTON VIEW.

ANTON, ALA., AUG. 8, 1889

e View is published every Thursmorning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the wicked, the immoral or the ungodly. ... always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in ...

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:08 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:16 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Mr. Ray has moved into town.

Mr. Johnston, of Selma, has been visiting Dr. Mathews.

Jabe Wocley of Strasburg, visited Clanton this week.

Mrs. DeJarnette and children returned home last Tuesday.

Mrs. M. K. Welch went to Jemison last Monday on business.

Paton Wilson was in Clanton the past week recuperating.

Mr. John N. Thornton visited Wayback one day last week.

Miss Bessie Ponder has returned from a pleasant visit to friends Georgia.

Mrs. John Duke and children, of Montgomery, are visiting relatives here.

Mr. W. A. Collier has returned home after attending the Bar Association meeting at Huntsville.

Capt. Miles Collier, of Memphis, Tenn., is visiting Mr. W. A. Collier and family.

Rev. J. P. Sanders delivered an able sermon on last Sunday on dancing.

The Methodist parsonage is now well under-way and will be pushed to completion without delay.

Mr. J. M. Ponder, of Clanton, is shipping LeConte pears to Chicago. He has raised a bountiful supply.

On Friday night a party of young people spent the evening at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Phillips.

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Stewart and family have returned from their visit to South Pittsburg Tenn.

Mr. F. R. McCary, of Coopers, came up with a number of others to attend the funeral of Mr. J. W. Gullahorn.

Mr. Isiaah Gullahorn, of Maplesville, came to attend the burial services of his brother, Mr. J. W. Gullahorn.

Dr. A. E. Bivings' baby was burnt very badly last Monday by upsetting a vessel of soup and scalding its hand.

Mr. Eddie Harris, one of the most successful farmers of Montgomery county, is spending some time with the family of Mr. F. L. Ashly.

Mr. J. M. Parish has been raising German millet the past year for his stock. He brings a beautiful specimen to us. This is a crop that ought to be more generally cultivated.

We paid a visit to Columbiana last Thursday. The place shows considerable growth since we last visited it. We were pleased to note the prosperity of the Chronicle which is conducted by Mr. C. C. DuBose, an experienced and capable editor.

Special Notice.

For the next few weeks I will sell Shoes, Clothing, and Hats at special prices to reduce my stock before buying for the Fall trade. If you need anything in these lines come at once and buy it cheap. The cash will get them down to bottom prices.

W. L. FAMPEY.

Master Hill Foshee, of Maplesville, visited the family of Mr. W. H. Foshee last week.

Miss Gamma Midleton is on a visit to friends in Tuskegee. We wish her a pleasant trip.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Brown, of Birmingham, are visiting friends and relatives in Clanton.

Mrs. Wright and daughter, Miss Mattie, have returned home after several days' absence visiting friends in Columbus Ga.

Our handsome, energetic and talented devil "spread himself" on locals and watermelons last week, and deserves due credit for his success in each line.

Messrs. Brittle and Long came down to take a hunt with members of the Clanton gun club on Thursday. The rain drove the hunters back to town.

Prof. A. J. Scott, who has been traveling around canvassing for his school during vacation, has returned to Clanton to take charge of the Clanton High School the first of September.

Our community was much saddened by the death of Mr. John W. Gullahorn, Sr. Mr. Gullahorn was a liberal and a public spirited citizen. He was about forty-six years of age. He leaves a wife and five children. He died Monday afternoon of heart disease, and the remains were interred the following afternoon at the Clanton cemetery.

In passing through Calera recently, we found that pleasant gentleman, Mr. W. C, Copes, still holding forth in the Sentinel office. The genial and kindly editor, Mr. McCall, was absent, and he was met later at Shelby Springs. An energetic Clanton boy is still at Calera. Glaucus Evans holds the responsible position of ticket agent for the two railroads.

We have received a neatly printed catalogue, of the Marion Military Institute. We notice from its pages that our worthy young townsman, Lucien Day, won first honors in all of his studies and among 115 students only two were mentioned for special excellence in book keeping, and Lucien was the first of these two. These were honors worthily bestowed, and they bespeak for our young friend a useful career.

Wedding at Stanton.

On Thursday, the 1st inst., Mr. Richard Coe, of Stanton, this county, was married to Mrs. Mary M. Stewart, of Cross Plains, Alabama, Rev. I. T. Smith, of Talladega, officiating. Mr. Coe is a partner in the Gregory-Coe lumber company, of Stanton, and the bride is pronounced by all who know her, to be a most lovely woman.

After the ceremony the couple took a train immediately for an extended northern tour. We wish them good luck and a happy life.

A Good Farmer.

Mr. J. M. Ponder has a fine farm at Clanton, and it is probably the best farm on the S. & N. railroad. This year he has sixty acres in cotton, which yields a bale of cotton to the acre. He has 30 acres in corn, and raises all the corn he needs. Of small crops he has several acres in sweet potatoes and Spanish goober peas. This year has been a prolific fruit year, and his fruit crop is worth $700 or $800. With one quarter of an acre in LeConte pears, he will realize sixty bushels of pears worth $60. This fruit sells well. His market at present is Chicago. At this rate one acre in LeConte pears would bring in $240 and no cultivation needed. Compare this with cotton. In addition his farm has yielded between 300 and 400 bushels of peaches and apples. It cannot be denied that this part of Alabama is a productive country.

A couple were over taken by a cat on their return from the party last Friday night. The cat insisted on following, but like all "third parties," it was not wanted. The young man exclaimed "I'll kill it," so he struck at it with his cane, when it suddenly disappeared; but much to their displeasure, only for a short while. When the house was reached, there was the cat, the young man asked the young lady to please hold it until he was out of sight. After obeying his command she entered the hall, closed the door very hurriedly, left the cat on the outside; she then went to her room, was there alone, meditating over what "he" had said, when Oh, horrors! the cat appeared. She grabbed it instantly, and the last she saw of "that cat" it was going out the window. But the young lady has heard it was a sign of "good luck" to be followed by a cat.

Death of John W. Gullahorn.

Mr. John W. Gullahorn, died at his home in Clanton on the 5th inst., at the age of 46 years. In the death of Mr. Gullahorn, our town has lost one of its most substantial citizens, and the business community an enterprising and progressive member. He was a native of Alabama, and during the late war served faithfully in the Confederate army. At its close, in partnership with his brother, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and from a small beginning, by industry and pluck, rose to be one of the most prominent lumber manufacturers of the state.

Mr. Gullahorn was noted for his kindness of heart, and his careful consideration for the rights and feelings of others. He was

> "The tender father, and the generous friend."

We tender our sympathies to the stricken family.

County Court.

At the county court on Monday, Judge Callen presiding, the following cases were tried and disposed of:

State vs. Henry Dupree, assault and battery. Guilty. Fined $1 and costs.

State vs. Briant, colored, petty larceny. Not guilty.

State vs. J. M. Dawson, public drunkenness Guilty and fined $5 and costs.

State vs. Rant Headley, cruelty to animals—two cases. Not guilty in first and guilty in second case, in which last case an appeal was taken to the circuit court.

To The Teachers.

A Teachers' Institute, for the Fifth Congressional District, will be held at Clanton, beginning August 19th. Every teacher is invited and expected to attend.

Respectfully,
R. E. R. HICKS,

Mr. W. F. Midleton Esq., who has recently taken courses of lectures at Louisville, Ky., yesterday passed a successful medical examination and will hereafter be known as Dr. Midleton, with headquarters at Dr. Sloan's. The young Doctor is a man of worth and talent and we predict for him a brilliant future.—*Corsicana (Tex.) Courier.*

Mr. G. W. Marcus and family have been visiting the Yellow Leaf neighborhood, their old home.

Plantersville Locals.

Your correspondent hasn't been to Stanton for over a week, but he learns that Mr. Richard Coe of the firm of Gregory-Coe Lumber Company was married on Thursday last to Mrs. Maggie Stewart and left for the North and East where they will take in the large cities of those sections.

There has been rain in this neighborhood daily for nearly two weeks, and as the fodder pulling time is approaching the farmers would like to see less rain and more sunshine.

The farmers out here are solid for cotton bagging. The peach and apple crop is immense. Why don't some one in Chilton county start a cannery, there is a fortune in it.

Mrs. J. A. Harwood is visiting her daughter in Eufaula and therefore your correspondent feels sad and lonely today although there is a crowd around, his heart is far, far away. Havn't you felt lonely on the streets of a large city?

We are glad to know that the Teachers District Institute will be held in your town. Surely Clanton is an enterprising and hospitable place and our young brother A. J. Scott a team in himself. We would like to have an Institute at Stanton this Summer, but our people are a migratory class and many of whom leave every Summer to return in the fall.

I have used S. S. S. for debility resulting from chills and fever, and have found it to be the best tonic and appetizer that I ever took. It also prevented the return of the chills.

A. J. ANYLIN, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Dick Hornbooker is a respected and well-to-do colored citizen of Springfield, Mo. He says that one bottle of Swift's Specific cured both himself and wife of troublesome eruption of the skin.

Barber Shop.

Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop in the Farmer's Alliance Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

State Normal College,
FLORENCE, ALA.
JAS. K. POWERS, A. M. President.

THE COURSE OF STUDY embraces all the branches required in the public schools of the State.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE of teaching receive careful attention throughout the course.

DRAWING, VOCAL MUSIC AND CALISTHENICS are taught. No teacher is thoroughly equipped for his work without training in these branches.

STATE CERTIFICATES are granted to graduates, entitling them to teach in any public school in Alabama, without further examination.

TUITION IS FREE

to teachers and those preparing to teach and good board costs only ten to fourteen dollars a month.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 17, 1889.

For catalogue or further information, apply to the President.

Catarrh Can't be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATION, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucus surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucus surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Prop., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

HELP
FOR THE SUFFERING.

How often a home is made sad by the suffering of some member of the family. How keenly the good wife sympathizes with her invalid husband, how greatly the kind husband hopes for his sick wife's recovery. Blessed be the men that furnish sick and aching humanity with a remedy that brings sure relief.

Isaac H. Oxlaw, Mt. Olive, N. C. writes: "I was troubled with skin disease and was broken out in running sores. I had been afflicted for ten years SKIN DISEASES and usually got worse in hot months. Eight months ago I got a bottle B. B. B. at John R. Smith's drug store at Mt. Olive, and it has entirely cured me, and I have had no symptoms of the disease since."

Kennesaw, Ga., Sept. 11, 1887.

Blood Balm Company. My Dear Sirs: I take great pleasure in acknowledging the great benefit my wife has derived from your great and wonderful medicine, B. B. B. For two years she was a great suffer from Scrofula or some blood disease which had lain dormant all her life; we had attention SCROFULA from some of the most skillful physicians in the country but all to no effect until we had all despaired of her recovering. Her mouth was a solid ulcer and for two months or more her body was broken out with sores until she lost a beautiful head of hair, also her eye-lashes and eye-brows. In fact she seemed to be a complete wreck. Now comes the great secret which I want all the world to know, and that is that three bottles of Blood Balm medicine has done the work, which would sound incredible to any one who did not know it to be so. To day my wife is perfectly healthy and clear from any scrofulous taint, and she now has a three months old babe also perfectly healthy. Very Respectfully,

H. L. CASSIDY.

☞ If the reader will send to the Blood Balm Co Atlanta, Ga., for their illustrated "Book of Wonders," it will prove of further interest. (1)

[sep27 cw 1y]

NOTICE NO. 8941.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., July 24, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 7, 1889, viz: William H. Mills, homestead No. 15149 for the n w ¼ of n e ¼, the n ½ of n w ¼ and s w ¼ of n w ¼, sec 14 t 20, north, r 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James T. Chambers, Henry A. Sewell, John Hamilton, and Thomas Anderson, all of Kincheon, Ala.

jul25* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8907.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., July 10, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on August 17, 1889, viz: John D. B. McDuffie, Homestead 14772 for the n ½ of s e ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼ sec 15 t 20 n r 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Elizabeth Gordon and Frederick G. Gordon, of Mountain Creek, Ala., Noah Duffee and Mayberry Cooper, of Verbena, Ala.

july11o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8988.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., August 6, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court, Clanton, Ala., on September 14th, 1889, viz: Abner C. Poole, Homestead 15360 for the n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 32, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William I. Mullins, Robert S. Owen, James Owen, and John W. Scott, all of Kincheon, Ala.

aug8o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8989.

U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 8, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 14th, 1889, viz: Ely Garner, widow of Dick Garner, deceased, Homestead 9816 for the n e ¼ of n w ¼ of sec 2, township 21 north range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Henry Young, Ben Talley, Noah Coleman, Aaron Talley, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug 8* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Bring your job printing to this office.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

A. E. BIVINGS,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, AND Medicines,
FAMILY Groceries, ETC.
Clanton, Alabama.

I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar29]

BUY YOUR
PIANOS and ORGANS
—FROM—
GRAMBS & BUCHANAN,
—2107 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—

THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES, or on easy installments. Sohmer, Cranich & Bach, Gabler, Wheelock and Newby & Evans Pianos, and the world renowned Wilcox & White organs. Mail orders for sheet music or musical merchandise given prompt attention.

☞ Write for Catalogue. ☜ jul18

When ordering please state in what paper you saw our advertisement.

CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS

Copper and Sheet Iron Workers
Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.
Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
☞ AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE, ☜
Birmingham, Ala.
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I. N. LANGSTON,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.
oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜
nov 8-y

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
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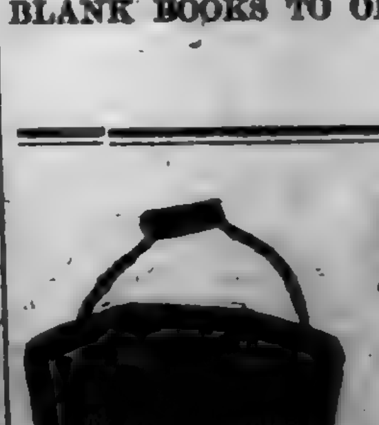

INDURATED FIBRE WARE.
ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!
HAS NO HOOPS!
NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!
NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!
HAS APPEARANCE OF POLISHED MAHOGANY.
PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS, SPITTOONS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.
LARGE VARIETY OF GOODS.
CORDLEY & HAYES, New York, Sole Agents.
FOR SALE BY ALL ... HARDWARE, GROCERY AND CROCKERY DEALERS
... AND CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
Apr25-6

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.
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Money to Loan.
Loans can be negotiated on first mortgage security on improved farming lands. Call on or address
R. M. WILLIAMSON,
ST. CLAIR THORNTON,
jun27 Clanton, Ala.

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Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.
Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
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THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER,
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

Insure
Your Property
against Fire.
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery, has a record for reliability unsurpassed.
Insure through the Local Agency at Clanton, and save expense.

HERBINE
After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps, but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.
Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.
Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."
Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family"
Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than ...
Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle.
It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by
The Herbine Co.,
(Successors to Wm. Condell,) St. Louis, Mo.
mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION
PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.
The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.
CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.
Easy and pleasant to use.
Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.
nov22-y

ALLEGER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
FROM $85. to $58.
This Elegant Parlor Organ style 70 containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells, Stool and Book free. For only $58.00. With right and left couplers. "Warranted for 6 years."
It is only necessary to send references as to your responsibility from any banker, postmaster, merchant or express agent and the Organ will be shipped promptly on ten days' test trial.
Circular free to all.
H. W. ALLEGER,
Washington, Warren County, New Jersey

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

PICNIC COURTSHIP.

When summer fair her charms displays
And wild flowers gem the leas,
And musical are woodland ways
With song birds' melodies;

The gentle maid, in white arrayed,
Then to the picnic hies,
And helps to make the lemonade
And carve the custard pies.

She walks with John o'er mead and lea
And plucks the daisies white,
And hears his vows of love, and she
Returns engaged at night.
—*Boston Courier.*

GIRLS' BIRTHDAYS.

An old astrological prediction gives the character of a girl according to the month she is born in, as follows:

If a girl is born in January, she will be a prudent housewife, given to melancholy, but good tempered and fond of fine clothes.

If in February, an affectionate wife and tender mother, and devoted to dress.

If in March, a frivolous chatterbox, somewhat given to quarrelling, and a connoisseur in gowns and bonnets.

If in April, inconstant, not very intelligent, but likely to be good looking and studious of fashion plates.

If in May, handsome, amiable, and given to style in dress.

If in June, impetuous, will marry early, be frivolous, and like dressy clothes.

If in July, possibly handsome, but with a sulky temper and a penchant for gay attire.

If in August, amiable and practical, likely to marry rich and to dress strikingly.

If in September, discreet, affable, much liked, and a fashionable dresser.

If in October, pretty and coquettish, and devoted to attractive garniture.

If in November, liberal, kind, of a mild disposition, and an admirer of stylish dress.

If in December, well proportioned, fond of novelty and extravagant, and a student of dress effects.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION ROOM.

Here is a description of Mrs. William B. Astor's reception room in New York, "the wide window of which," says the writer, "is cased in ebony wood and smothered in hangings of turquoise blue silk and indigo-tinted lace. The walls are hung in turquoise silk, with a decorative dado and a canvas-painted ceiling, and the ebony finish of the woodwork is as beautifully polished as a piece of onyx. In the centre of the parquetry floor is an odd design of small Persian rugs, inlaid as it were in a field of garnet terry. Precious rugs drape the small divans, and superb specimens of needle paintings are shown in the chair coverings. The most attractive article of furniture is a small upright piano of light mahogany, beautifully embellished with panels of carved silver, symbolic of music and song.

"Figures of cupids and busts of children fill the corners of the room with beauty, and as the visitor enters, she passes under the glossy green branches of a small palm tree that stands on a pedestal of polished green marble. All the ornaments are of Dresden china, and the fantastic beauty and grace of the figures, the variety of design and brilliancy of color produce an effect both novel and agreeable. On the walls hang brackets, baskets and pockets of the flowery porcelain, and about the metal cabinet, along the edges of small stands and fairly crowding the piano shelf, are shepherds and shepherdesses, troubadours, peasant girls and court figures, no two alike, and each outrivaling the other in gayety and color. Another feature of this room is the splendid army of artificial flowers, a variety of decoration, by the way, that Mrs. Astor is very fond of.

"Violets, lilies, lilacs, feverfews, hyacinths, buttercups and little wildernesses of field flowers are knotted together in clustering bouquets and freight the wheelbarrows, vases and jardinieres of Dresden china, while in the slender forms of crystal and jeweled wares are roses, asters, japonicas and magnolias of such a remarkable composition as to challenge detection in a flower show without the assistance of touch or smell. The linen blossoms were brought from France last summer, and the sum paid for them would have procured a very nice supply of cut flowers for an entire season. All the hangings about the room are made of rich blue silk canvas, handsomely worked in silver threads. The family crest, done on a field of scarlet and white in silk, silver and gold, and mounted in banner form, is the glory of an east corner.

FASHION NOTES.

The skirts of tulle dresses are made in fan plaits.

Black velvet ribbons, in all widths, are much used to trim gowns of all colors.

Black India silks, with floral patterns in rose color or bright yellow, are in high favor.

The low toque without strings is the favorite for morning and general wear in the city.

Surah and India silks are combined with sateens, ginghams and other fine cottons.

A French waist has the neck cut a little low and in square tabs, which lie over frills of lace.

Many bonnets are worn without strings and there is thus an opportunity of showing scarfs and cravats.

Metal belts, gold and silver not excluded, are among the pleasing novelties of the present moment.

Large flowers are used for flower bonnets, and so few that the elaborate hairdressing is not concealed by them.

Some of the new silken hosiery is rather pronounced in color. Black and dark-brown stockings lead, however.

The fashionable gowns of this season are either extremely simple or very elaborate. There is no middle course.

Bonnets of colored tulle are lightly puffed on gilded wires, and trimmed with flowers held by small bows of black velvet ribbon.

In spite of the fiat of fashion that only puffy sleeves are permissible many women who have plump, pretty, arms cling to the tight sleeve.

Insertions of black Chantilly lace, two or three rows, are used to trim the draperies of fine woolens in both pale and bright colors.

For evening wear toilets are made up in combinations of velvet and almost any other material. In fact, velvet is a feature of the evening dress.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Mockery never degrades the just.

One fib is oft the cause of ten more.

The poorest are the most charitable.

Let none wish for unearned gold or honor.

Let nothing be undone which ought to be done.

Small profits, little risk; large profits, great risk.

Do not be benevolent with other people's money.

Better to die at the post of duty than to live elsewhere.

Employ no one to do what you can easily do yourself.

Whatever power there may be superior to nature it is safe to say if man would prosper he had better be obedient to her laws.

We often hear the phrase: "Put not your trust in princes!" quoted from the Bible, but the rest of the verse, "for they are men," is overlooked.

To be the friend of a sovereign you must be without passion, without ambition, without egotism, clear sighted and far sighted; in short, not a man.

A person who is satisfied to appear great can accomplish it by imitating another who is really great, from the courage to act independent and enjoy a conscious self respect.

Information is but the pretence of knowledge, for it may convey deception and untruth, while to know is only possible by the sense of experience, which is never untruthful.

Clam-Fishing With Bare Toes.

Judged by the quantities of Little Neck clams that are sold in New York restaurants and fish markets and are shipped to Western cities, that little part of Long Island must have the most prolific shell-fish beds in the wide world in proportion to its size. The truth is, however, that more "Little Neck" clams come from Sandy Hook Bay and the Shrewsbury River than from the whole of Long Island. In fact, the Sandy Hook clam "chuggers" extenuate their deception of a confiding public by urging that while "Little Neck" has the name, after all Shrewsbury has the flavor, and the people who are deceived into buying Sandy Hookers for Little Necks really get a better bivalve for their money.

These clam "chuggers," as the fishermen are called, form little colonies by themselves, at least during the summer months, and the men, women and children join in the industry. Most of the clams are taken at low tide with hand-rakes and dredges, but the industry is pursued so laboriously, and the remuneration is so low, that little vestige of sport remains about it. The farmers are the people who make merry over it, however. Almost any fine day a picnic party of farmers, with their wives and sons and daughters, may be seen winding down to the beach in their wagons for a day's sport. The horses are tied to the wagon-boxes, plentifully provided with hay and oats, and the men and women divide into separate parties and seek shelter to dress for the fun. The men soon appear in old shirts and trousers; the women in old gowns. All are barefooted. The only implements provided are two or three tubs, no tongs, pitchforks or rakes. Laughing and shouting they run down to the beach where the tide has gone out, and are soon wading around in the water, dragging the tubs after them.

The clams are waiting for them, nestled in the mud, and the waders feel for them with their bare toes. Many a squeal goes up from the women and girls who are not used to the sport, before they can withstand the ticklish feeling of grasping a cold clam-shell between the toes and lifting him to the surface; but the practised ones quickly detect the clams from gravel, empty shells or sea weed, and bring them up with a quick jerk and a kick, within reach of the hand, when they are tossed into the tubs. If the water is deep, and it often is up to the chin of the waders, it takes some expertness to bring the clam up without having to go right under water for him, head and all, but the older hands do it readily, and the girls push the tubs about within reach of the best fishermen and make up for their lack of skill by unlimited laughter, splashing and fun. This is called treading for clams.

When the tide gets too high all hands seek the shore. Dry clothes are the next thing on the programme, and then an old wagon-wheel tire is brought out from somewhere and laid on the ground. Inside this the clams are packed, hinges up, and a light fire of brushwood and dried seaweed is made on top of them. Meantime the girls have brought out the luncheon baskets, with pickles, sauces and good hard cider. In fifteen minutes the hot coals are swept off the clamshells, which are now all open and gasping for air, their steaming, luscious contents are quickly put on plates, and the whole party enjoys a clam-feast in its perfection.—*New York Tribune.*

Waited Ten Years to Marry.

Martin George and Caroline Jenkyn were schoolmates in the old town of St. Ives, Cornwall, England, twenty years ago, and became engaged, but neither had money. Martin decided to come to America to seek his fortune, and Caroline said she would wait. That was ten years ago. Martin was a miner in Cornwall, and he went directly to the mining regions in California. He worked hard, saved his money and at last settled down in San Francisco as a broker in mining stocks, and found himself rich enough to marry. Mr. George arrived in New York a few weeks ago by previous arrangement and waited impatiently for his bride, who was expected to arrive on the Cunarder Gallia. Miss Jenkyn came to New York in charge of First Officer John Stevens, who had known her family for many years. When she arrived a tall young man about thirty years of age, in a fashionable cutaway coat and silk hat, was down on the Cunard pier. He was the first to rush up the gangway, and in the cabin there was an affectionate meeting between the bride and 'groom, who had not seen each other for ten years. There was no need for delay about the wedding, because George had engaged Rev. Mr. McAnney a week before to perform the ceremony, and the bride and groom, with Officer Stevens, were driven in a carriage to the minister's residence. Mr. McAnney and his wife were just going out for the evening, but it didn't take more than a minute or two to tie the knot. The bride was married in her traveling costume. She is twenty-eight years old and the bridegroom is thirty. Mrs. McAnney and Officer Stevens were witnesses to the marriage.—*Chicago Herald.*

The picnic belle should wear ringlets.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

THE GAPES—HOW TO CURE.

When a large number of chicks have gapes it is a difficult task to handle each one seperately so as to force a feather tip, or horse hair, into the windpipe in order to pull out the thread-like gape worms, though such is the usual practice, as cures are not always reliable without physical aid. The best remedy is to give each chick a drop of spirits of turpentine on a bread crumb. If the chicks are numerous, mix a teaspoonful of spirits turpentine with a quart of corn meal, make into a stiff dough and feed it to the chicks. A wholesale method of curing gapes is to put the chicks in a box with a wire partition; on one side of the partition the chicks are to be placed, and on the other side of the wire a hot brick or stone. Pour a little carbolic acid on the hot brick, shut the lid of the box and compel the chicks to breathe the fumes of the carbolic acid. It will cure the gapes at once, but care must be taken not to suffocate the chicks. This remedy is also excellent for roup, or where adult fowls are suffocating with the well known difficult breathing. Once or twice at practice will enable you to handle the chicks just as it should be. To prevent gapes, keep the chicks on clean, board floors.—*Farm and Fireside.*

EFFECT OF HORN CUTTING.

What effect has the growth of a horn upon an animal, and what would be the results of its removal? This question has come up in regard to the now prevalent practice of dishorning cows and other cattle, and it is thought by some persons concerned, that cows may be injured as milkers and bulls as stock getters by the operation. This matter—strangely enough, it seems—has occupied so much attention that Professor Law, the Veterinary Professor of Cornell University, has been called upon to give an opinion upon it, which he does by saying that the loss of the horn can have no affect upon the ability of a cow to give milk, or upon the quality of the milk. The opinion cannot be questioned. Any reasonable person could scarcely ask for it. A horn is made up of hair closely aggregated in a solid but fibrous substance. It grows from the skin as hair does, and if the cutting off of a horn should affect the milking of a cow the clipping of the switch from the end of her tail should do the same. On the contrary the removal of the cow's horns has largely increased the product of milk and butter, because it has given the weaker cows rest from the persecution of the stronger ones, leaving them to eat and rest in peace and ruminate upon the better condition of affairs more usefully and profitably.—*New York Times.*

YOUNG FRUIT TREES.

If the young trees are to make a good thrifty growth, considerable care must be given them. It is not good economy to purchase and set out a lot of trees and then expect them to grow as they should without giving them good care. When once well established, they can easily be kept growing, but a tree or plant that is stunted will not make as good a growth afterward.

Close contact with the soil is always an important item, especially during the first summer. If in setting out proper care has been taken to press the soil firmly around the roots, a considerable portion of the risk of damage is avoided. The winds that we usually have in the spring will often loosen up the roots, and care should be taken to press the soil around the stem before hot dry weather sets in.

It is a good plan to stir the surface and keep it stirred, killing out the weeds and keeping the soil in good tilth. Weeds and grass allowed to grow around the stems of the trees will tend to prevent a good growth, and one important item in the treatment of young trees is to give reasonably good cultivation at least.

While a considerable part of the pruning should be done when the tree is set out, yet it will pay to go over the trees and rub off any extra growth that may start up where it is not desired. This can be done much easier now than when the wood has hardened.

One of the worst things to contend with is the borer that so often attacks the young trees, and the surest plan is to protect them in advance, as often the tree is practically ruined the first year by this pest.

A good mulch will often prove very beneficial through the hot dry months in keeping the soil moist, and if applied after giving good cultivation, can be made profitable in the better thrift and growth of the trees. Once the tree gets well established, it will stand considerable drouth without injury, but during the earlier stages of growth, mulching is very beneficial.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Put the trusty team to the mower.

Forethought is one good harvest hand.

It is highly extravagant to use low-priced mower oil.

Keep the little chicks cooped up until the dew is off the grass.

Do not feed fowls on corn alone, nor fail to provide clean grit to help digest the corn.

There is no luck in leisure in harvesting; procrastination is the thief of grain and grass.

Many a vigorous, fruitful tree owes its existence to a mulch at this season, when it was young.

Beauty always attracts, and it is not dishonest to send clean, bright berries and fruits to market.

Outworms do not like buckwheat, according to *Orchard and Garden*, and may be driven off the field or starved out by planting it with that crop.

Poultry farming conducted with system and managed in a business-like manner should pay well, the profits being considerably increased by growing food on the farm.

Mulching with anything is regarded as favorable to plant growth by many people, and the benefit is of course increased when the mulch itself has fertilizing properties.

After turkeys are ten days old, they may be turned out every morning after the dew has disappeared from the grass, and may remain out all day if the weather is warm and bright.

The temperature of water for horses is not so much of an object as the purity of it. While it is best to have the water cool, it is more important to have it free from all impurities.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

HOW TO WAGE WAR ON MOTHS.

In packing away either summer or winter clothing it should be thoroughly aired out of doors for several hours. The best method for doing this is to hang the clothes on a line in a rather shady place. Each garment should be inspected, and any dust that has accumulated in the folds or in the pockets removed. Give a thorough brushing, and where moths are suspected place a clean, damp cloth over the spot and press with a hot iron. The steam will penetrate every fiber and kill whatever life is hidden there. If the garments are to be placed in a chest, fumigate it with sulphur. Place a dish of bright coals inside, sprinkle plentifully with sulphur and close the lid. When the coals have become cold remove and place in the clothes. Treated in this way they will remain free from moths any length of time. It is useless to pack goods away if the moth eggs are in them, as they are certain to eat their way through in time.

To prevent moths from attacking upholstered furniture fasten under the seats small bags filled with camphor. If it is known there are moths in the hair filling the only way to get rid of them is to send them to a furniture dealer to take apart, put through a benzine bath and re-upholster. Furniture stuffed with hair is seldom found free from moths. The hair is allowed to lie in warehouses without any precaution being taken to keep it free from these pests, and when wanted for use is seldom looked over; so it goes into the furniture filled with eggs.—*Detroit Free Press.*

REFRESHING SUMMER DRINKS.

Ginger water, which is simply water sweetened with molasses, with two tablespoonfuls of cider vinegar added to each cup of molasses, and the whole spiced with ginger, is a very palatable drink, and one which may be safely used by farm laborers unless indulged in too freely when overheated.

Cocoa tea is healthful and inexpensive. It is made from the shells or nibs, which cost three cents per pound. Wet two ounces with a little cold water, and pour over them a quart of boiling water; cook one and a half hours; strain and add a quart of milk heated to boiling. It should be slightly sweetened.

Buttermilk—Farmers' families seldom appreciate what a delicious and healthful drink they have in home-made buttermilk. It was the fashionable drink in New York last summer, and brokers, bankers and merchants indulged in it at three cents a glass, from street stands or wagons. Ice is not an essential where a beverage can be stood to cool in a porous earthen jar in a cold cellar or milk-room, such as belongs to every farm-house.

Oatmeal water is the cheapest and one of the most healthful hot-weather drinks. It is simply oatmeal stirred into cold water, and allowed to settle before drinking. This is sold in New York at a penny a glass, giving the vender about ninety-nine per cent. of profit. It makes a pleasanter drink if a very thin gruel is made, using one tablespoonful of oatmeal to a quart of water. Boil for an hour, strain, and let it get very cold. Still another improvement is to add the juice of one lemon, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar to each quart.

Ginger Beer—A ginger beer costing about fifteen cents a gallon is a good standby. There are many different recipes for this, but the following is one of the simplest: Pour four quarts of boiling water over three-fourths of a pound of white sugar; add the minced yellow peel of one lemmon, and an ounce of ground ginger. Let this stand covered until lukewarm, then add the juice of a lemon and a gill of good yeast. Mix thoroughly, cover and stand in a warm place over night. Next day strain, bottle and cork, tying down the corks securely. Lay the bottles on their sides in a cool place.

Raspberry vinegar is a luxury that may be indulged in by families living in the country who have an abundance of fruit. Put four quarts of berries in a stone jar, with one quart of the best cider vinegar, and mash to a paste with a wooden pestle. Set in the sun for twelve hours, and then place all night in a cool place. Strain off the juice the next day and pour it over four quarts of fresh berries. The second day strain, and to each quart of the juice allow one pint of water and five pounds of granulated sugar. Heat over a slow fire until the sugar is dissolved. Bring to a boil slowly, kimming off the scum. As soon as it reaches the boiling point, strain and bottle while warm, sealing the corks with wax. This syrup, or cordial, although too expensive for ordinary use, is a delightful drink for summer evening gatherings. Put two tablespoonfuls in a glass of ice water, and embellish with any fruit in season.

Lemonade is economical if the opportunity of making a lemon syrup is seized when lemons are cheap. Grate the thin yellow rind of twelve large lemmons over six pounds of granulated sugar. Add two quarts of water and stir over the fire until the sugar is dissolved. Bring to a boil and boil until it thickens, skimming as fast as the skum rises. Add the juice of the twelve lemons and simmer fifteen minutes longer. Bottle and cork tightly and keep in a cool place. Two tablespoonfuls of this syrup will make a delicious glass of lemonade. We must agree with tipplers that the lemonade of church fairs is usually not a "nice drink." But if you will rub the rind of a lemon with a lump of cut sugar, extract the juice of half a lemon with a squeezer that will keep out the pulp and seeds, fill up the glass with cold water, add a strawberry, two or three lucious blackberries or a stem of currants, and will further furnish it with two straws, you will have a drink pleasing to both eye and palate. Lemonade made as above, substituting tea, weak or strong, according to taste, for water, is both stimulating and refreshing.—*American Agriculturist.*

The House-Fly.

Professor Riley says: "The house-fly is in itself not poisonous, but may endanger our lives by carrying disease germs on its feet and hairy body. Moreover, flies are capable of eating the ova of various parasite worms, discharging them unchanged in their fæces. The distribution of the human parasite, tricocephalus dispar, as Dr. Grassi has proved, is aided by the agency of the common house fly. Even the eggs of the tape worm, tænia solium, may be thus distributed."

But do not condemn them too hastily on the above score, for they are excellent scavengers—"buzzards on a small scale" eating great quantities in their larval state, of decaying animal and vegetable matter, scattered thoughtlessly by man where it may become the breeding place of disease germs.—*Prairie Farmer.*

POPULAR SCIENCE.

It is said that Russia has lately been using gun cotton as the explosive compound for shells.

A new agricultural machine distributes manures and insecticides, and sows grain by means of an air blast.

The deepest artesian well in Russian opens with a depth of 2000 feet. The sinking operations took two years.

A wonderful pump has just been introduced, which weights 700 pounds and occupies three feet square, and will pump 10,000 gallons per hour.

The infant mortality ranges from twenty-one to fifty per cent. In other words, out of every eight children born from two to four will die, before the age of five.

The Russian army will soon be provided with breech-loading rifles which will carry a distance of 6000 feet. Noiseless powder will also be used in future by the army.

The quality of the effects produced by aluminium and copper diaphragms for telephones is very remarkable, as they give the timbre of sounds and articulate speech far better than iron.

One of the most interesting features in the coming electrical exhibition in England will be an introduction of the new system of transportation by electricity, whereby such almost fabulous speed is said to be possible.

Very few consumers of wheaten products are aware of the fact that crackers are the oldest form of bread. Fragments of unfermented cakes were discovered in the Swiss lake dwellings, which belong to the neolithic age.

Mr. Wallace considers the complexion found in Asia, the Mongolian, which is midway between the black of the African and the white of the Caucasian, to be the natural primary color of mankind. Climate turned this color into black in Africa and into white in Europe.

In a recent paper on the hygiene of Japanese houses the common idea that dwelling houses in that country are very unhealthy was distincly disproved. The remarkably small infant mortality among the Japanese shows that their houses are healthy and suited to their modes of life.

It is said that a patent has been taken out to abolish sand in casting pipes. Pipes are cast "in superheated steam or gas-jacketed metal molds" and are said to have many excellent qualities. Beyond not being porous the pipes are uniform, sound, and true as if turned or bored by a lathe.

An ingenious device for preventing the odor of cooking from escaping into a room has been patented. The invention is of the simplest description, and consists of a hood with folded sides or leaves which covers the sides of the stove. The odor passes into the hood and is carried directly into the chimney.

The wisdom of planting willows has been justified during the recent floods. The Government Engineer in charge of the Potomac River improvements states that where willows were planted the land was protected from washing, and practically no damage was done, while in the improved lands not so protected there was great loss.

M. Boule has shown the French Academy that animals having affinities with the dogs existed in France in the Miocene epoch, and that the Quaternary epoch had species identical with those of to-day. This makes it difficult to admit, as has often been done, that our races of domestic dogs are all modifications of their congeners, the wolves and jackals.

There is a little consolation in the queer fact that great epidemics do not increase the annual death rate of a city. Although there were upward of seven hundred deaths from the cholera scourge in Philadelphia some years ago, the total number of deaths during that year were nearly three hundred below the previous year. The same strange fact is noticeable during the last epidemic of smallpox.

Mrs. Harrison's White House Methods.

The meal hours at the White House, which constitute the basis of a well ordered household, to suit President Harrison's convenience, were arranged as follows: Breakfast in summer at 8:30 o'clock, and in winter at 8:45 o'clock. The lunch hour was fixed at 1:30 o'clock, except on cabinet days, when the adjournment of the council of ministers would fix the time. The dinner hour was set for 6:30 o'clock.

In the morning, after breakfast, or about 9:30 o'clock, Colonel Wilson, the engineer in charge, calls at the Executive Mansion and receives his directions from Mrs. Harrison. She mentions any improvement, repairs or alterations desired in the interior of the mansion, her wishes for any entertainments which require floral decorations, and consults with him in regard to improvements which are contemplated to put the apartments in proper conditions for the season of gayeties. After the departure of the engineer in charge the steward of the household is summoned. Mrs. Harrison gives him her directions in regard to the number of guests expected to luncheon or dinner; makes suggestions in regard to special articles of diet and receives his reports respecting the general condition of the household effects for which he is responsible, and suggests matters of reform in the kitchen or laundry. After disposing of the steward the housekeeper is summoned and receives her directions in regard to the sleeping apartments, which are under her special care. The parlors and apartments on the first floor are under the direction of the engineer in charge. The stables are under the personal direction of the President through his private secretery.—*Washington Star.*

Where Bears Roam the Streets.

Mr. T. W. Blackhart, formerly of this city, but now a resident of Helena, Montana, is in Louisville. Mr. Blackheart says Montana is full of large game, and is the finest hunting ground in the United States. He tells the following bear story, and says it is no fish yarn either: A short while before coming to Kentucky he was at Cook City, a small town in southern Montana, adjoining the Wyoming line and Yellowstone Park. While he was there a party of hunters who had been out only three days returned. During that brief absence they killed fifty-six bears, grizzly, cinnamon and black, and brought with them the fresh skins as evidence. Last autumn five big bears were killed in the streets of the town, having come down from the mountain, probably with the intention of making a good meal off the inhabitants. In the mountains the grizzly bears are exceedingly numerous, very ferocious, and more frequently the hunter than the hunted.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Chiropodist Has His Say.

"Year before last I had two women patrons to one man," said a chiropodist. "But last year, and so far this year, the falling off in the former patronage has been more than one half. But there has been no decrease in the number of my male customers. How do I account for all this? Easily. Fashion in shoes is responsible for it. A year and a half ago the high, narrow French heels were the fashion in woman's shoes, and they are one of the best friends a chiropodist can have. They are regular and rapid breeders of corns. No woman can wear a pair of such shoes long without looking up a corn doctor.

But the low flat heel is now the fashion. If the rest of the shoe fits the foot, the heels are the natural enemy of corns and the chiropodist has to suffer. It is generally believed that woman are more vain of their feet than men are of theirs, but my experience has shown me that quite the contrary is the fact. Men will insist in making their foot look small, and any shoe that will do that is the fashion for them. The narrow-toed or "toothpick" style of men's shoes, worn now as much as ever, will always insure the corn doctor a living, especially if the shoes are patent leather. A patent leather shoe, for some reason, will call a corn into being much quicker than an ordinary shoe:

The fellows who don't have corns are those who wear roomy-toed shoes. But they mustn't be too large. A shoe too large is as bad as one too small. An oversized shoe makes corns on the bottom of the feet, and they are the worst kind. The late war was the greatest corn-curer ever known. I never knew of a single case of a soldier in that war who suffered from corns, and I was all through it. If a law should be passed that no shoe should be worn in this country but the pattern army shoe of the rebellion, the corn doctor's occupation would be gone."

The Prince Imperial of Japan.

Compared to his imperial father, even at the present day, Prince Haru is much more emancipated, and none of the old traditions seem to have any weight in regulating his conduct. There was no precedent to follow in the education of a Japanese prince in the modern way, and Prince Haru has made many laws for himself. He is a wonderfully bright and precocious little fellow, and his small, twinkling black eyes are full of mischief and see everything. He is hardly taller than an American boy of six years of age, but he has at times the dignity, the pride of birth, and consciousness of station and power, of a man of sixty. His eyes are not slanting, nor indeed does one often see in a Japanese face the wonderful oblique eyes beloved of the caricaturists. The peculiarity in the expression of their eye is given by the eyelids being fastened in either corner, as if a few stiches had been taken there. This makes it impossible for them to lift the eyelids as high as we do, and gives the narrower slits, through which they gaze, the peculiar Oriental look. One often sees Japanese with as round, wide-open eyes as those of our race, and it gives an especial beauty to their countenances.

Prince Haru has the exquisitely smooth, fine yellow skin that is one of the points of greatest beauty in Japanese children, and a bright color sometimes shows in the pale yellow of his little cheeks. He has the rank of a colonel in the Japanese army, and wears his military uniform and his cap with the gold star all the time, his clothes being dark-blue cloth in winter and white duck in summer. He is fond of riding, and, when mounted, the miniature colonel trots along at a fine gait, giving and returning the military salute as he passes an officer or a sentry, like a young martinet.—[St. Nicholas.

Women Jugglers of India.

I saw two women jugglers at Jeypore, writes Frank G. Carpenter. They were bright, intelligent-looking girls, one of whom appeared almost old enough to be the mother of the other. They did many wonderful things, one of which was mixing up sand in water and then putting the hand into the discolored fluid. they brought a handful of sand, which they filtered hrough their fingers as dry as before it went in. The youngest fo these girls was perhaps fifteen. She was tall, well-formed and fine-looking. She had bracelets on arms and on feet, and her eyes were as beautiful as those of a gazelle. One of her tricks was the lifting of a heavy chair by her eyelids, the thought of which almost makes my eyes sore. The chair was a heavy mahogany one, which belonged to the room in which I was staying. She tied two strong strings to the top of this and affixed the ends of these strings to her eyes by little round cups, each about the size of a nickel. These fitted over the eyeballs and under the lids, and she bent over while they were so fastened. Raising herself, she pulled up the chair with these strings with the muscles of her eyelids and carried it from one side of the room to the other. It was a horrible sight, and as she took the metal cups from her eyes they filled with water and she almost sank to the floor. I told her the trick was disgusting, and that she ought never to try it again. Still for all this she and the rest of the show these girls were well satisfied with two rupees or about 70 cents.

Costly.

"If I gave you a pound of metal and ordered you to make the most out of it, what kind of metal would you select?" asked a well known jeweler. "Gold, of course," was the prompt reply. "I'd prefer a pound of steel," said the jeweler, "and I'd have it made into hair springs for watches. A pound of such springs would sell for an even $140,000."—*Buffalo Express.*

THE world is casting about for cheap raw materal for paper. The discoverer will be in rare luck while he will bestow a favor on mankind.

Ask your druggist for "Tansill's Punch.

Do You

Have that extreme tired feeling, languor, without appetite or strength, impaired digestion, and a general feeling of misery it is impossible to describe? Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, promoting digestion and toning up the whole system, giving strength and activity in place of weakness and debility. Be sure to get Hood's.

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VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1889. NUMBER 42.

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A TERIFIC BLOW TO COMPETITION!

Deferred Hopes.

ne year ago, on budding bough
The robin gayly singing,
he laughing stream, the budding flowers,
The fine green grass blades springing,
ound me with Sorrow as my guest,
And Fear and Pain attendant;
had but tears wherewith to greet
Spring, and his train resplendent.

ut as she closer came, and bent
To me with lips all smiling,
could but lend a willing ear
To accents so beguiling.
Fear to ignoble souls!" she cried,
"Come, let us laugh at trouble;
nother year thy hopes shall see
Fulfilled in measure double."

h me! That year too swift has sped;
As then the grass is springing;
s then the robin's cheery note
From budding bough is ringing.
nd Spring! I hear her joyous voice
In far-off cadence trilling,
er light foot passed my darkened door
Faintly my dull ear thrilling.

ut still grim Sorrow is my guest,
And Doubt and Fear attending
offer the bitter brimming cup
Of pain and care unending.
en here's to thee thou constant friend!
Thou dear familiar Sorrow!
is tear-wet bread together share
To-day and e'en to-morrow.

nd after that, the bitter end,
And then—the rest eternal!
God, forgive the weary soul
That asks no joy supernal;
at only craves surcease of pain,
And fret, and strife, and weeping;
at only longs for folded hands,
Closed eyes and dreamless sleeping.
—*Julia Schayer in Independent.*

JESSIE'S PLOT.

"May I enter?" asked a clear, sweet ice at the door of Jessie Vane's om.

The brown head was lifted instantly, pile of letters which had claimed sie's attention was pushed back on table, and a laughing light of welme beamed in the girl's dark eyes.

"Come, Janet," she called merrily. lways welcome, cousin mine, but bly welcome now; for I have letters e which I think I will ask you to lp me to answer."

Such a sweet, winsome face! such a nging, flower-fresh face, with its cy red lips, and its starry gray eyes, d its ever-varying expression.

Jessie, to whom it was very dear, ked at it with loving, laughing eyes, ich laughed the more when they read petulance and mutiny upon it.

"He who runs may read," she said, ly. "Something has gone wrong."

Janet Graves tossed a card into her sin's lap, and flung herself into a ir.

"Yes," she said in that fresh, clear ce, which neither anger nor petulance ld render less than musical, "something has gone wrong, and unless you I find a way to turn the tables on clever aunt, our summer here will be iled. Read the name on that card, then perhaps you will understand."

Jessie lifted the innocent-looking , and read the name upon it; but did not seem to comprehend.

"Royal Sandford?" she said, musing. "The name is pretty, but I never rd it before. Who is he, dear? and should a call from him alarm you our season?"

"I'll tell you!" burst out Janet hurly. "I always hate to even think him"—with a spiteful little push to card—"but now I'll have to, and him, too, and be civil to him, ch will be abominably hard. It is family romance, but romantic as it ds it has become a nightmare to My mother and Royal Sandford's er were lovers. Something parted and he married somebody else. ma, did so, too, but neither of forgot, and I don't think they very happy."

She sighed softly, and leaning toward cousin, laid her young head against 's dark coils of hair.

"It was sad—sad," she said, after a "But when he was dying, he her mamma, who was then a widow, and bade her bring me with her. I will never forget that wan, worn face, which lighted so as mamma entered the sick-room, nor the sobs that shook her as she knelt beside his bed. I was twelve years old and did not understand it all until long after; but I felt dimly then that in some way I was expected to atone for a sin committed, an injury done before my birth."

"You, Janet?" Why, how could you patch up the broken lives, dear?"

"It was a man's dying fancy that, as he had loved the mother in his youth, so must his son love the daughter in a few short years; and he bade my mother promise that I should marry his son when I was 18."

"Janet! And you said nothing?"

"Oh, yes, I did. When he took my hands in his cold, trembling ones, and begged me to love his son and to wed him some day, I burst out sobbing and said I would try to if—if he asked me."

Jessie laughed a low, soft laugh.

"Why, you are as free as air," she said, lightly. "All you have to do is not to let him fall in love with you. But perhaps I give my warning too late. Is he ugly, and does he woo you?"

"I haven't seen him yet," answered Janet, pushing back her soft hair impatiently. A few months after his father's death, I lost my dear mamma; then you know I was always at school, until now that I have graduated. I would have been with aunt, only for the children's having the scarlet fever, and her sending us here with Mrs. Price to chaperone us. I was so happy when we came yesterday; and now he has come, too, and is in the parlor, waiting to look me over, and see whether or not he will like me. Oh!" with a wrathful motion that did not ill become her girlish, graceful beauty, "I do hope he will hate me as much as I hate him already. Then he will never ask me. He promised to marry me, mamma said, if he loved me. Will you just think of it, Jessie? He will look me over, study me, and take me if I suit him. Was ever anything so abominable? How I envy you!"

"And I you, you little goose!" laughed Jessie. "Why, what an amount of amusement you can have out of all this, if you wish to turn it into a joke."

"If I wish to! Now, Jessie, if you have a single idea—"

"My child, I have a dozen. See here!" with a merry ripple of mirth in her voice. "Why not change names with me while he remains here? I won't in the least mind his looking me over, and—"

"Oh, you priceless darling!" and Janet caught her in an embrace that threatened suffocation. "If you only will, I'll never forget it—never! And he is in the parlor now. Go down at once, while I find Mrs. Price and explain to her. She is as fond of a joke as either of us, and won't mind a bit. Go, go, Jessie! You may change your mind if you wait another moment."

And the impulsive girl drew her cousin—laughing softly, and really beginning to wish she had not made the offer—from her chair and across the threshold; then, leaving her to go down alone, flitted off in search of the easy, good-natured woman with whom Jessie's mother had sent niece and daughter to a farm-house for the two months of summer.

The parlor was a long, shady room, against one window of which a climbing rose-bush was trained.

At this window a tall form was standing as Jessie entered, and she crossed directly toward it, her newly-arranged and impulsive plot making dimples come and go in her cheeks, and causing the dark eyes under her lashes to glow and gleam with laughter.

"Mr. Sandford!" she said, softly.

He turned with a start, and met the merry, lovely eyes; his own were blue and keen, but she found a beauty in them never found before in human eyes by her, as their owner took the hand she extended, and bent over it with the grace of a courtier.

"And this is Miss Graves," he said, in a voice she liked as she had liked his eyes. "Your aunt assured me that no formal introduction would be necessary between your mother's daughter and my father's son."

Jessie bowed.

"Let me present my friend and classmate, Mr. Glynn; he and I are hoping to enjoy a few weeks' fishing in this neighborhood, and you will, no doubt, see a great deal of us."

Jessie turned. Yes, there were two of them, and the one whom she had not noticed was rising from a great chair, and bowing to her with a chill but graceful courtesy.

"Slight and dark, with a proud, cold face," thought Jessie. "I shall like Janet's lover best."

"He's lovely!" said Janet, in a soft little voice, when the two girls stood alone on the veranda, watching the evening shadows gather and fall.

"Isn't he handsome?" asked Jessie, in the same low tone. "I never saw such expressive eyes in my life. I knew as soon as I had spoken to him that you would like him—you couldn't help it."

"But I thought you preferred Mr. Sandford."

"Of course I did. Of whom else have we been speaking?"

"I was speaking of Mr. Glynn."

"Oh, were you?"

What days they were that followed! If four people ever left the world and its cares behind them and basked in the glory of paradise, those four could be found in that out-of-the-way country place, where every hour was shod with light, and every day dropped from them as softly, as gently as the leaves drop from the rose when it is overblown.

A month had gone since that day when Jessie and Janet had exchanged identities, and now, when they were happiest, Mrs. Vane had written that she would be with them on the morrow, and they knew that before the morrow an explanation must be made.

"I do not care; Roy Sandford is fathoms deep in love with Jessie, and he cannot ask me to marry him now," thought Janet, as she strolled in the orchard with Valroy Glynn, and wondered how she would tell him the hateful story, that must be told at once and by her, lest he should not perfectly understand it.

"I must tell you something," she said, hurriedly. "Please do not say a word until I have finished."

"Not a word," he answered, prisoning the soft little fingers on his arm in his, and looking down on her as each man looks but once on any woman.

So she told her story, much as she had told it to her cousin; and when she had told all, the fingers on her own were hot and shaken.

"You say you hate Roy Sandford; my dearest—do you hate me?"

"She gave a brief but eloquent upward glance.

"You know I do not."

"Then never say that you hate Roy Sandford, for—I am he. Nay, dear, do not look so indignant; it was done on the impulse of the moment by Valroy. When your cousin called him by my name, he knowing all, caught at the joke, and it has been kept up since. Tonight he is to tell her all about it, and something more, my Janet; he will say to her what I have so long wished to say to you but could not until now that I know how true a prophet my father was, when he said that some day his son's happiness would be in your hands. Dear, I love you; do you care at all for me?"

Did she care? The tremulous gladness in her eyes, the shy, sweet curving of her lips, the nestling of her hand in his, all told their tale; and when, an hour later, they met Jessie and her lover, I doubt if this whole world held four beings happier than they.—*Saturday Night.*

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Today is all the time we absolutely have.

A single fact is worth a folio of argument.

It is not selfish to be correct in your dealings.

Small profits little risk; large profits great risk.

The worth of a thing depends on the want of it.

Let nothing be undone which ought to be done.

The more we study, we the more discover our ignorance.

One can acquire a vast amount of useful knowledge out of school.

Don't introduce a lady's name where you wouldn't introduce the lady.

In ninety-nine cases in a hundred the man you wish dead outlives you.

Silence is the best weapon to use against a vulgar and spiteful tongue.

He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten its cause.

Be it true or false, what is said about men often has much influence upon their lives, and especially upon their destinies, as what they do.

Extremes meet in almost everything; it is hard to tell whether the statesman at the top of the world, or the plowman at the bottom, labors hardest.

Whatever the number of a man's friends, there will be times in his life when he has only one enemy, he is lucky indeed if he has not one too many.

Discretion of speech is more than eloquence; and to speak agreeably to him with whom we deal, is more than to speak in good words or in good order.

He is a great simpleton who imagines that the chief power of wealth is to supply wants. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it creates more wants than it supplies.

Right actions for the future are the best explanations or apologies for wrong ones in the past; the best evidence of regret for them that we can offer or the world receive.

A Child With Seven Grandparents.

Francis Smith Marlowe is the name of a two-year-old little gentleman on Capitol Hill, who, in addition to certain graces and jolly ways, is distinguished. He is the proud possessor of seven grandparents, four on the mother's side and three on the father's, there being two great-grandmothers and one great-grandfather. The aggregate of the ages of the child, father, mother and grandparents is just two hundred and fifty years. Four generations are represented, and a short time ago in the same family five generations were living at the same time. The young gentleman doesn't make any claim for a premium in the grandparent class, but is clearly entitled to it unless some one can show an additional great-grand.—*Washington Star.*

Queer People on a Japanese Island.

Nujima, a small island about five miles from Mitageris, Japan, has about 800 inhabitants who live in a most primitive manner. Not more than one-sixth till the soil, the others being fishermen, and, although the island is very fertile the people draw their supplies of rice, wheat, etc., from the mainland. Azaleas are extremely plentiful, all the hillsides being covered with them—in fact in olden times the place was known as Azalea island. There are neither horses nor dogs on the island, and consequently the children, when shown a picture of one of these animals, mistake it for a cow. The young people pass the time dancing and amusing themselves and are without care. Quarrels are rare, and when they do happen the offender makes his peace by smashing an earthen ware pot in front of the injured party by way of apology.

Medicinal Plants.

The cathartic jalap is the powdered root of a convolvulus or bindweed, C. jalapa; root large, full of milky juice; flowers red and purple, a native of Mexico; name derived from Xalapa, a province of Mexico.

Squill is obtained from a plant called scilla by botanists. This word is derived from the Greek, meaning to disquiet, it being a strong emetic. It is a native of the south of Europe. Its flowers, like many of the class, spring up before the leaves. The flowers are on spikes, white and green; the bulbs are long, tunicated roots, as large as the human head.

The common senna is obtained from a plant called cassia senna, a native of Egypt and Barbary. Another, C. Fistula, is a native of the West Indies, where it is much cultivated for the sake of its pulp, which is a mild and pleasant laxative. The East Indian variety, however, is of very old repute, and, in the time of Avicena, the Arabian physician, was known by the name of cassia solutiva. These plants are totally different from laurus cassia, or bastard cinnamon, the bark of which was, as a spice or perfume, so much in favor with the ancients.

Oxalic acid used to be obtained from and is the basis of our common wood-sorrel. The family have the leaves of a trefoil or clover, the flower of a geranium and the taste of sorrel, but the flavor is more grateful, nearer to lemon, and is sometimes used cut up in salad. It is called in Italy lujula, which has been corrupted into altenia. Old English authors name it cuckoo-meat, it flowering there at the time of the arrival of that bird. Oxalic acid is useful to take iron-mold out of linen, and under the name of the essential oil of lemon used to be obtained from this plant as well as from others. It is now, however, obtained mostly from the action of nitric acid upon sugar.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Eelskins for Rheumatism.

"Give me two large eelskins," said a young woman who entered a North End drug store at the time a *Globe* man happened to be quenching his thirst at the soda fountain.

"Eelskins!" said the reporter to the clerk, when the young lady had left with her purchase. "What does she want with eelskins?"

"Rheumatism," said the drug clerk. "You'd be surprised at the number of people who use eelskins for rheumatism. I know an old man whose arms and legs are completely strapped with them, and he believes that they prolong his life. We have more or less call for them, but I understand that uptown stores don't keep them, although once in a while their customers ask for them. We get our skins of a fish dealer on Atlantic avenue. He purchased them from South Boston people, who sell the skinned eels for food, and when the skins are dried, sell them to various customers. In many of the fish stores on Atlantic avenue you will see a bunch of the skins suspended from the wall by a hook. They are very oily and soft and while I don't take much stock in them, numbers of people have implicit faith in them. I am told that there is a German family in South Boston that sells these eelskins to various people throughout the United States, and realizes a snug little income therefrom." —*Boston Globe.*

He Won His Suit.

Smith (enamored)—"Darling, I bring you a few miserable diamonds. I love you—"

Girl—"I hate the sight of you!"

Smith (calmly)—"Here is a piece of lamb's liver for your darling cat and a sweet-bread for your doggie."

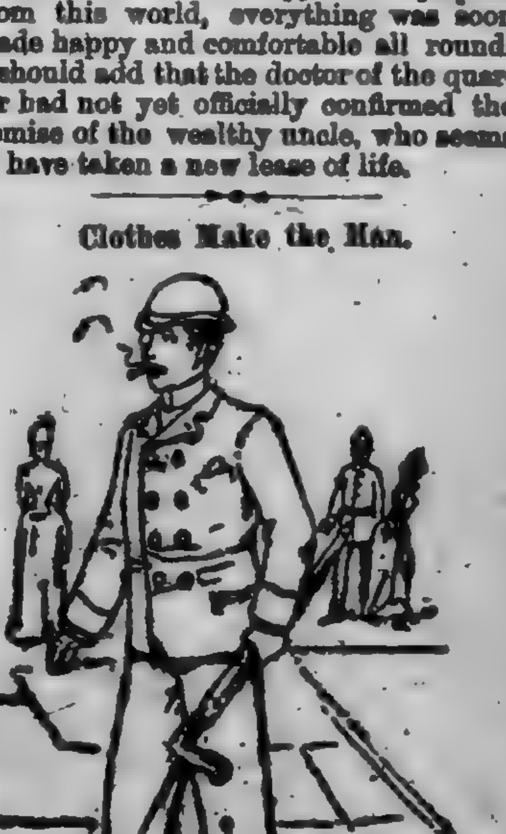
Girl—"You can ask my hand of papa."—*Epoch.*

The eel fattens by feeding upon itself.

Alive Instead of Dead.

According to a Paris letter, an elderly gentleman residing in the Rue Rochechouart, who was supposed to be dead, has suddenly come to life. He has a nephew in Paris, who, being duly informed of his demise, repaired at once to the house, with his wife, to keep watch over the mortal remains of his uncle until they should be borne to their last resting place. Next evening, as the lady was tired, her husband sent her to the drawing room to take some repose on a sofa, and a servant having placed some wine and broth on a table, he threw himself into an armchair in the bedroom and soon went soundly to sleep. On awaking at 4 in the morning he found that the broth had disappeared and that the bottle of wine was half empty. Becoming alarmed, he went to his wife in the drawing room, roused her, and told her what had happened. She returned to the bedroom with him, but the pair had hardly reached the door when they heard a noise. They paused on the threshold, and, to their consternation, a voice bade them not to be afraid but to come in. The husband entered the room, but soon rushed out with his hair standing on end. He had seen his uncle's ghost. The old man was sitting, enveloped in a sheet, on the side of his bed. The supposed corpse had the utmost difficulty in getting his panic-stricken relatives to understand that he was not dead after all. "I am alive!" he repeated, adding that the preparations for his funeral had not escaped his notice. He had been in a lethargy, and, waking up, had helped himself to the broth, which had done him good. Hearing someone approaching he had jumped into bed, as he was anxious not to cause any alarm; but Richard was himself again. He felt perfectly recovered, and certainly on closer examination the uncle's appearance by no means belied his words. The refreshments had come in most opportunely to restore him, and, as he was much pleased with the affectionate attention which his relatives had shown him after his supposed departure from this world, everything was soon made happy and comfortable all round. I should add that the doctor of the quarter had not yet officially confirmed the demise of the wealthy uncle, who seems to have taken a new lease of life.

Clothes Make the Man.



The style of his city clothes.

And of his country outfit.—*New York Herald.*

Spoiled by being Lionized.

Off the stage as well as on Mr. Warren won the affections of those with whom he came in contact. Not a few stories are told of him which show him in the pleasant light of a genial and kindly gentleman, and often as a witty one. His retort to a lady who remonstrated with him for not going more into society is worth recording: "Why should I go about?" Mr. Warren demanded. "Because everybody wants to meet you," was the reply. "If you would only give us a chance we should be delighted to lionize you." "Oh, well," rejoined the comedian, "it's much better as it is. I never heard of but one man who was not spoiled by being lionized. [illegible]

"The Bon Vivant."

Der doctor says I dassent smoke
  Anudder cigarette,
'R else my name is Mud. Der bloke!
  I'll give 'm soup, you bet!

Der dry ol' fossil! Wot's he know
  About der juice o' life?
He's nut'n but a holy show,
  'N' t'inner den a knife!

I wouldn't be dat dry ol' cuss
  Fur all der world cud give!
Der ain't nobody knows, but us
  Young fellows, how to live!
—*New York State Camp Journal.*

He Poisoned His Wife.

Louis Hill, a negro fugitive from justice in Union County, Miss., was arrested by the Sheriff of Union County, who came upon him accidentally. Five years ago Hill resolved to get rid of his wife in order to wed another woman who had enslaved him, and consulted a voodoo priestess, who told him to extract the poison from a moccasin snake in the dark of the moon, and administer it to the woman in the seventh hour of the seventh day following. He succeeded in capturing a moccasin, but the reptile was so vicious that he was afraid to extract its poison bag. He therefore cut off its head and boiled the head in a pot of coffee, of which his wife drank at breakfast. She was immediately taken violently ill, and for a week lingered between life and death, but finally recovered. The snake's head was found among the coffee grounds which Hill had thrown on the ground beside his cabin, and he was arrested and indicted for attempt at murder.

Hill's cell companion in the jail at New-Albany, Miss., was George Townsend, a notorious horse thief. A few days after the negro joined him Townsend obtained from the jailer a pocket knife and a piece of hard wood for the ostensible purpose of making a trinket for a present to the jailer's little daughter. Out of this wood he fashioned a key, and one dark night he fitted this key in the lock of the cell door and succeeded in partially turning the bolt. Then he and the negro threw their weight against the door, forced it open and escaped. Hill came to the neighborhood of Memphis, where he has been ever since. Townsend was recaptured and is now serving a long time in the Mississippi penitentiary.

Young Harry Hartley, of Boston, had a narrow escape from death at Niagara Falls while climbing an ice mountain. Describing his experience to a correspondent, he said he stopped at Niagara on his way from his brother's wedding in Chicago. He went to the Falls on the American side, and by the instructions of a guide obtained a pair of creepers and started to climb a hill of ice formed on some rocks. He had not been informed that this was a foolhardy undertaking. As he was about to step on the summit of the hill he lost his foothold, and, slipping down an icy descent of about forty feet, plunged into a sort of pool where there was no current. The accident was witnessed by several persons, and there was much excitement. One man obtained a long rope, but he did not have to use it, as Mr. Hartley succeeded in getting hold of the edge of the ice and lifting himself out of the water. Then, by means of his creepers, he climbed to a place of safety. The only ill effects of the accident were some rather painful bruises on his right side. The guides at the Falls, he says, told him that a sightseer some time ago lost his life by a similar accident.

[illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 15, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

Maj. J. G. Harris has filled the position of Register at the U. S. land office most acceptably and satisfactorily. He has made many warm friends by his uniform courtesy and kindness to those who had business with his office, and he will retire from the position with the satisfaction of knowing that his work has been "duty well performed."

The Montgomery Advertiser has purchased the Montgomery Dispatch. The demise of the Dispatch was to be expected. The newspaper business in many cases is like "pouring your money into a hole," and such was evidently the case with the Dispatch, though none will deny that it was an ably edited and newsy paper, and did a good work while here.

The Ala. Farmers' Alliance in convention assembled last week denounced the Montgomery Advertiser for making publications inimical to the interests of the Alliance. What strange ideas the warm summer days do propagate. The Advertiser has been almost an Alliance paper for the past year, and its publications, so far as we have noticed, have been particularly partial to that organization.

A Birmingham special to the Montgomery Advertiser says:

Twenty-three murder and three rape cases, making twenty-six capital cases, are set for trial at the present term of the criminal court, and the grand jury now in session is grinding out indictments for murder at the rate of two per day. In addition to these cases there are four persons in the county jail who have appealed to the supreme court.

A large number of murder mysteries have recently been cleared up the guilty parties arrested; and at least twenty hangings are expected to take place during the next six or eight months.

What The Country Needs.

The man who trades in politics for the pecuniary gain there is in it, is the greatest of all curses to free America, as little as may be thought about it—and the land is full of this class of men. What the country needs just now, more than all things else, are men who have the courage to tell the truth in politics and stick to it—men who do not seek to keep up with the popular tide by keeping mum on all questions of public interest—men who are fearless enough, brave enough, to differ with the great majority when they are satisfied from their own convictions that majority is wrong. Give the country such politicians and a political millenium would dawn upon America, and the prosperity and peace that would pervade the whole land would be like a benediction.—*Eutaw Whig.*

Advertise Your Business.

This is the season of the year when merchants expect an increase in their daily sales, because it is the season when the people have, as a rule, a little more money than at other times. In consideration of this desire it is the time to advertise your business. No one denies the efficacy of advertising, but there are a great many different opinions as to the best mode to be used. It is the purpose of this article to show that newspaper advertising is the best and cheapest.

That it is the best may be seen from the fact that the people are reading more newspapers than ever before, and an advertisment inserted in their columns reach with the readers, a higher degree of respectablity than one scattered about the streets on a poster.

If you stand on a street corner and watch the boys giving out circulars, you will notice that scarcely one person out of a hundred ever reads them, but if they take them they wad them up and shoot them away. The same advertisement in a newspaper catches their eye week after week until they are constrained to read it. When they read it the fact that it is published in the paper gives it an air of respectability and assures a perusal of its contents.

If you don't think it is cheaper just go figure a little: An advertisment in a weekly newspaper with a circulation of one thousand in a years time will obtain a total circulation of fifty-two thousand copies. A double column advertisement will cost in the Blade about one hundred dollars, or fifty two thousand copies for one hundred dollars. A circular that size printed in the cheapest job office in the state will cost at least three dollars per thousand or one hundred and fifty six dollars for the fifty two thousand copies. Smaller sizes will show the same proportion.—*Bibb Blade.*

Some of the Trials and Tribulations of the Fair Sex.

A vigorous, but unknown writer who has evidently had an experience, writes:

"It is a dreadful bother to be a woman and do the business up in good shape. In the first place you've got to look well or else you are nobody. A man may be ever so homely and still be popular. Whiskers cover up the most of his face, and if he has a big mouth nobody mistrusts it, and if he does wrinkle bad on the forehead, his friends speak of his many cares and thoughtful disposition, and tell each other that his wrinkles are lines of thought. Lines of thought, indeed, when in probability his forehead is wrinkled by the bad habit he has of scowling at his wife when the coffee isn't strong enough.

A woman must always be in good order. Her hair must always be banged and frizzed, as fashion demands and she must powder if she has shining skin; and she must manage to look sweet, no matter how sour she may feel; her dress must hang just so, and her boot buttons just in place, and then she musn't whistle nor climb fences, stone cats, nor scold when she's mad.

She can't go out alone, because ladies must be protected. She can't go out when it rains, because her hair won't stay frizzed, and she'll get mud on her petticoat and things; she can't be a free Mason, because she would tell their secrets and everybody would know about the goat and gridiron. She can't smoke, because that would be unfashionable; she can't go courting, because that would be unwomanly. But she must get married before she is 25, or everybody will feel wronged. People will sigh over her, and wonder why it is that men "don't seem to take" and all the old maids and widows will smile and keep quiet. Oh, these smiles and significant looks! They are ten times worse than open slanders.

It is terrible to be an old maid.—Everybody knows it, and the women who are married to husbands and who manage to quarrel with them six days out of seven, will live in agony of spirit over the single woman and call her the poor old maid.

A woman must marry rich or she don't marry "well." And to marry well is the end and aim of a woman's existence, judging the view which people in general take of this matter. It is everybody's business whom a woman marries, The whole neighborhood put their heads together and talk over the pros and cons, and decide whether she is good enough for him. (There is nothing said about his being good enough for her.) And they criticise the shape of her nose and relate anecdotes how lazy her grandfather was, and how her aunt Sallie used to sell beans and buttermilk. A woman must wear No. 2 boots on No. 3 feet, and she must manage to dress well on 75 cents a week, and she mustn't be vain, and she must be kind to the poor, and she must go regularly to the sewing society meeting, and be ready to dress dolls and make tidies and aprons for church fairs. She must be a good cook, and she must be able to do up her husband's shirts so that the Chinese washerman would groan with envy and gnash his teeth with the same unholy passion at the sight of them.

She must always have the masculine buttons of the family sewed on so they will never come off while in use, and she must keep the family hosiery so that nobody would ever mistrust there were toes in the stockings while there were not. She must hold herself in constant readiness to find everything her husband has lost and a man never knows where to find anything. He will put his boots away carefully under the parlor sofa, and when he has hunted for them a half hour he will suddenly appeal to his wife with a countenance like an avenging angel and demand. "What in the thunder has she done with his boots." She must shut all the doors after her lord and master, and likewise the bureau drawers. It would be as natural for him to do it as for a hen to go in swimming for recreation. But he sits to "just finish this piece in the paper," and waits till she has got the sheets in a comfortable temperature. Ah, there are a great many tricks in the trade of living together. A woman is expected to take care of the baby even after the first infantile wonder has multiplied into a round half dozen.—And if he doubles up with the colic or trials of cutting teeth, or the necessary evils of mumps and measles and whooping cough and scarlet fever and rash and throat distemper and short sleeves and bare legs and pins sticking into him and too much candy and bad temper, why her husband tells her that he "does wish she would try and quiet her baby," as if he thought she alone was responsible for its existence and as if she was considerably to blame for it, too. And when she has the headache nobody thinks of minding it—a woman is always having the headache. And if she is "nervous enough to fly," nobody shuts the door any quieter and no body tucks her on the lounge with a shawl over her or cuddles her to death as a man has to be cuddled under such circumstances.

We might go on indefinitely with the troubles of being a woman, and if there is a man who thinks a woman has an easy time of it, why just let him pin on a pound of hair and get inside a pair of corsets, and put on a pull back overskirt and be a woman himself and see how he likes it."

How a Town is Made to Progress.

Towns and cities are not built up by one man. It takes a good many to do that. They must work together and not selfishly, each for himself. If you want business men to settle down among you, encourage those who want to come. Do not try to sit down on them by asking double prices for your building sites, or lots, or by telling them there are already more engaged in their line of trade than the situation will justify. Do not show them that you are jealous and prefer that they should stay away. Welcome a wide-awake, progressive man, whenever one comes along. Show him that you appreciate his energy and pluck and lend him a helping hand when occasions offers, Do not discourage him by relating the failurs of other men. Let him alone. If he is the right kind of a man he will be able to take care of himself. Do not be eternally discussing why your town is slow. Better take off your coat and do a little something towards making it prosper. It takes a number of people to make a town prosperous. Be one of them yourself, instead of watching to see how your neigbors are going to accomplish it. It cannot be done by sitting down with your hands folded and wishing for some one to do your share of the work. When you have anything to buy, do not go to a big city to get it, and then denounce the home dealers for not having it on hand. They know your ways and are not going to invest in any thing which you and others go elsewhere to buy. No, sir, do not wait for strangers to build up your town. Help do it yourself and do not wait until the last moment either when all hands are disheartened, but come forward at once. If you can help your town, remember you can help your town, and at the same time help yourself. Shake off your sleepiness and go to work as though you meant to do something for the town in which you live and stop wishing and waiting for strangers to come and do it for you.—*Eutaw Whig and Observer.*

Money.

In 1866 we had in circulation $58 for each head of population, in 1889 we have $21, and that includes every dollar in actual circulation among the people, held in the treasury as redemption funds, hoarded as surplus, etc. The actual circulation is in the near neighborhood of half that amount. That is the cause of depression in business—stifling it by reducing the circulation of the life-blood of trade.

It is for the people to correct this great evil, and that they can do only in their sovereign capacity as citizens of a free government. The government is only the agent of the people. What the people's representatives have done can be undone at the will of the people. The encroachments made on the rights of the people have been great, and the tendency towards a centralized government is growing daily. It is time for the people to act.—*Alabama Mirror.*

NEWS ITEMS.

Culled From the Bad, Bad Newspapers.

Dick Clark, who shot and killed a negro in Montgomery several months since for insulting a white lady was tried and acquitted in the Montgomery city court on Monday.

The Montgomery Dispatch died in a good humor. Among other things it said: "Tutt's pills, turpentine and castor oil" may be fired into convicts all at one time on county farms, and there will be no Dispatch to raise its voice against such medical liberality.

Two Georgia railroad men fought a duel in Cherokee county, Ala., last week. Six shots passed and no one hurt. Suspicions are that the duel was a sham, but it was probably due to dog-day hydrophobia or "mid-summer madness." The authorities of this State propose to bring the principals over and have a trial in the courts.

Whites and negroes came near having a serious riot in Atlanta Monday night. It grew out of a negro being placed in the postoffice to work along side of a white lady. The negro was burned in effigy by the whites, which caused a public demonstration by negro Odd Fellows, and as the next step in the racket the negroes were calling upon the Governor to protect them against 1000 armed white men. The Governor addressed the crowd and trouble was averted.

Another sensation is exploded, and the man in jail at Scottsboro, Alabama, on suspicion of being ex-Treasurer Tate, of Kentucky, has gone on his way rejoicing, The photograph sent to Frankfort was not sufficiently like the defaulter to warrant Governor Buckner in sending to Alabama for him.

Seven milch cows got into a patch of sorghum cane last week and eat as much as they wanted while water from the rain was on it, and some of them died on the spot, while most of them only survived a short time. Farmers who raise sorghum cane should make note of this and be careful not to let their cows get it green. It's good forage when cured.—Troy Enquirer.

Montgomery is to have a new evening paper to be called The Daily Capital, with James Irving Crabbe and Alya Fitzpatrick, late of the Dispatch, as editors. First issue on Sept. 2d.

Maplesville Dots.

We have been spiritually refreshed by some most excellent sermons by Revs. Sanders, of Clanton, Price, of Randolph, and J. D. Nobles, of Plantersville.

Maplesville certainly is noted for hospitality to strangers as many can testify during our protracted meeting.

Capt. Townsend still has this for headquarters, which is a sure sign that our railroad will not linger long out of sight, but is coming right on.

Mr. J. McCary and wife are visiting Mrs. N. Goodwin.

Miss Kate Todd and Miss Sallie Lile have treated Mrs. Mary DuBose to a visit. We regret very much that Miss Sallie ever left us. She is very popular as a teacher everywhere.

Misses Pearl, Bessie and Annie King and Master Frank King are visiting Mrs. Glover.

Much injury is done by the use of irritating, griping compounds taken as purgatives. In Ayer's Pills the patient has a mild but effective cathartic, that can be confidently recommended alike for the most delicate patients as well as the most robust.

No medicine in the world is in better repute or more widely known than Ayer's Sarsaparilla. As a safe and certain remedy for all manner of blood disorders, leading physicians and druggists everywhere recommend it in preference to any other.

Notice!

Sealed bids will be received by the Judge of Probate until the 2d of September for the taking care of, clothing and feeding the county paupers.

Notice.

I am the sole owner, and have been for years of lands levied on and described in section 11 and section 2 and township 15, range 21 as the property of the Taylor Manufacturing Co., and am now suing for trespass after notice of the same. J. P. ROBINSON.

Sheriff's Sale.

To satisfy a fieri facias in my hands, issued from the Chancery Court of the northeastern division of the Seventh District of Ala., against James Nix, Ezekiel Nix, Lewis Waldrop, S. E. Waldrop and Rebeca Jane Smitherman, and in favor of Jonse L. Gardner et als, I will proceed to sell on 1st Monday in September, 1889, at Courthouse door of Chilton County, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, the following-described property, levied on as the property of the said James Nix, Ezekiel Nix, Lewis Waldrop, S. E. Waldrop and Rebeca Jane Smitherman, to-wit: The n ½ of s e ¼ of Section 28, Township 22, Range 12. The n w ¼ of Section 9, and the w ½ of the s e ¼ of Section 16 in Township 22, Range 12, all lying and being in Chilton County, State of Alabama.

LEE HAYES,
Sheriff Chilton County.

Indigestion

Is not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the blood to become depraved and the system enfeebled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best cure for Indigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich.:—

"Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving relief. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsaparilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength improved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions, I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

tma16

DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN'S
TREATMENT BY INHALATION

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN
COMPOUND OXYGEN
NOT A DRUG
1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

Drs. Starkey & Palen's office records show over 50,000 cases in which their Compound Oxygen Treatment has been used by physicians in their practice, and by invalids independently. Over 1000 physicians and more than 40,000 invalids.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their Treatment:

Rev. O. A. Darby, Columbia, S. C.
Col. T. B. Crews, editor Herald, Laurens, S. C.
Rev. John L. Gerardeau, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. Sidi H. Browne, editor Christian Neighbor, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. H. F. Chreitzburg, Chester, S. C.
Mrs. Wm. H. Johnstone, Tarboro, N.C.
Rev. S. P. Richardson, Athens, Ga.
John J. Mason, M. D., Columbus, Ga.
Rev. W. F. Cook, D. D. Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Ella R. Tennent, Home Magazine, Marietta, Ga.
Rev. T. R. Kendall, Macon, Ga.
Rev. W. A. Candler, President Emory College, Oxford, Ga.
W. H. Lawrence, Editor Chilton View, Clanton, Ala.
Rev. Henry D. Moore, Montgomery, Ala.

Would you like to know whom it has cured, where these restored and vitalized people live and what were the diseases removed? Return mail will bring you a brochure of 200 pages containing these points if you will drop a postal to

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Or Mrs. A. W. MOORE, Camden, S. C.

MELANINE
TRADE MARK
INDELIBLE INK

THE ONLY ★ ABSOLUTELY INDELIBLE ★ INK

"THE ETHIOPIAN CAN NOT CHANGE HIS SKIN NOR THE LEOPARD HIS SPOTS."
MARKING DONE WITH this INK is EQUALLY UNCHANGEABLE.

CAN NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT DESTROYING THE FABRIC.
NO HOT IRON OR SUNLIGHT REQUIRED. CAN BE USED WITH STAMP OR PEN.

RETAIL PRICE, 25c.

—ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF—
Writing and Copying Inks, Sealing Wax, Mucilage, Wafers, Etc.

THADDEUS DAVIDS CO.,
127-129 William Street, NEW YORK CITY
ESTABLISHED 1825.

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Remember
The View Job Office
When you want
First-class Job Printing done.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the City Court of Birmingham, Jefferson county, Ala., in favor of Wm. P. Baird and against The Taylor Manufacturing Co., I will proceed to sell, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., between the legal hours of sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, September 2nd, 1889, the following described real estate, levied upon as the property of the said Taylor Manufacturing Co., to-wit: The n w ¼ of n e ¼ of Section 2, and n ½ of n w ¼ and n w ¼ of n w ¼ of Section 11, all in Township 21, Range 15, and lying and being in Chilton county, Ala.

LEE HAYES,
Sheriff Chilton County.

aug1st

Barber Shop.

Mr. H. A. [illegible], who has his barber shop in the Farmer's Alliance Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fitted up for the business.

The Lawson Carpet C

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention
the people of Chilton county to their lar
and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,

Curtains & Household Novelti

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaran
low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,

ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAW

BAINS & PORTER.
(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt
tention.

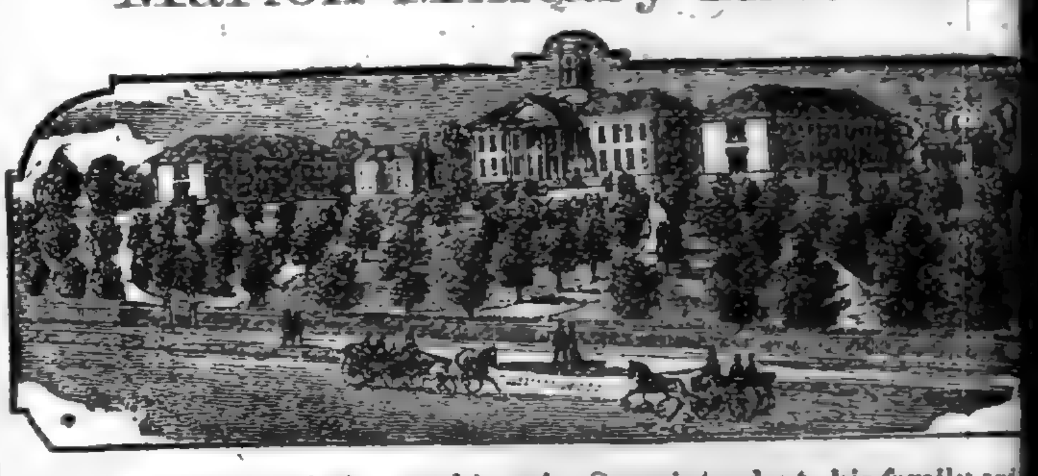
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIAL

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS
Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chas Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 1

Marion Military Institute



Superior accommodations and board. Superintendent, his family and
live in buildings with cadets. Specially suited to boys who need famil
care, to young men who need business education, and to all who wish
and thorough training. Terms moderate. J. T. MURFEE, Su
Marion, Ala

THOMAS FOSHEE

(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE.)

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage her
extended our house. Respectfully,
feb 28-y THOMAS FOSH

BLOOM,
The Tailor, of Montgomery, A

—HAS OPENED—

THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS

With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and
done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

WALL PAPER

WINDOW SHAD

MOULDIN

—AND—

PRACTICAL PAPER

H. M. MANCHA,
204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAM

☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up.
samples on application.

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORK
THOS. H. HOLT,
PRACTICAL WORKMA

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Mar

—Manufacturer of all kinds of—

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, Ala

Carpet C
n, Ala.
ng the attention
unty to their larg
stock of
Window Shades,
hold Noveltie
intings, and prices are guarant
eastern markets.
m mail. Respectfully,
CARPET CO. (WM. LAW

PORTER.
& PEEBLES.)
RUGGISTS.
ill Receive Prompt
ORS A SPECIAL
N 19th and 20th STREETS
m, Ala.
at Company's Prices.
June 10

y Institute.

perintendent, his family and
to boys who need family
and to all who wish p
J. T. MURFEE, Sup
Marion, Ala

FOSHEE,
W. FOSHEE.)
Groceries
RCHANDIS
Alabama.
liberal patronage here
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THOMAS FOSHE

OM,
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TAILOR ROOMS.
Goods. Scouring and
Court Street.

PAPER
WINDOW SHAD
MOULDING
—AND—
PRACTICAL PAPER H
ANCHA,
ONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
rice from 10 cents up.

MARBLE WORKS
. HOLT,
WORKMA
EALER IN—
Italian Marb
of all kinds of—
AND STONE W
and Twenty-Fourth Street,
Ala

GO TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 15, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:06 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:16 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

The county board of revenue met Monday.

Mr. W. H. Marcus, of Jumbo, was in town Monday.

Mr. M. A. Watts reports caterpillars in his cotton.

Mr. S. J. Heath, of Jemison, visited Clanton Monday.

Mrs. H. J. Callen is visiting relatives in Selma.

Mr. J. P. Allen, of Jemison, spent Monday in Clanton.

Mr. Willie Pou, and family, returned home last Tuesday.

Mr. Will Mullins, of Kincheon, was in town last week on business

Our kind friend, Mr. J. F. Maull, of Strasburg, was in town last Friday.

Miss Dedie Maull, of Strasburg, spent Sunday with friends in Clanton.

Mr. Moore, of Clear Creek, spent several days with friends in Clanton.

Mr. L. B. Cast, of this place, went to Birmingham last Monday on business.

Mrs. Dr. Johnson, of this place, visited relatives in Verbena the past week.

Mrs. J. B. Boykin, and Mrs. Wallace Glover visited friends in Clanton Sunday.

You will often find the first and fourth pages of the paper replete with interesting reading matter.

Mr. Geo. D. Whitson, of Fort Deposit, is spending some time in our town on business and pleasure bent.

Mrs. McCou and daughter, of Montgomery, are spending some time in our town the guests of Mrs. Hannon.

Mr. C. R. Bruce brings the VIEW the first open bolls of cotton. Mr. B. means to lead in other things than watermelons.

Capt. Miles Collier who has been visiting relatives here left for Troy Tuesday on a visit to his brother at that place.

Mr. Burnette Hurst, of Birmingham, stopped over in Clanton a short while last week on his way to Lowndes county.

WANTED:—An energetic man to represent us in Clanton as Sales Agent.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Philadelphia.

The largest Clothing and Merchant Tailoring House in America.

Mrs. J. B. Johnson, of Fort Worth, Texas, visited her sister, Mrs. W. H. Lawrence, in Clanton last week, and left Thursday evening to visit her old home in Montgomery.

New Goods.

W. L. Sampey has been receiving some very nice goods lately and the prices are very reasonable Shoes are crowded and need to be sold to get them out of the way. Some nice saddles are priced at very low figures. A few suits of Spring clothing will be sold at cost to make them go. Lots of little things have been added to the stock.

Clanton, Aug. 14, 1889.

Mrs. Prescott, of Montgomery, visited her sister, Mrs. Dr. Sam Johnson, in Clanton, Tuesday.

Remember that the VIEW job office has the newest and best job printing outfit in central Alabama.

Mr. E. W. Chapman, of Jemison, has moved to Shelby Iron Works. We wish him success in his new home.

Three open bolls of cotton gathered from one stalk in the Sheepskin Branch neighborhood, were sent in by Mr. S. A. Blasingame on Monday.

Mrs. and Miss Jennie Chilton, who have been spending the summer in traveling returned home last Tuesday, much to the delight of their numerous warm friends.

Mr. Jno. C. Lawrence, editor of the West Alabama Breeze at Northport, visited Clanton the past week. He is in good spirits over the encouraging prospects in his part of the State.

We desire all the citizens of Clanton to meet us at the Academy Monday morning to receive your guests during the Institute. It is very important that you should.

A. J. SCOTT.

The board of revenue advertise for bids to take care of the county paupers. The annual expense for paupers has heretofore been about $1,200 to the county and the board hope to cut this expense down some by putting them out to the care of the lowest bidder.

WEST CHILTON.

Barbecue at Clanton Ford—The M. T. & M. Railroad.

A party from Clanton composed of Clerk W. H. Foshee, Durwood Foshee, Tom Thornton, Tom Gullahorn, G. C. Hanks and a VIEW man took in the barbecue at Clanton Ford, on Saturday. Sheriff Hayes and family were also along from Clanton to look after the crowd and keep the boys straight.

On the way out we stopped at the residence of ex-Tax Collector, D. A. White. We found that Mr. White grows the best fruit and makes as good apple cider as any deep-water Baptist with whom it has been our good fortune to stop. Further on we reached the cosy and comfortable home of Mr. W. H. Brown, where we met Mrs. Brown and some of her boys. Mrs. B. is the mother of Circuit Clerk Foshee, and it was in this neighborhood that that worthy gentleman spent his boyhood days, like Cincinnatus of old, behind the plow.

Before twelve o'clock the crowd gathered three or four hundred strong. Clanton Ford is a very pleasant location on a branch of Mulberry creek, and also on the Gregory & Coe tram road. The location is within two hundred yards of the proposed line of the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis railroad, now under construction.

The barbecue passed off pleasantly and without incident, being preceded by a speech from the editor of the Alabama Sentinel, the State organ of the Knights of Labor. We did not hear the speech, but afterwards heard criticisms passed upon it by Democrats who were present and listened to it. One characterizing the orator as a gimlet-head from Yankeedom; and another, speaking of his denunciations of the Democratic and Republican parties, thought the speaker knew "as much about Democracy as a pig knows about geometry." The Democratic party is the laboring man's party, and is the only party through which the laboring man in Alabama can expect any assistance, as it is the party that will have the making of all the laws in its hands for some time to come, and antagonism to it by the laboring man will result to his injury rather than to his good. The Democratic party is the party of the common people or the people collectively as distinguished from the Republican party, which is the party of monopoly, cod-fish aristocracy and general cussedness. The orator would do well to take down his little dictionary and hunt up the definition of the word Democracy before he again attempts to "go it blind" to an intelligent audience.

The address, we understand, was an attempt to arouse the passions and prejudices of his hearers. Instead of a discussion of the principles and purposes of the Knights of Labor, it was a denunciation of the Democratic and Republican parties, especially the Democratic party. The majority of those to whom he spoke we believe to be possessed of too much intelligence for him to have made any impression other than that he was either very ignorant, or wilfully made misstatements.

After dinner the VIEW representative had the good fortune to meet Mr. F. F. Visscher, who is superintending the construction of the new railroad at a point two miles northwest of Clanton Ford. Mr. V. has fifty hands under his supervision, and says there are two other forces of fifty hands each at work on the road between Montgomery and Maplesville. He says the road will cross the E. T. V. and Ga. railroad about half a mile south of Maplesville, that the work of construction will be pushed through rapidly, and that the road will be completed between Montgomery and Tuskaloosa within the next nine months. Mr. Visscher says the company has ample capital now in control to complete the work. This will be good news to all the county, and particularly to that portion contiguous to the new line of road.

RESOLUTIONS

Relative to the Death of Rev. A. B. Hill, Adopted by Jemison Lodge No. 418, F. & A. M., Aug. 2, 1889.

WHEREAS, it hath pleased Almighty God to call from the walks of life, our beloved brother, A. B. HILL, therefore be it

RESOLVED 1ST, That we bow in submission to that divine summons which calls on us "to pass under the rod."

RESOLVED 2D, That we endeavor so to live and shape our lives that we too may be prepared, as was our brother, when summoned to put off this mortality for an immortality beyond the grave.

RESOLVED 3D, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes; that a copy be furnished the departed brother's family; that they be furnished the CHILTON VIEW for publication; that a page of the records of the proceedings of this Lodge, be set apart sacred to the memory of our departed brother, Rev. A. B. HILL; and that the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days.

L. J. HAND, W. M., pro tem.
H. T. CAFFEY, Secretary.

Miss Chilton takes pleasure in announcing to the public that she will open her music class Monday, August 19th, teaching both vocal and instrumental music, using chart and black board for instruction.

Reduced Fare.

Through the application of Prof. A. J. Scott, the L. & N. R. R. have promised reduced fare (one cent a mile) to all teachers attending the District Teacher's Institute at Clanton. This reduced rate is only for the return trip, as will be noted from the attached letter from Mr. G. M. Williams, the division passenger agent of the road:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Aug. 9.

A. J. SCOTT, ESQ.: Dear Sir—Yours of the 8th to hand. You can inform parties attending this meeting to purchase local tickets to Clanton (not pay conductor on train) and take a certificate or receipt for fare paid. Present this certificate to agent at Clanton any time within twenty-four hours after adjournment of meeting and he will sell a ticket to return at one cent a mile, provided, it is on this line of road.

Respectfully,
G. M. WILLIAMS, D. P. A.

Miss Ross will return next week and will re-open her school the first Monday in September.

Mr. Thos. C. Lee, proprietor of the hotel, Arkadelphia, Ark., says that Swift's Specific has so strengthened his wife for her labors as hostess that he can recommend and emphasize the assertion as a tonic for ladies and children S. S. S. it has no equal.

Mr. B. F. Whatley is a prominent merchant of Ruston, La. He says that he has sold Swift's Specific to many persons, and knows of some wonderful cases, and has never heard of a failure to cure. Several cases of contagious blood poison were cured after all the doctors and all other remedies had failed.

I am of the opinion S. S. S. should stand at the head of the list of blood remedies. I arrived at this conclusion from the testimony of scores of persons who have told me of the good results from its use. I have been selling S. S. S. for years and it has won a large sale.

C. A. GRIFFITH, Mayflower, Ark.

Mercury and potash mixtures dry up the secretions of the body cause mercurial rheumatism and dyspepsia, and finally run the system down to such a condition that other diseases are induced. Swift's Specific builds up the patient from the first dose and gives life and vigor to the whole human frame.

State Normal College,
FLORENCE, ALA.
JAS. K. POWERS, A. M. President.

THE COURSE OF STUDY embraces all the branches required in the public schools of the State.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE of teaching receive careful attention throughout the course.

DRAWING, VOCAL MUSIC AND CALISTHENICS are taught. No teacher is thoroughly equipped for his work without training in these branches.

STATE CERTIFICATES are granted to graduates, entitling them to teach in any public school in Alabama, without further examination.

TUITION IS FREE

to teachers and those preparing to teach and good board costs only ten to fourteen dollars a month.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 17, 1889.

For catalogue or further information, apply to the President.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County, S. S.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86.
A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75 cts.
oct 11-y

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

HELP IN TIME OF NEED.

When a man is drowning he will grasp at straws, but straws will not save him. Extend to him a life-boat and his rescue is certain.

Mr. James A. Greer, of Athens, Ga., (endorsed by the editor of the Athens Banner-Watchman) makes the following statement:

"I am first cousin of the late Ex-Governor Alexander H. Stephens, and have been postal clerk on different railroads since 1868. For ten years I have been a sufferer from a cancer on my face, which grew worse until the discharge of matter became profuse and very offensive. I became thoroughly disgusted with blood purifiers and pronounced them humbugs, as I had tried many without relief.

CANCER

Finally I was induced to use Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) The offensive discharge decreased at once and the hardness disappeared. It became less and less in size until nothing remains except a scar. I gained flesh and strength, and all who have seen me bear testimony. I cannot say too much in its praise."

A. H. Morris, Pine Bluff, Ark., writes:

"Hot Springs failed entirely to cure me of several terrible, indolent running ulcers on my legs, with which I have been troubled for many years. Several doctors also attempted to cure me but failed. I have only used a few bottles of B. B. B., (made in Atlanta, Ga.) and the effect has been truly magical, as they have all healed and I am cured after everything failed. My general health is also improving, appetite and digestion good. I sleep soundly, and never felt better. Doctors told me that I could not be cured.

HOT SPRINGS

I refer to every merchant or professional man of Pine Bluff.

Any one interested who desires to know more about the wonderful merit of B. B. B., will please send address to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for their illustrated "Book of Wonders."

[sep27 cw 1y]

NOTICE NO. 8941.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
July 24, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 7, 1889, viz: William H. Mills, homestead No. 15149 for the n w ¼ of n e ¼, the n ½ of n w ¼ and s w ¼ of n w ¼, sec 14 t 20, north, r 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James T. Chambers, Henry A. Sewell, John Hamilton, and Thomas Anderson, all of Kincheon, Ala.

jul25* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8907.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., July 10, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on August 17, 1889, viz: John D. B. McDuffie, Homestead 14772 for the n ½ of s e ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼ sec 15 t 20 n r 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Elizabeth Gordon and Frederick G. Gordon, of Mountain Creek, Ala., Noah Duffee and Mayberry Cooper, of Verbena, Ala.

july11o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8988.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
August 6, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court, Clanton, Ala., on September 14th, 1889, viz: Abner C. Poole, Homestead 15309 for the n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 32, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William I. Mullins, Robert S. Owen, James Owen, and John W. Scott, all of Kincheon, Ala.

aug8o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8989.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 8, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 14th, 1889, viz: Ely Garner, widow of Dick Garner, deceased, Homestead 9816 for the n e ¼ of n w ¼ of sec 2, township 21 north range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Henry Young, Ben Talley, Noah Coleman, Aaron Talley, all of Maplesville, Ala.

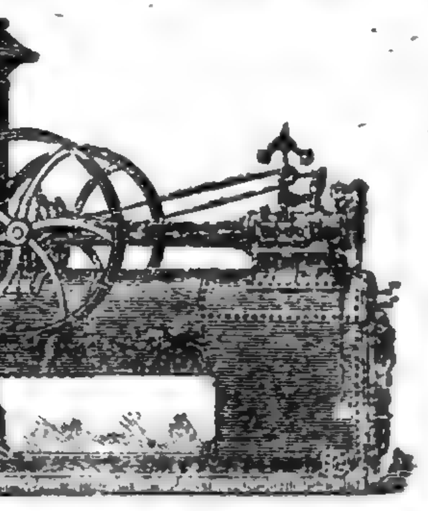
aug 8* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

A. E. BIVINGS,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, AND Medicines, FAMILY Groceries, ETC.
Clanton, Alabama.
I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar21]

BUY YOUR
PIANOS and ORGANS
—FROM—
GRAMBS & BUCHANAN,
—2107 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES, or on easy installments. Sohmer, Cranich & Bach, Gabler, Wheelock and Newby & Evans Pianos, and the world renowned Wilcox & White organs. Mail orders for sheet music or musical merchandise given prompt attention.
Write for Catalogue. jul18
When ordering please state in what paper you saw our advertisement.

CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS
Copper and Sheet Iron Workers
Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.
Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE,
Birmingham, Ala.
mar21 y

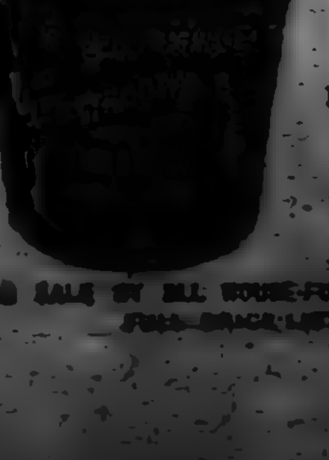


I. N. LANGSTON,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—
I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.
Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.
oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN
nov 8-y

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.



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ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!
HAS NO HOOPS!
NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!
NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!
CORDLEY & HAYES, New York, Sole Agents.

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville
[mal6 y]

Money to Loan.
Loans can be negotiated on first mortgage security on improved farming lands. Call on or address
R. M. WILLIAMSON,
ST. CLAIR THORNTON,
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S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.
Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
Correspondence solicited.
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
[jan21-tf]

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THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER,
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds Work Done in the BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

Insure Your Property against Fire.
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery, has a record for reliability unsurpassed.
Insure through the Local Agency at Clanton, and save expense.

HERBINE
After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.
Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.
Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky, says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."
Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."
Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than [illegible].
Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle.
It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by
The Herbine Co.
(Successors to Wm. Condell.) St. Louis, Mo.
mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION
PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.
The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.
CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.
Easy and pleasant to use.
Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.
nov29-y

ALLEGRETTI
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
FROM $85. to $58.
This Elegant Parlor Organ style 98 containing 5 octaves, 2 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells, stool and book free. For only $58.00. With right and left coupler. "Warranted for 6 years."
[illegible]
D. F. BEATTY,
Washington, New Jersey.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

THE FLOWER GARDEN IN SUMMER.

To have flowering plants and shrubs through the warm season, writes Helen Wharburton in the Washington *Star*, one must needs take good care of them, and not trust too much to nature. The fault with many is to think that in the summer time everything will bloom and look its best no matter how little attention is bestowed upon it. But the garden of the experienced flower-lover will always look much neater, prettier and fresher than the one presided over by an ignorant amateur. To say that weeds should be kept out of the garden is an unnecessary precaution, for all understand the need of such work. But there are other little odd jobs that can be done about the flower garden with satisfactory results. If the blooming season is to be prolonged all flowers should be removed as soon as they begin to fade. The strength of the plant that would go to produce seed will then contribute toward making new flowers. The embryo seed-vessels should be pinched off, and the plant will make another effort to bud out in all such places. To secure flowers all attempts of the plants to produce seeds should be stopped.

Bedding plants should be cut back frequently, as this induces new growths, and new growths usually produce new flowers. The flowering season can also be prolonged very greatly by taking care to stir the top soil occasionally with a small trowel. This allows the air to circulate around the roots of the plants and makes small passage ways for the water to trickle through. If plenty of water is then supplied the plants there is no reason why flowers should not be blooming in the garden until late autumn. I have had annuals flowering until the first frost of the year nipped them.

Some plants, such as dahlies, tuberoses and the tall varieties of the gladiolus, are easily broken, and they need some support other than their frail stems. Stakes should be placed alongside of them, and the stalks securely fastened in an upright position. If the stakes are cut from the woods when green they can hardly be distinguished from the plants. The plants should be tied to them with wide strips of cloth, and not with string, as the latter is liable to cut the plants. If a dry season makes the plants wilt in spite of frequent watering, it is well to make a mulch around the plants. This can be done by cutting green grass from the lawn and spreading it close up around the base of the plants. When it rots it can be dug into the soil, where it will act as a good fertilizer.

THRESHING DAY.

Ah me, how many threshing days do I remember—some sad ones and some pleasant ones. Sometimes the crop proved almost a failure, and sometimes it turned out better than we expected, and the good wife rejoiced and gave the threshers and all hands the best the house could furnish. In my younger days we were threshing more or less all winter. Now a ten-horse power steam thresher does the whole work sometimes in one long day and always in two days. It is a trying time. The hopes and fears of a whole year are brought to the test. It is a busy time for the farmer, and if he is not careful he will be likely to overtask himself. If he is wise nothing but absolute necessity should induce him to "cut bands," or take away the grain, or build the stack, or undertake any work that will confine him to one spot. He can always find plenty to do. Sometimes the men who are pitching the grain to the machine may come across a lot of rakings, and a little help may encourage them. Sometimes the man who is carrying away the grain will find the granary chocked up, and the farmer, by the vigorous use of a scoop shovel, will make all right again in a few minutes. Sometimes the wind may bother the men on the stack, and a few words of encouragement and sympathy, with a little assistance, will put new spirit into them.

The essential points to look after are: 1st. The granary. It may need a few strips of tin to make it rat and mouse proof. Recollect, also, that you have not only to get the grain into it, but also to get it out again—and it sometimes happens that it is necessary to get it out sooner than you expect. Should it get warm it will be necessary immediately to turn it or spread it out on the barn floor, or run it through a fanning mill. 2d. See that the machine threshes clean. If not, lower the concave. See that no grain is carried over with the chaff. Occasionally the threshers have a visitor who wants to feed the machine, and he crowds in the sheaves, and the sieves cannot properly clean the grain, and more or less of it passes over on to the straw carrier. 3d. Look to the straw stack. This is an important matter to those of us who feed out the straw. The great secret of making a stack rain-proof is to keep the middle full and well trodden down from the start, so that when it settles, the outside will sink down lower than the inside. When you begin to build the roof, the part that needs the most care is immediately under the straw carrier. The chaff is apt to accumulate there, and when the machine is removed there will be a depression in the stack at this point that will let in the rain. Take special pains to put some layers of long straw under the straw carrier. Many of our straw carriers are not long enough, and if it is necessary for a man to throw the straw up on the roof of the stack, drive some long poles into the stack and place an old door on them for the man to stand on. If this is not done, the place where he stand will be a hole difficult to fill up so that it will shed the water. The farmer, if he is wise, will frequently be on the straw stack during the day and help to tread it down in the middle, but for his own safety and for the good of the stack he will not venture too near the outside.

4th. Look out for fire from the engine, but in point of fact there is more danger from tobacco smokers than from the engine.—*American Agriculturist.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Twelve hours with system harvests more than sixteen hours without.

A well-known agriculturist claims that Canada thistle can be eradicated by smothering with clover.

Rye which has been sown for pasturage must be kept fed down closely. If it be allowed to grow too much it will become tough and woody; if fed closely it will sprout, and if the ground be rich the feed will be abundant.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Character is true wealth.

Any one can act natural by keeping still.

Every throb of the heart is a new birth.

None but the rich can afford "dear" ends.

The only "fall of man" is when he falls behind.

Competition is a necessity to the activity of life.

Education that restrains the desire to learn is false.

Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.

Charity and personal force are the only investments worth anything.

Most people would succeed in small things if they were not troubled with great ambitions.

We do love beauty at first sight; and we do cease to love it if it is not accompanied by amiable qualities.

He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten its cause.

Candor is the seal of a noble mind, the ornament and pride of man, the sweetest charm of woman, the scorn of rascals and the rarest virtue of sociability.

The training a man gets is the staging by which, if he chooses, he can build himself up, but if the structure rises to any great height it must support the staging.

Whatever the number of man's friends, there will be times in his life when he has one too few; but if he has only one enemy, he is lucky indeed if he has not one too many.

People who speculate about the future from their devoted study of the past, may as well be pronounced dead, for surely they do not live in the present, which is all the time there is to exist in.

Great Earthquakes, Floods and Fires.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* gives a list of great earthquakes, floods and fires. First the earthquakes. In their chronological order they were as follows: December 5, 1456, at Naples, 40,000 persons were destroyed; December 26, 1531, at Lisbon, 30,000; July 2, in Japan, several cities and thousands of lives destroyed; July 30, 1626, at Naples, 70,000; April 6, 1667, at Ragusa, 5000; during three months, 1667, at Schamaki, 80,000; in September, 1693, in Sicily, 100,000; in 1703, at Jeddo, 200,000; May and June, 1716, at Algiers, 15,000; November 30, 1731, at Pekin, 100,000; October 28, 1746, at Lima and Callao, 18,000; September, 1754, at Grand Cairo, 40,000; June 7, 1775, at Kashan, Persia, 40,000; November 1, 1755, at Lisbon, 50,000; February 4, 1797, in the country lying between Santa Fe and Panama, 40,000; August 14, 1851, at Melfi, Italy, 14,000; December 16, 1857, at Calabria, 10,000; March 20, 1860, at Mendoza, South America, 7000; August 13 and 15, 1868, in Peru and Ecuador, 25,000.

Among most destructive inundations are those in April 17, 1421, when the sea broke over Dort, drowing 100,000 people; in 1530, when Holland was overwhelmed and 450,000 persons drowned, and in 1617, when 50,000 were drowned at Catalonia. There have been numerous floods in which as many as 1000 persons were drowned, and those in which the loss of life was less are beyond record.

Fires have been fatal to large numbers at times, but have been more hurtful in working destitution upon masses than in the actual destruction of life. During the London fire of 1212 there were 3000 lives lost, but that was through the drowning of the crowd driven into the water. The forest fires of October, 1871, burning in Michigan and Wisconsin were, perhaps, the most destructive of life in history, 2000 lives being lost. In the great Chicago fire of the same time there were but 200 lives reported lost, though it was impossible to ascertain whether that was the maximum figure.

The Bad Singer.

State v. Linkshaw (69 N. C., 214; 12 Am. Rep. 645).

[The unintentional disburbance of a religious congregation by discordant singing, when the singer is conscientiously taking part in the services, is not indictable.]

In North Carolina's health-inspiring woods
Lived the defendant, poor in worldly goods,
But full of grace, an exemplary man
As ever lived since Methodists began.
Upon acquaintance 'twas apparent soon
Nature denied to him the sense of tune,
And though the forest there with pine are rich,
'Twas vain to him—he couldn't get the pitch.
In church he warbled with enthusiasm,
Infecting every hearer with a spasm.

His fault was worsened by his holding on
After the other vocalists had done,
And so in many a fervent "winding bout"
He showed them "linked sweetness long drawn out,"
And with a voice stentorian he sang
Until the dim aisles of the tar woods rang,
Not with the understanding, but with spirit,
As if he wished the heathen world to hear it.
This made one-half the congregation shout
With laughter, while the pious and devout
Were scandalised; the wicked were delighted,
But all the good and sober were affrighted:
Once the sad preacher had shut up his book,
Declined to sing the hymn, and angry took
His seat: the ruling elder had refused
To preach, because the music was abused.
On one occasion when the Holy Ghost
Seemed brooding o'er the expectant humble host,
A member asked the brother not to sing
Lest he should on the cause so sacred bring
Deep ridicule, and he for once complied;
But usually he such requests denied,
Avowing, if he hoped to win the prize,
Not only must he pray, but "vocalize."
And so when'er it came to singing psalms
That house was filled with miserable qualms;
Until at last the suffering congregation
Had him indicated for the desecration.
A witness being called, with lungs inflated
The manner of his singing imitated,
Producing inextinguishable laughter
That shook the court house to the highest rafter,
Convulsing Judge, spectators, bar and jury,
Till some lay down and rolled in comic fury.
This testimony wrought a quick conviction,
But on appeal it met with interdiction.
For there was no pretense that he intended
The worship to disturb, he thought he blended
Most scientifically with the rest—
In short, he always did his "level best."
"And so if he will sing, there's no help for't;
His church may discipline him, not the Court."
The prosecuting brethern went out sad
At this intelligence; it was to bad;
Not only must they hear him on the earth,
But as he was a man of Christian worth,
Sure of salvation with a godly leaven,
They must to all eternity in Heaven,
List to that voice, which all the saints would drown
Of smiling Linkshaw, with his harp and crown!
But for the earthly part of this dire past,
I might one simple remedy suggest:
Induce good brother Linkshaw to embrace
The ministry, and then at least his face
He must to some fresh field once in three years
Reluctant turn, and spare the tortured ears.
Devoutedly to be wished for dispensation,
The Methodist contrivance of "rotation!"

—*Irving Browne, in The Green Bag.*

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

A VERY REMARKABLE WOMAN.

Miss Mary A. Newcomb, the "Cattle Queen of Texas," in many respects a most remarkable woman, died of apoplexy recently, at Henrietta, Texas. She was the daughter of the late Charles Newcomb and a granddaughter of Judge Newcomb, of Keene, N. H. Her mother was Betty Hallett, of Cape Cod. Miss Newcomb was born at Canton, Ill., and spent many years in this State.

She graduated from Knox College and afterward filled many places of honor and trust. At one time she was Professor of Mathematics at Wheaton College. Upon her father's death she became the actual head of the family and took upon herself duties which impaired her health. When her mother died she took an invalid nephew to Henrietta, Texas. There she engaged in the real estate and stock business. She was one of the few who successfully passed through the years of financial depression, and during the agitation over fence-cutting she gained the respect of all.

Within eight years Miss Newcomb amassed a fortune, and she became known as "The Cattle Queen of Texas." Her ranch, well stocked with cattle and horses, was enclosed by fifty miles of fencing. Her success was brought about by her integrity and perseverance. She gained many warm friends and she was idolized by the members of her family. The remains were brought to Farmington, Ill., for burial.—*Chicago Times.*

THE CARE OF THE HAIR.

Don't wash your hair. That is the advice given by a woman who has been at the head of a leading establishment for the last sixteen years. She says:

"I believe the average woman drowns the life of her hair by frequent washing in hot and cold water. We send out from the house nineteen hands, who dress hair by the season, contracting for the entire family. They plan to give each head a combing twice a week, and by special arrangement make house-to-house visits daily. Not a drop of water is put on the hair, and every head is kept in a clean and healthy condition. We pin our faith to a good brush, and prefer a short-bristled, narrow brush, backed with olive or palm wood, to the elaborate articles bound in silver or ivory. A brush of this sort costs 75 cents, but I wear one out every month. You see I use it not only on the hair, but the scalp as well.

"A maid has to be taught how to dress a head of hair just as instruction is needed in school-teaching or bread-making, and this training is part of my duty. One object lesson is worth a term of theory, and so in teaching one novice I operate on another.

"The first thing to do when the hair is unpinned is to loosen it by lightly tossing it about. The operation need not tangle it, and as the tresses are being aired they fall into natural lengths. Instead of beginning at the scalp the first combing should start at the end of the hair. In other words comb upward to avoid tangling, breaking and tearing the hair out. This racking of the hair will remove considerable dust. The scalp should be cleaned in spots and sections, and a fine tooth comb is indispensable. It is not necessary to draw the comb down through the hair. Dandruff can be removed by combing the surface where it has accumulated, and by slanting the fine comb it may be brought from the scalp without having to go the whole length of the hair. As I said before, the head should be cleansed in spots. When the dead skin has been loosened, a thorough brushing is all that is required to remove it. By thorough, I mean to spend a full hour, first brushing the head and then the hair to free it from the scurf and eruptions of skin. Frequently this can be accomplished by shaking out or fanning the hair, and subsequent brushing will give the hair the glossy, silky finish for which so much pomade is used.

"We have on our books a family including seven girls, for whom we have done work since 1870. The hair was so very poor that at the mother's suggestion we tried the experiment of dry dressing; that is, no water. Two of the daughters have not wet their head, except while bathing in the ocean, in thirteen years, and in both cases the hair is abundant and very beautiful in quality, one suit surpassing in quantity that of the mother and five sisters combined. It is my experience that actresses, who take better care of themselves than any other class of women, are averse to wetting or washing the head, depending entirely on a maid to keep it clean and orderly by means of a comb and brush."—*New York World.*

FASHION NOTES.

Summer underskirts for wet days are made of gray colored mohair and trimmed with two plaited flounces.

A novelty in bracelets is called the Shakespeare. Each bangle is engraved with a quotation from the famous poet.

The modern Empire waist is not actually short, but is made to appear so by the girdle or sash that is always worn with it.

Old fashioned lawns and dotted muslins have been revived by Worth for gowns to be worn at summer garden parties.

Guimpes of silk muslin are made to fill up the V shape opening to a waist. A frill of the double muslin finishes the neck.

It is noticeable that styles in gloves have changed, and that colors which match trimming or dress are greatly in favor.

Combination suits which ladies were formerly obliged to have made at home may now be bought in all sizes and grades.

The predominating shape among newmarkets has the back fitting well to the figure, and a loose front. The sleeves have a bell puff.

A Funeral Car.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has just put on the road a funeral car costing $10,000. The car has three compartments. The front one contains a mahogany catafalque, upon which the coffin rests and is held in place by small steel fastenings. The middle compartment is large, and is fitted up in deep plush, with curtains which can be drawn for complete seclusion. The apartment is for the family and immediate relatives of the dead person. The third compartment is designed for others attending the funeral, and is also richly furnished. The car will accommodate forty persons.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

TOMATO OMELET.

Scald and skin three ripe tomatoes, quarter them; fry a quarter of an onion (minced) in an ounce of butter, toss the tomatoes in this, add a little water to prevent burning; season with salt, a pinch of cayenne and a very slight suspicion of mace; simmer until reduced to a pulp. Break three eggs separately, beat them together, put them in the frying pan, and when slightly browned on the bottom prepare to fold the omelet; just before doing so add the tomato pulp and turn the omelet out on a hot dish, surround it with a little tomato sauce and serve.—*New York Sun.*

CHOW CHOW.

Half peck of green tomatoes, two large heads of cabbage, fifteen large onions, twenty-five cucumbers, one pint grated horseradish, half-pound white mustard seed, one ounce celery seed, fifteen or twenty small onions, white, half-teacup ground pepper, turmeric and cinamon each. Chop the tomatoes, cabbage, onions and cucumbers in small pieces and salt them down one night. In the morning drain off the brine and put them to soak in vinegar and water for two days, drain off again and mix in the spices. Boil one and one-half gallons of vinegar and four pounds of brown sugar together and pour over them hot. Do this three mornings successively. The third time mix two half-pound boxes of mustard with one-half pint of pure salad oil and add to it.—*Washington Star.*

CORN CHOWDER.

One pint of canned corn, chopped fine, one and a half pints raw potatoes sliced thin, three or four slices of salt pork, one onion, milk, flour and Boston crackers. Fry the pork in a deep kettle, and then take out the pieces. Slice the onion and fry in this fat; put in corn and potatoes in layers, sprinkling with salt and pepper, and dredging well with flour. Pour over one generous pint of hot water, cover, and cook until the potatoes are tender, which will be in about twenty minutes. Mix two level tablespoonfuls of flour with a little cold milk, add it to one pint of milk and stir into the chowder. Split six Boston crackers, dip in a little cold water for a minute, add them, boil up once and serve. This makes a very satisfying luncheon dish, or it may be served as a soup course at dinner, in which case little else will be required, save a simple salad and dessert.—*New York Observer.*

TURKEY SCALLOP.

This savory dish was cooked by a venerable "Auntie," once the famous *chef* in the house of a wealthy Southern family. Make a pint of gravy from the bones and skin; chop the bits of meat picked from the bones very fine. Have ready a buttered pudding dish with a layer of dried and rolled bread or cracker crumbs; add a layer of the minced turkey, and dot with bits of butter, seasoning with salt and pepper. Moisten each layer with some of the gravy, with either milk or oyster liquor added, and so continue until the dish is full. Let the top layer be of crumbs, seasoned or dotted with butter and moistened with the gravy or make a crust with crumbs wet with gravy, milk or oyster liquor, or all three mixed, beaten up with two eggs. Spread it smoothly over the top about a quarter of an inch thick; invert a pie dish over it and bake in a moderate oven until it begins to bubble at the sides; remove the cover and brown. After you have partaken of this dish you will think the second state of that bird better than the first.—*American Agriculturist.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Oil cloths will last longer if one or two layers of wadded carpet lining are laid under them.

To wash finger-marks from looking-glasses or windows put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make quick work of it.

Jelly bags should always be of white flannel. When quite new they must be well washed before using to get out all the grease of the wool.

Clear boiling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains. Pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent it spreading over the fabric.

Always keep carbolic acid convenient for use. It is one of the best disinfectants and insects destroyers. A small quantity need only be applied at a time.

When the rubber rollers of a wringer become sticky, as they very often do after wringing flannels, rub with kerosene and wipe dry, and they will be nice and smooth.

Lay a piece of thick canton flannel under your tablecloth. Even coarse napery will look a much better quality with a subcover than if spread directly over the bare table top.

To keep green vegetables for a day or two sprinkle with water and then place on a cellar floor. Fruit should not be kept in the cellar, but put out singly and stood in a dark, dry, cool place.

Corn salad is a small green leaf, which resembles that of the sown lettuce, and is served with a simple French dressing. It wilts quickly, consequently must not be dressed until serving time.

To cure felons mix one ounce venice turpentine with one ounce of water, and with a smooth stick mix and spread a thick coating of it around the finger; bind on with a cloth and renew daily.

Inks for rubber stamps or type can be made as follows: Sulphate of manganese, two teaspoonfuls; lamp black, one teaspoonful; powdered loaf sugar, four teaspoonfuls. Rub into paste with water.

Javelle water, used to remove tea, coffee, grass and fruit stains from linen, is made thus: Mix well in an earthen vessel one pound of sal soda, five cents' worth of chloride of lime and two quarts of soft water.

To take ink stains out of a mahogany table, dip a feather in a spoonful of water mixed with eight drops of nitre and apply to the stain. Rub with a wet cloth immediately. Very deep stains require a stronger solution.

Oil for lubricating guns may be purified by putting a few shot into a bottle with some olive oil. Expose it to the sun, and in a few days a quantity of cloudy matter will separate, and fine, clear oil that will not clog may be decanted off.

To make a cement for closing crevices in stove plates, etc., mix finely-powdered iron, to be had of any druggist, with water-glass, to a thick paste. Coat the crevices and then build a fire which will melt the cement and combine it with the surrounding metal firmly.

CURIOUS FACTS.

In India a medical student's hair turned white during an examination.

Wood can be sawed in veneers only one two-hundredths of an inch thick.

The weight of the heart is from eight to twelve ounces. It beats 100,000 times a day.

If all the telephone wires in this country were stretched in a continuous line they would go seven times around the globe.

The latest fad in photography is the portrait stamp. It is the size of a postage stamp, and is gummed ready to apply to letters.

In Berlin heavy wagons are not allowed on certain streets. In Paris any cartload of rattling material must be fastened till it can't rattle.

The record for hard-boiled egg-eating is held by a young man named Canary, who once disposed of forty-two eggs in forty-five minutes.

What an Ohio farmer plowed up and took to be the bones of an ancient ten feet in height turned out to be the skeletons of two five-foot men.

The sweetest thing King Solomon knew of was honey, but in these day that delicacy is positively sour compared to three or four different compounds.

The French factory of Matois is the only one in the world where glass large and perfect enough for the lenses of a big telescope can be successfully cast.

Alfred S. Kidder, of Portland, Oregon, inherited $50,000 four years ago. He lost it at poker, and when his last $500 went that way recently in Richmond, Va., he blew out his brains.

Belgium is a poor place for physicians. A writer to a medical journal published there says that they have the care of three-fourths of the population, get nothing at all from one-half of their patients and very poor pay from the rest.

In 1687 the sea retired from the shores of Peru, and returned in mountainous waves, which destroyed everything on the coast. In 1726 the same phenomenon took place, and only 200 out of 4000 inhabitants of Callao saved themselves.

The latest crank prominently reported is the madstone crank in New York city who sublimely offers to allow himself to be bitten by a mad dog for and in consideration of the sum of $500, relying on his precious madstone to effect a cure.

Under what is known as the Union of Calmar, Denmark, Sweden and Norway were united in June, 1396, under Margaret, Queen of Norway and Sweden, "the Semiramis of the North." The union continued until dissolved by Gustavus Vasa in 1523.

For several years there was a standing offer of $10 for a partridge's nest containing more than twelve eggs, the records at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington giving that as the greatest number of eggs of that species to a nest. A party of Worcester (Mass.) girls recently won the money by finding a nest with fifteen eggs.

The reason why fishes and mollusks living more than three miles under water are able to bear a pressure of several tons is that they have exceedingly loose tissues, which allow the water to flow freely through every interstice, and thus equalize the weight. When the pressure is removed they perish.

America's Great Success.

Sixty millions of people enjoy already the incomparable advantages which our incomparable institutions offer to one and all, but a hundred millions of people could now be sustained without increasing the area of a single farm or adding one to their number by merely bringing the product up to the average standard of reasonably good agriculture, and then there might remain for export twice the quantity we now send abroad to feed the hungry of foreign lands. The Empire of Germany, together with Holland and Belgium has about the same extent of territoty as the State of Texas, and the good land of the farmer is no better than in the latter, and, while the population of Texas is not over 2,000,000, the population of Germany, Holland and Belgium exceeds 50,000,000. France, with an area of 132,000,000 of acres and 38,000,000 of people, has less land than Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, and yet these three States only have a population of about 4,000,000, and the largest portion of their land is as fertile as that of France.

A like comparison might be made in reference to other parts of the United States and other nations, showing the same results. The four States just mentioned do not count more than six million people, but they could easily sustain a population equal to that of Great Britain, Germany and France put together. There can be no doubt of the agricultural capabilities of the United States to maintain a population greater than that of any other equally large inhabitable portion of the globe, and there is no doubt that the American race is destined to exercise the commanding influence in the world's future. When Napoleon I. drew up his troops before the Mamelukes under the shadow of the great pyramids, pointing to the latter, he said: "Soldiers, remember that from yonder heights forty centuries look down upon you!" Americans may justly and proudly, from the pyramid top of opportunity, look back on four centuries and stretch out their arms into the future with power to mold the destinies of unborn millions, for they occupy the Gibraltar of the ages, which commands the future of the world.—*Mail and Express.*

Where Haircloth Comes From.

"Yes," said a furniture man on the Bowery a few days ago, "the manufacture of haircloth has fallen off considerably, chiefly because it is not used to such a great extent as it used to be. Furniture covered with haircloth used to be very popular, but other materials have superseded it. And speaking of haircloth, many people are ignorant of where the hair comes from that was used in the manufacture. The first piece of haircloth that was made in this country was made in Rahway, N. J., in 1813. Two New York men were the patentees, and it was called Taurine cloth. It was made from the hair of cattle, with a mixture of wool. The sources of supply for horse hair were Siberia, which probably furnished sixty per cent. of the amount used, and South America, which furnished about twenty-five per cent. The rest was collected in other countries. What is collected in Tartary, Siberia and other Russian possessions is brought to Tobolsk, where there is an annual fair, in which the sale of this hair is one of the principal articles of merchandise."—*New York World.*

Appreciation.

It is only when a person becomes an invalid that they appreciate good health. It is only when they have tried various advertised remedies and found no relief that they feel that they would appreciate a sure restorative. Thousands there are who appreciate one remedy, for it saved them after all other treatments failed. Failing in health, growing in weakness, they craved a tonic that would give them vim and vigor. They found it in B. B. B., the greatest strengthening tonic in the world. The best blood purifier; a safe prescription that never has failed to relieve every symptom of impure blood. Read testimonials from thousands, who have been cured. Write Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for medical advice. Be saved to health and longevity ere it is too late.

Effects of the Suez Canal.

Some years ago it was proposed to expedite the opening up of the interior of Africa by letting in the waters of the ocean to the Great Sahara, which would thus become an immense inland lake, to the shores of which ready access could be gained by ships. One of the objections raised to the scheme was that it would seriously affect the climate not only of the adjacent countries, but of the whole of Europe, which would be turned into an Arctic region. It is interesting to recall this circumstance in view of one of the unforeseen consequences of the opening of the Suez canal which is now reported. The climate of lower Egypt has been markedly modified, and rain, which was previously almost unknown there, has become relatively frequent. Another singular result is not so satisfactory; the sharks of the Indian ocean have found their way through the canal into the eastern part of the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, and sea bathing at the ports of Fiume and Pola is rendered impracticable.

Making Opium.

Opium is got by cutting the capsule of the poppy flower with a notched iron instrument at sunrise, and by the next morning a drop or two of juice has oozed out. This is scraped off and saved by the grower, and after he has a vessel full of it it is strained and dried. It takes a great many poppies to make a pound of opium, and it goes through a number of processes before it is ready for the market. In a liquid state it looks like a dark strawberry jam.

Prince of the Bootblacks.

Antonio Aste, the Prince of the New York bootblacks, was recently married in great style in that city. He owns a number of the most valuable stands in town, and is the proprietor of several tenement houses—all purchased by money raised in blacking shoes. His bride is a pretty young Italian girl named Annie Barbieri, who wore on the occasion a white silk dress trimmed with valuable lace. They will go to Europe for their bridal tour.

A Huge Lump.

A piece of coal, weighing five and a half tons, was cut at Abercarn colliery, Cornwall, England, and sent to the Paris exhibition. The block measured 7 feet 6 inches long, 5 feet 6 inches wide and 3 feet 6 inches deep. It was hauled for a mile along the workings to the pit's bottom, where it had to be trimmed before being raised. Five other blocks, each weighing two and a half tons were also forwarded to Paris.

Save That Sweet Girl!

Don't let that beautiful girl fade and droop into invalidism or sink into an early grave for want of timely care at the most critical stage of her life. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will aid in regulating her health and establishing it on a firm basis and may save her years of chronic suffering and consequent unhappiness.

A more pleasant physic
You never will find
Than Pierce's small "Pellets,"
The Purgative kind.

The king of Spain is not yet three years old, and is a rosy-cheeked, fair child of bright disposition and more than ordinary quickness and curiosity for his age.

What do you chew?
"LUCY HINTON!"
Why?
Because it is the best I can find.
Who makes it?
T. C. Williams Co., Richmond, Va.
Who sells it?
All dealers.
How can I recognize it?
The name *Lucy Hinton* is on every plug.

Coral is said to be a coming rage. It is to be worn in all forms, even for buttons.

Taking it altogether, there never was a time when our country was enjoying greater prosperity than at the present moment, and yet there are thousands of people in the land who are fussing and fuming about hard times. No doubt but what many of them are honest in their complaints, and it is often because they have not found the right kind of work or the right way to do it. Now, if business is not moving along with you satisfactorily, take our advice and write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. It is more than likely that they can help you, at any rate, it would cost you nothing but a postage stamp to apply to them.

A Remedy for Indigestion.

For ladies and children whose taste cannot be offended with impunity, Hamburg Figs form a remedy for constipation, indigestion, piles, and liver complaints which is as pleasant to take as it is effective in use. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

Heirs Wanted.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Johanna Wilson, daughter of Mark Sweeney, wife of Thomas Wilson, born in Limerick Co., Ireland. She is, if living, heir to an estate. If dead, her children or next of kin are wanted. Address, W. J. Covil, Webster City, Iowa.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Old smokers prefer "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar to most 10 centers.

Summer Weakness

is quickly overcome by the toning, reviving and blood purifying qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This popular medicine drives off that tired feeling and cures sick headache, dyspepsia, scrofula, and all humors. Thousands testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla "makes the weak strong."

"My health was poor, as I had frequent sick headaches, could not sleep well, did not have much appetite, and had no ambition to work. I have taken less than a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and feel like a new person."—Mrs. W. A. [illegible], West Hanover, Mass.

N. B.—If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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IF TAKEN DURING CHANGE OF LIFE GREAT DANGER & SUFFERING WILL BE AVOIDED
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12 Stamped Milk Pans, 11 in	.10
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6 Dish Pans, 6 quart	.10
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A TERIFIC BLOW TO COMPETITION!

A Life's Twilights.

When the lingering hours were laden
With the spells of a summer day,
And a wreck of light and beauty
On the far horizon lay;
When the sky grew soft with twilight,
Ere the stars began to throng,
She passed me lightly humming
A snatch of a schoolday song;
And the dream still moves my fancy,
That I dreamed with a heart aglow,
As she tripped away to the sunset,
To the sunset long ago.

As lovers part we parted,
Where the winding paths divide,
When the evening clouds were golden
And the day grew dreamy-eyed.
Her face was bright with blushes,
And her eyes with smiles and tears,
While the sunlight fell around us
Like a dream of coming years,
And the air seemed hushed with music
That whispered soft and low,
As she tripped away to the sunset,
To the sunset long ago.

There's a spot where silent shadows,
When the sun is brightest, lie;
There's a grave beneath the maples,
Where the wild winds sink and sigh,
And there I often wander,
With a saddened heart, alone,
When the dewy night-wind murmurs
Of the noisy day that's flown.
And recall the dreams I cherished
Ere the world grew dark with woe,
When they bore her away to the sunset,
To the sunset long ago.

There are shadows falling 'round me
And the darkness soon will close,
For my star is swiftly sinking
To the night from which it rose,
And I often hear the whispers
Of hovering spirit bands
And the weird and airy music
That floats from spirit lands.
Yet each dream in my fancy lingers,
That I dreamed so long ago,
As I move away to the sunset,
To the sunset's dying glow.

—P. McArthur in *Detroit Free Press.*

TOO MUCH ALIKE.

BY LIEUT. J. DARK CHANDLER.

"Yes," assented Mr. Bird, with evident appreciation, as he ran his fingers carelessly through his iron-gray hair; "yes, sir, as you observe, they are very pretty girls, and their likeness to each other, in every way, is truly wonderful."

"The remark was made in answer to a tribute of respect which the writer had paid to a pair of young ladies—I use the word "pair" advisedly, because they were twins—who had passed out of the office of Mr. Bird, one of the oldest and most respected members of the Middlesex bar.

"I knew the mother of those girls and her sisters, and their parents, more than thirty years ago. The grandparents of those girls were clients of the man with whom I read law, and afterward their children became my clients, and now I am the legal adviser of both the grandchildren. I don't think, however, that those children are as much alike as were their mother and her sister. You could not tell them apart at all, unless you had them together.

At this point one of the young ladies returned, with a little rush and flurry, saying, in a very pretty tone.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Bird, but I went off without my gloves."

"Don't apologize, don't apologize, I pray, Miss—Miss—ah, Miss Annie. I am only too glad too see you in my office or my home, at any time."

"Alice, you mean, Mr. Bird; but I thank you for the compliment all the same," and away she fluttered.

"Confound it!" growled the old gentleman, as he resumed his seat, after closing the door upon the fair visitor. "I'd have sworn that one was Annie." Then he looked up with a smile, after thinking a few minutes, and resumed: "If you can spare five minutes and care to hear it, I will tell you how I came near going crazy getting acquainted with the mother of those young ladies and her sister."

Of course, nothing would please me better, and I said so at once. Mr. Bird produced an ancient and most respectable brand of cigars, and when we had lighted up he proceeded:

"The maiden name of those young ladies' mother and her twin sister was Van Scriver, and their father, old John Van Scriver, was a large farmer and miller, quite wealthy, residing near Princeton. I had been admitted to the bar only about a year when he died, and my preceptor in whose office I was still located, had the settlement of the estate.

"On one occasion he wrote to the girls, who were the only heirs, that he needed certain memoranda from some papers in the homestead, and that on a day he mentioned he would be there to get them, asking the girls to look the papers up in the meantime. When the day came the old man was particularly engaged, and asked me to take his horses and do the errand; and I was only too glad to oblige him.

"In due season I reached the homestead, was received by a staid, elderly housekeeper and ushered into the parlor, where I was greeted by one of the brightest and most beautiful young ladies I had ever met with. I told her who I was and how I came to be there.

"'That is all satisfactory, Mr. Bird. We are glad to see any friend of Mr. Adair's. Be seated, and I will have the papers for you in a few minutes. Excuse me, please,' and she disappeared.

"I sat pleasurably thinking of the young lady who had just left me, when the housekeeper came in with refreshments, after the then good, old-fashioned custom, and soon left me to enjoy them. I had been alone again but a very short time, it appeared to me, when the young lady returned with papers in her hand; but instead of coming forward, she stopped and stared at me in the most embarrassing way.

"'Did you find the papers?' I asked, in my best society tones.

"'Sir!' she exclaimed, with Jack Frost in her beautiful voice. 'Did I what?'

"'Find the papers you went after.'

"'What are you talking about? Who are you, sir, and pray what are doing here?'

"'The only thing I'm doing at present, madam,' I responded, in tones quite as glacial as her own, 'is leaving here as soon as possible.'

"'Oh, thank you,' she replied, with lofty urbanity, as the maddest young man in New Jersey slammed the door behind him.

"Long afterward I learned that I had hardly driven away when the housekeeper re-entered the room, and Miss Laura Van Scriver, with her dignity still at its full height, demanded:

"'Who was that horrid, impudent young man I found in the parlor just now?"

"'Why, he's the young man Mr. Adair sent down for some papers that Miss Maggie has gone to get. Where is he?'

"Miss Laura responded by dropping into a chair and exclaiming, with almost a scream:

"'Oh, my! haven't I done it? Why, Mrs. Elkins, I actually drove the poor fellow out of the house. What in the world will I do? Don't, for gracious sake, tell Maggie. I'll make it up with Mr. Adair somehow, indeed I will.'

"The result was that Miss Maggie Van Scriver never heard of my cavalier treatment, and was for a time filled with wonder as to what manner of business man I could possibly be, having driven fifteen miles to do an errand and then gone off without courtesy or performance.

"I nursed my wrath and kept it nice and warm until I reached home, and then poured it all out to Mr. Adair, whose laughter was so long and uproarious that I took on a fresh installment of virtuous indignation, and was about giving the old gentleman a piece of my mind when he bade me shut up, while he wiped away the tears of hilarity and comforted me by saying: 'Bird, my dear fellow, it is all my fault. I utterly forgot to tell you that the girls are twins, and so terribly alike that you can't tell one of them from both.'

"The next day brought a wondering letter from Miss Maggie, asking what had caused my sudden and uncomfortable departure, and would Mr. Adair please tell her what it all meant, anyhow.

"'Now, here's your chance, Bird,' said the old man, handing me the letter. 'Just take my team and have another drive down there. You can fix up the mistake, whatever it is, in a jiffy, and get what I want this time sure.'

"Away I went, and in due time was in the Van Scriver parlor. I took a critical look at the young lady as she came forward and offered me her hand, which I lost no time in taking. I was sure of Maggie Van Scriver now.

"'I'm very glad to see you, Mr. Bird. Pray what made you leave so unceremoniously on Monday?'

"'Well, Miss Maggie, I thought it was about the best thing I could do under the circumstances.'

"'What? Just because I offered you a little refreshments?'

"'Not at all. The refreshments were as acceptable as they were gracefully tendered.'

"'Then why did you go away before I returned?'

"'I didn't go before you returned. I staid until you came back and practically turned me out of the house.'

"'I turned you out of the house!' she exclaimed, in blank astonishment. Why, I never did anything of the kind.'

"I am sorry to contradict a lady; but you certainly did.

"By this time I had forgotten all about the twins in the case, and Miss Maggie's brow darkened ominously as she said gravely:

"'Mr. Bird, have you been drinking? I wish you to distinctly understand that I am not a story teller; and I say I never saw you after I went out of this room for the papers.'

"'Miss Van Scriver, I want it equally, distinctly and emphatically borne in mind that I am not a liar, and if you had not in effect turned me out of the house, pretending to know nothing about me, I should not have gone away.'

"Then Miss Maggie's eyes flashed as she retorted:

"'And you cannot oblige me more than by going away again.'

"I was half way across the yard to my carriage when I heard a tearfully penitent voice crying: 'Oh, Maggie! Call him back! Don't let him go! It was I that did it!'

"I turned in considerable astonishment, and there stood both girls on the porch, looking so terribly alike that, staring at them in semi-idiotic wonder, I could not for the life of me have told which was the other.

"There is but little more of it. The story of how Laura 'fired me out' and concealed the fact from Maggie had to be told numberless times, until the moon shone brightly down upon my pleasant reflections as I pursued homeward the lonely road that was not lonely at all."

"Well," asked the writer, "is that all there is of it?"

"Yes," said Mr. Bird, with a queer smile, "except that I am the uncle of those two girls that just left us and the mischievous Laura is their aunt."

Consumption Caught from Earrings.

The *British Medical Journal* reports a case of tuberculosis which was contracted by wearing a pair of earrings. The patient, a girl of fourteen years, removed the earrings from the ears of a young girl who died of consumption, and wore them in her own ears. Soon after, an ulcer formed in the left year, the discharge from which, when examined was found to contain tubercle bacilli, and a gland in the neck also enlarged and ulcerated. The patient developed pulmonary consumption, and at the date of the report was sinking rapidly.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

At a wedding men laugh and women cry.

Do not let others spend the money you earn.

Don't do work unworthy of you if you can avoid it.

Gratitude is the music of the heart when the chords are swept by kindness.

The multitude is like the sea; it either bears you up or swallows you, according to the wind.

Politeness is like an air cushion; there may be nothing in it, but it eases our jolts wonderfully.

We ought not to judge of men's merits by their qualifications, but by the use they make of them.

Strictly speaking, a prince requires nothing but eyes and ears; he does not need a mouth except to smile.

As for the place you were cast, don't find fault with that; you need not to be a horse because you were born in a stable.

Politics resemble a desert in which a blast of wind forms an enormous mountain and in which dangerous mirages are frequent.

Japanese Paper.

The Japanese beat the world for hand-made paper. The Japanese paper is especially good for etching, and is greatly in vogue among artists. It is exceedingly durable and highly finished, and prints from it are very much finer than any other quality of paper. The hand-made parchment paper is made from the inner bark of the sycamore tree and is of very tough fibre and is beautifully finished. The Japanese government has official documents in its possession printed upon this parchment, which are as good as new today, after 1,500 years' wear and tear. The Japs themselves use this paper for houses, coats, umbrellas, screens and every imaginable purpose. The manufacture of hand-made paper is now being principally conducted by the Japanese government as a national enterprise.

Some of the finest residences in the United States and many public buildings have been lately decorated with Japanese wall paper. This is fast becoming one of their leading lines for export. The papers are most gorgeous in hue and design, and are very strong and durable. Another attractive feature about them is that they can be peeled right off the wall without any trouble or injury to the wall.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Expensive School Life.

A curious manuscript, preserved in a Devonshire family, throws some interesting light on school life at Eton in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is a record of the school expenses of the sons of Sir William Cavendish of Chatsworth, and includes the following items: "A breast of mutton, 10d.; a small chicken, 4d.; a week's board, 5s. each, besides the wood burned in their chamber; an old woman for sweeping and cleaning the chamber, 2d.; mending a shoe, 1d.; three candles, 3d.; a book, 'Æsop's Fables,' 4d.; two pairs of shoes, 1s. 4d.; two bunch of wax lights, 1d." The total expenses of an ordinary scholar in the year 1514, were about £5 per annum. The Cavendish boys would cost a larger sum, for they had, among other luxuries, a man-servant to wait upon them.

A Peculiar Will.

"John Colter, I give you all this property when I die, for you and your wife, for taking care of me so long, and Tim Crowley, you hear me say this," is the way James Ryan's last will disposed of a $500 lot. The bequest written by one of Ryan's friends, was filed for probate yesterday.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

An Incident of City Life.

In a Sixth avenue elevated train at Forty-second street, Monday, a tall, well-dressed and prosperous-looking man, apparently 50 years old, entered a car and took a seat in one of the cross sections. He pulled a newspaper from his pocket and began to read. In turning the paper he glanced over it at a woman who sat opposite. With visible agitation he laid down the paper and fairly stared at the lady. His face grew red and his eyes bulged out of his head. Then, with a suddenness that was startling, he leaned over, took the young woman's face between his hands, and planted two resounding kisses on her lips.

She jumped to her feet in consternation and gave a little scream, whereupon the gentleman said: "Don't you know me, Mary?"

When it was her turn to stare at him she evidently knew him, for she quickly threw her arms about his neck and began crying. They paid no attention to the interest taken in them by the other passengers, but conversed in an animated manner until the train reached Fourteenth street and then alighted. In answer to inquiries later the man said:

"I'm not going to give you my name, but I will tell you the rest. When I was a boy of 15 I lived in Dayton, O. I ran away from home with a circus. Now I live in Butte, Mont., and am rich. This is my sister Mary, whom I have not seen in that time and have heard from only once. She says she wouldn't have known me, but I knew her. She is a boarding-house keeper in Harlem, but, by thunder, she's going to Montana with me. I may have acted a little foolish, but I think I would have done the same in church—in church, sir, when the preacher was praying."—*New York Sun.*

The Puget Sound Timber Region.

A lumber pile made of boards each 100 feet long and six feet in width would be an unprecedented sight in the East, but a gentleman recently returned from a visit to the coast of the North Pacific Ocean says that piles of lumber such as that are common at the mills on Puget Sound. "Boards 100 feet long and six feet wide, without a knot in them," he said, "are common from the gigantic fir trees of the Puget Sound forests. These trees grow to the enormous height of 250 feet, and the forests are so vast that, although the sawmills have been ripping 500,000,000 feet of lumber out of them every year for 10 years, the spaces made by these tremendous inroads seem no more than garden patches. Puget Sound has 1800 miles of shore line, and all along this line, and extending thence on both sides miles and miles further than the eye can see, is one vast and almost unbroken forest of these enormous trees. There is nothing like it anywhere on the Pacific coast. An official estimate places the amount of standing timber in that area at 500,000,000,000 feet, or 1000 years' supply, even at the enormous rate the timber is now being felled and sawed. The timber belt covers 30,000,000 acres of Washington Territory, an area equal to the states of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire. The markets for the Puget Sound lumber are entirely foreign, being South America, Australia, Central America and the Pacific Ocean islands."—*Chicago Herald.*

A Device to Make Coats Fit.

A simple little thing that is bound to net its inventor a fortune is a spring yoke to go about the neck and under the collar of a coat. It is specially designed to give shape and fit to the collars of fancy flannel, silk, pongee, linen, or seersucker coats, and by its use garments of that class fit as snugly as tailor made Spring or Winter clothing. The slovenliness of a Summer coat about the neck has been a material drawback, which this simple invention, sold in all the furnishing stores, obviates.

A SHIP'S WARD-ROOM.

HOW NAVAL OFFICERS LIVE WITHIN CLOSE QUARTERS.

A Little Odd World on a United States Man-of-war—Some Terrors of a Long Cruise, &c.

"Permission to smoke, Mr. Smith?"

"Certainly, Mr. Jones."

The scene is in the ward-room of a United States man-of-war, and the time is just after dinner, when the officers, ranged about the table, staff to right and line to left, are sipping their coffee and exchanging good-natured chaff. At the head sits the executive officer, and it is to him that Mr. Jones addresses the request for permission to smoke. As there is a guest at dinner, it is a matter of course that everyone may smoke a cigar with coffee, but it is equally a matter of course that no one shall do so without first asking permission of the senior line officer present. It is always wise aboard a man-of-war to ask permission before doing anything.

The wardroom is an odd little world, where the rigors of red tape and officialism are tempered by good fellowship or rendered well nigh unendurable by petty tyranny. Each ship has from ten to twenty officers in the wardroom. Here, often within smaller space than is accorded to as many convicts in a well regulated prison, these men eat, drink and sleep. Opening off the wardroom saloon are the officers' private rooms—in most ships tiny apartments, barely high enough for a tall man to stand up in and just about long enough for him to lie down in. Sitting at the wardroom table you may shake hands with a man in the nearest bunk.

Close quarters these. Some of the new ships have larger wardrooms, and again, some of them haven't. A voyage of three months in these cramped quarters is a crucial test of a man's social qualities. If the executive officer, who is in effect the captain of the wardroom, be a martinet or a blackguard, which latter he seldom is, the ship is a floating hades. Two or three evil spirits among subordinate officers may make a dozen brother officers uncomfortable. Sometimes a ship goes half round the world with the wardroom's occupants in a state of mutual hatred. Perhaps the executive officer is unpopular, and three-fourths of his subordinates never address him except in the course of duty. Perhaps the perennial war of line and staff is such that the right side of the dinner table finds it difficult to be civil to the left side. These conditions, however, seem to be comparatively rare, and now and then the wardroom is the scene of absolute peace and good will. The executive officer's unquestioned authority is exercised with courtesy and acknowledged without grudging. Line and staff agree to bury their mutual suspicions, and the best is made of close quarters. Of course nearly every wardroom has its bore. Perhaps he makes bad puns, perhaps he tells long stories, perhaps he talks about himself, perhaps he rides a hobby. He is soon found out. Indeed he is often known beforehand, for there are bores who have a fame throughout the navy. They have marred a whole generation of wardrooms in the China Seas, going down the Mediterranean, on the home station, in the frozen North, in the tropics. Brother officers study the register and rejoice to discover that some old familiar bore will be retired before another cruise.

What of ward-room talk? First, and always, chaff. The little vanities, the personal habits, the petty likes and dislikes of each are known and hinted at. Then there are stories to be told. One may tell the same story twice in a cruise without incurring serious penalty, but if the cruise be long, every man is likely to have spun his yarn until they are known by heart.

Ward-room talk is seldom learned. A dozen clever, well-educated, good-mannered men together, find it impossible to keep themselves up to a general discussion of literary, social or political topics. The magazines, from one to three months' old, are on board, and the ship can muster some hundreds of readable books. These are a resource when a shipmate is ill-tempered or tiresome. Dice are an unfailing source of amusement. You shake for everything.

Monotonous, isn't it? What is the compensation? Moderate pay for life; slow, but sure promotion; unquestioned social standing; the sight of strange lands the world over, and whatever moral reward comes of faithful service to the Stars and Stripes.—[New York Star.

AN INTERESTING STORY.

Watson—What was the largest trout you ever caught, Fly?

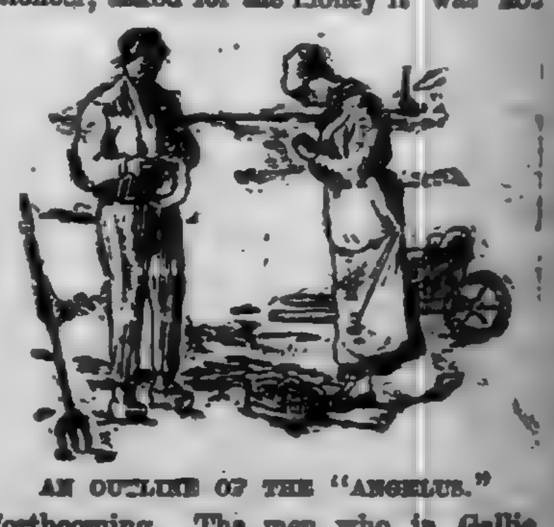
Fly—Let's see, what day of the week is this, Watson?

Watson—Monday, I believe. But what in the world has that to do with my question?

Fly—Oh, nothing, only I guess you'd better wait till Wednesday. I always like to get as far as possible from Sunday when I tell about that [illegible]

A Painting That Cost $110,000 Coming to America.

The American public, says the Chicago *Herald*, will soon have the pleasure of seeing a masterpiece of modern art. Jean Francois Millet's wonderful painting, "The Angelus," for the possession of which much desperate effort was made on behalf of the French Government, has been secured by the American Art Association, and will be exhibited throughout this country. At the Secretan sale in Paris, Monday, July 1, M. Proust, who bid the Government, offered $110,600 for the painting, and it was knocked down to him as the representative of the Louvre. The fact appeared that Mr. Proust did not have anything like the amount he offered, and when Challonier, the auctioneer, asked for the money it was not forthcoming. The men who in Gallic exaltation, when the picture was put on sale the second time, subscribed hundreds of thousands of francs, were not to be found.


AN OUTLINE OF THE "ANGELUS."

Challonier then sent for Mr. Sutton, of the American Art Association, and asked him to take the picture at his bid of $110,400. Sutton had advertised his willingness to give $10,000 to the poor of Paris if allowed to take the "Angelus" at the figure at which it was bid off for the Louvre, and his delight knew no bounds when told of the new turn of affairs. Before he could get to Challonier with a certified check high officers of the Government had induced the auctioneer to wait until 9 o'clock A. M. of July 4, and in the meantime Baron Rothschild had been induced to give his check for the entire amount on behalf of the Government. Believing he had no further show to buy the picture, Mr. Sutton decided to apply to the French Government for permission to exhibit the picture in New York next autumn, and, as an inducement intended to offer to make over half the proceeds to Millet's widow, who is now living in extreme poverty in Barbizon. However, the cables announced that M. Proust had written a letter in which he announced the withdrawal of the request of the Chamber of Deputies for a credit for the purchase of the painting. The cable also announced that Mr. Sutton had secured the famous painting, which will be exhibited in the American Art Gallery in New York after it has been shown in Paris for the benefit of the painter's widow.

Jean Francois Millet, the "painter of peasants," was born October 14, 1814, in the village of Gruchy, commune of Greville, canton of Beaumont (Manche), France. With the exception of his last years, when his genius had been recognized and he received many orders for paintings, his life was one long struggle with sickness, disappointment and sorrow. He died January 20, 1875.

So little were Millet's works esteemed during his lifetime that for the "Angelus," his greatest production, he received only 2000 francs, or $400. Of this masterpiece the artist, Richard Heath, writing in 1882, said: "The religious sentiment which pervaded Millet's paintings from the time he first began to follow his true vocation attains its highest expression in the 'Angelus.' It is that moment of the day when the whole creation is one in adoration. The sun has just passed away, and the purple afterglow suffuses all things. A man and a woman have been digging up potatoes; the sound of the angelus floating through the air has just reached them; they have risen and are repeating the traditional words: 'Angelus domini nuntiavit Mariæ.' The man stands solemn and motionless; the woman, her head bent, is wrapt in prayer. This painting, in our conception, exceeds in feeling anything the mediæval artists produced."

NOT AS LONESOME AS THAT.

Wife—Now, George, you won't be lonesome when I'm gone, will you?

Husband—I'll try not to be.

Wife—If you are, you know you can go up and see my mother.

Husband (quickly)—I don't think there will be any danger of my [illegible] lonesome.—[Epoch.

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 22, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

Col. Thos. L. Bulger, of Dadeville, will be a candidate for Congress in this district next year according to a Wetumpka paper.

We welcome the evening Journal, of Montgomery among our exchanges. This is Mr. Horace Hood's paper, and as long as he is at the helm the Journal will be a bright and interesting paper. Success to it.

Dr. R. A. Mosely has received the appointment of collector of internal revenue for Alabama. Considering the villification and abuse which Mosely has had to bear as the Alabama champion of the g. o. p. it was thought he would have received a good appointment before this. It is Alex. Wilson's time now, but he seems to be giving most of his time and work to his friend Edwards.

An English lady declares that a mustard plaster on the elbow will relieve neuralgia in the face, and one on the back of the neck will relieve neuralgia in the head; and that many persons have been cured by this simple process. The remedy is worth trying, remarks the New Orleans Picayune. If neuralgia can be elbowed out of existence by a little thing like a mustard plaster it ought to be made to go.

Can any one tell us the name of the gentleman who introduced the famous resolutions denouncing the Montgomery Advertiser at the Alliance meeting in Auburn. Some supposed it was W. H. Lawson, of Montgomery, others thought it was commissioner Kolb. Both of these gentleman deny the least knowledge of the resolutions until they were presented to the Alliance for acting upon. The Advertiser has characterized them as the work of the "small politician" and since then that paper and every other seems to be too timid to mention who the "small politician" is. We only want to know the name of the gentleman, and care not whether he is a "small politician" or a whale. In either event he is already famous.

One of the richest men in New York is Christopher C. Baldwin, and he owes his wealth to the Elyton Land Company. Some ten years ago, Mr. Baldwin was rich, but lost his fortune in an unfortunate venture. "Calamity is the touchstone that shows the metal men are made of," and Mr. Baldwin determined to revive his fallen fortune. He cast about and saw that Birmingham offered the greatest field for future wealth. He wrote and talked a great deal about the south, and originated the expression the "New South." He invested in the stock of the Elyton Land Company and its unrivaled increase in value gave him an opportunity for still further investments, and to-day he has amassed a fortune greater than the one he lost. He owns a residence at Newport and will entertain Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland this week.

Mr. Vanderbilt was worth $200,000,000. If this sum were in standard silver dollars it would present such features as this:

Put lengthwise, dollar after dollar, it would stretch a distance of 4,673 miles, making a silver streak from New York across the ocean to Liverpool.

Piled up, dollar on dollar, it would reach a height of 355 miles.

Laid flat on the ground, the dollars would cover a space of nearly sixty acres.

The weight of this mass of silver would be 7,160 tons.

To transport it would require 359 cars carrying 20 tons each (this is the capacity of the strongest freight cars), making a train just about 2½ miles long.

In one dollar bills this two-hundred million dollar fortune would assume such shapes as this:

The bills stretched lengthwise would extend 23,574 miles or nearly the circumference of the earth at the equator.

Piled up one on another, close as leaves in a new book, they would reach a height of 12 miles.

Spread out on the ground they would cover 746 acres, or nearly the whole surface of Central Park.

The Negro Again.

A negro educated enough to write a caustic newspaper article full of incendiary teachings and malicious innuendoes has stirred the whites of Selma and of the State this week; and given us an old and rather villainous subject to exercise our thoughts upon, and perhaps later a subject upon which the whites of the locality may have to exercise with the famous and deadly Winchester. That such troubles are likely to become general is not at all probable even in those sections where the negroes are in the majority. But that they will continue periodically and locally there can be no doubt.

The educated negro in nine cases out of ten is made a very devil by his education, and with an ambition to make himself heard from and with all the instincts of the savage in his breast he will not scruple at the means to accomplish his purpose. This has proved the case over and over again since the war and as the doughty Sambo has been successfully restrained in his warlike proclivities by the whites heretofore, there need be no alarm that he will not be hereafter.

Drawing conclusions from these premises we are inclined to the opinion that as the negro educates he will gradually become extinct by dangerous conjunction with the bloodthirsty repeater. However, we are not one of those alarmists who think that the negroes as a race will ever become an educated people. The experience of the whites of the South is such that they can be left to manage the negro and the negro question be left to manage itself.

NEWS ITEMS.

Culled From the Bad, Bad Newspapers.

Kilrain has been captured and carried to Mississippi for trial.

Prairie fires are raging in Montana and great devastation has resulted.

Clay Clark, a well known Birmingham broker has been arrested for forgery.

The Birmingham Chronicle reports a boom in the coal business in the Birmingham district.

Sullivan received a sentence of one years imprisonment. An appeal was taken and the slugger gave bond to the amount of $10,000 and went north.

Judge Terry, of California, made an assault upon Justice Field, of the U. S. Court in California recently and was shot and killed by a deputy marshal who was on hand for the purpose of protecting Justice Field. There is a moral to be drawn from the life and fate of Judge Terry. Fine talents, oratorical power and political ability may come to naught when coupled with a violent temper and unrestrained passions. It was these that blasted Terry's life; it was these that caused his death. Greater is he that ruleth his temper than he that taketh a city.—Mobile Register.

The hungarian hordes who are raising sheol in the Connellsville coke region, destroying property, assaulting and beating innocent and inoffensive citizens, committing murder, arson and other crimes, are the sort of human scum the south would get in the mining and iron smelting districts if the negro abandoned those industries. We will not be able to replace negro with "intelligent foreiguers" or Northerners in the iron and coal industries, on the rice and cotton plantations along the coast, and in the Mississippi bottoms. We may have our choice—negroes, Chinamen, Hungarians and Italians, Mongolians and all these of the very lowest of humanity, infinitely beneath the negro in all respects. Those who hanker for a change should consider these things.—Chattanooga Times.

Walter Asbury, a negro, was lynched near Savannah, Ga., on the 18th inst., charged with an assault upon a 17-year old German girl. The girl successfully resisted him, but in the struggle her clothing was torn from her body, and her face was terribly beaten and gashed. Her cries attracted a colored man who was near by, and who rescued her from her assailant's clutches. Asbury sprang through the door and escaped, but in the next house he knocked down a woman and seized a double-barrel shotgun and fled to the woods. In an hour the whole town was in arms and a mounted posse started in pursuit. About midnight the negro was found at a low dance, about a mile from the scene of the assault. He was taken back to the girl's house and she identified him as her assailant. His clothes were covered with blood from the encounter with the girl. He confessed the crime and begged for mercy. Three hundred masked men hurried him to an open field near the railroad, where he was strung up to a tree and riddled with bullets. Across his body was pinned a paper with the inscription "this is the way we protect our homes."

All Selma has been stirred over some editorial paragraphs which appeared in the last issue of the Independent, published by J. C. Clark and J. C. Jones as editors and proprietors, and Rev. M. E. Bryant as contributing editor, all of whom are negroes, under the head, "The Negro Not Progressing." After indiscriminate abuse of the whites, the paper says of them: "Were you to leave this southland, in twenty years it would be one of the grandest sections of the globe. We would show you moss-back crackers how to run a country. You would never see convicts half starved depriving honest working men out of an honest living, as you great 'I-ams' now have it. It is only a matter of time when this whole state of affairs will be changed, and I hope to your sorrow. We were never destined to always be servants, but as all other races we will and must have our day. You now have yours. You have had your revolutionary and civil wars, and we here predict that at no very distant day we will have our race war, and we hope as God intends, that we will be strong enough to wipe you out of existence and hardly leave enough of you to tell the story. It is bound to come, and just such hot-headed cranks as the editors of some of our Democratic journals are just the right set to hasten it on. It is fate." The people are aroused and the police force was doubled to preserve peace. The local military were held in readiness for orders. The negroes were reported well armed and determined to resist the arrest of Bryant. A citizens meeting was called to consider what action should best be taken in the matter. Four negro leaders were arrested, and the Sheriff made thorough search for Bryant, but failed to find him and it is thought he has fled the town. No further trouble is apprehended and all is quieting.

Wise Carl Dunder's Philosophy

E Pluribus Unum some more, means dot der man who can get ahead vhas all right, und he needn't care aboud't anybody else.

Let us be ready to die for our country, but let us die as easy ash possible, und let dot country pay all der funeral expenses.

I haf lived in dis country long enough to find out dot personal liberty means most general, der privileges of somepody else.

I hear a good deal about der majesty of der law, but I doan see much of her may be it vhas majesty vhen some loafer pounds his vife almost to death und de shudge says he shall be find five dollars.

Free speech vhash a great boon. Dat's vhy I doan say nottings vhen a tough stands in my door und und calls me a liar und a tief.

We vhas so independent in dis country dot we doan' haf no kings but one half der population vhas nevertheless busy all der time in licking der president's shoes.

Vhen a public official vhas sharged mit stealing we vhas all indignant but if he goes oudt office a poor man we speak of him ash a fool.

If we want office we speak der caucus, hire workers, buy wotes, und apuse der opposition candidate. If he goes in we claim fraud und chicanery. If we vhas elected it vhas all right und we represent der honest masses. I hat noticed dot watefer our party does vhas open to objection. Some feller gets oop und says dere no sooch grand country on earth, und dot no peoples vhas blessed like we vhas. Dot same eafnings he gets a letter dot his application for a place in the custom house was n. g., und he goes oudt und screams aloudt dot America vhas a sham from top to bottom. We talk arouudt about dot Monroe doctrine, und dot no nation must tread on our coattails. Some American vhas flung in shail in Mexico, Cuba or Perue, und vhas treated like dogs und, vhen he likes to haf his rights Uncle Sam goes und hides by a knothole. Der constitution guarantees efen der humblest citizen his rights but I notice dot der more money a citizen has der more rights he gets. —*Detroit Free Press.*

Keeping at It.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the best work of the world is done by people of great strength and great opportunities. It is unquestionably an advantage to have both these things, but neither of them is a necessity to the man who has the spirit and the pluck to achieve great results. Some of the greatest work of our time has been done by men of physical feebleness. No man has left a more distinct impression of himself on this generation than Charles Darwin, and there have been few men who have had to struggle against such prostrating ill health. Darwin was rarely able to work long at a time. He accomplished his great work by having a single aim and putting every ounce of his force and every hour of his time into the task which he had set before him. He never scattered his energy, he never wasted an hour, and by steadily keeping at it, in spite of continual ill health and of long intervals of semi-invalidism, he did a great work, and has left the impression upon the world of a man of extraordinary energy and working capacity. Success is rarely a matter of accident, always a matter of character. The reason why so many men fail is that so few men are willing to pay the price of self-denial and hard work which success exacts.—*The Christian Union.*

Make Daughters Independent.

How many men are there to-day toiling night and day in order that they may, when they die, leave their daughters safe from want, and in comfortable circumstances. The best way to leave the daughters safe is to give them a knowledge of business and affairs that will enable them to take care of themselves. Give them the knowledge of profession or occupation so they will be able to take care of their money, if they have any, or to earn it if they have not. This is better than to leave the daughter a princely fortune, and make her a mark in the community for every eager, grasping, selfish prodigal to reach out to attain. Better have her able to fight the battle of life for herself, and to so live that the world will be better for her life.—*Exchange.*

The subject of an interesting article in Scribner's Monthly is "The New Poverty." The new kind of poverty decribed being no improvement upon the old article there is no demand for it at this office.

Maplesville Dots.

The past week has been very favorable for fodder-pulling and that crop is very good. All crops in this locality are better than for many years.

Mrs. Glover planted the seed from a fine rattlesnake melon twenty-nine years ago, and has kept the seed every year since. She has raised some very fine ones this season shaped much like the first.

Some of our Maplesville gentlemen are enjoying the presence of Miss Johanna Farrington and Miss Wilson, who are visiting Miss Waterworth and Mrs. Vines.

Mrs. Bowline, of Selma, is visiting Mrs. Gullahorn, of this place.

We are sorry that Mr. Wallace Gullahorn is quite sick. We sincerely hope he may soon recover.

Mrs. Foshee has moved into her beautiful house.

Mr. Frank Gist has been a visitor of Mr. Waterworth the past week.

The young folks of Maplesville were amply compensated for the rough ride and being caught in a shower on the road to Mulberry church, by hearing a most excellent sermon by Rev. Mr. McCord.

REVOLO.

Strasburg Locals.

Mr. H. B. Pugh is very sick with fever.

Mr. A. L. Foshee has a large school at the Cross Road Church.

Mr. F. I. Crockeron, of Jemison, was in Strasburg last Saturday.

Crops are looking very prosperous in and around our village, and farmers are wearing bright faces.

The residence of Mr. C. W. Robinson is being pushed as rapidly as possible to completion by the energetic owner.

Mr. Thos. Williams, of Jemison, was in town Tuesday,

SAW DUST.

Mr. J. R. Grinstead, Senora, Ky., says: My children have sometimes had boils and other signs of blood impurities, with loss of appetite, etc., at which times I have found Swift's Specific a most successful remedy, in no instance failing to effect a speedy and permanent cure.

"Swift's Specific is a great blessing to humanity," says P. E. Gordon, of 725 Broad Street, Nashville, Tenn., for it cured me of rheumatism of a very bad type, with which I had been troubled for three or four years. S. S. S. cured me after I had exhausted everything else.

Mr. Russell Myrick, of the firm of Myrick & Henderson, Ft. Smith, Ark., says he wishes to add his testimony to the thousands which have already been given as to Swift's Specific. He says he derived the most signal benefit from its use to cure painful boils and sores resulting from impure blood.

When taken for a few days, potash mixtures impair the digestion, take away the appetite, and dry up the gastric juices which should assist in digesting and assimilating the food. Swift's Specific has just the opposite effect; it improves digestion, brings appetite and builds up the general health.

Notice!

Sealed bids will be received by the Judge of Probate until the 2d of September for the taking care of, clothing and feeding the county paupers.

Save Your Hair

By a timely use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation has no equal as a dressing. It keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, and preserves the color, fullness, and beauty of the hair.

"I was rapidly becoming bald and gray; but after using two or three bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair grew thick and glossy and the original color was restored."—Melvin Aldrich, Canaan Centre, N. H.

"Some time ago I lost all my hair in consequence of measles. After due waiting, no new growth appeared. I then used Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair grew

Thick and Strong.

It has apparently come to stay. The Vigor is evidently a great aid to nature."—J. B. Williams, Floresville, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past four or five years and find it a most satisfactory dressing for the hair. It is all I could desire, being harmless, causing the hair to retain its natural color, and requiring but a small quantity to render the hair easy to arrange."—Mrs. M. A. Bailey, 9 Charles street, Haverhill, Mass.

"I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years, and believe that it has caused my hair to retain its natural color."—Mrs. H. J. King, Dealer in Dry Goods, &c., Bishopville, Md.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

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Drs. Starkey & Palen's office records show over 50,000 cases in which their Compound Oxygen Treatment has been used by physicians in their practice, and by invalids independently. Over 1000 physicians and more than 40,000 invalids.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their Treatment:

Rev. O. A. Darby, Columbia, S. C.
Col. T. B. Crews, editor Herald, Laurens, S. C.
Rev. John L. Gerardeau, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. Sidi H. Browne, editor Christian Neighbor, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. H. F. Chreitzburg, Chester, S. C.
Mrs. Wm. H. Johnstone, Tarboro, N. C.
Rev. S. P. Richardson, Athens, Ga.
John J. Mason, M. D., Columbus, Ga.
Rev. W. F. Cook, D. D. Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Ella R. Tennent, Home Magazine, Marietta, Ga.
Rev. T. R. Kendall, Macon, Ga.
Rev. W. A. Candler, President Emory College, Oxford, Ga.
W. H. Lawrence, Editor Chilton View, Clanton, Ala.
Rev. Henry D. Moore, Montgomery, Ala.

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Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the City Court of Birmingham, Jefferson county, Ala., in favor of Wm. P. Baird and against The Taylor Manufacturing Co., I will proceed to sell, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., between the legal hours of sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, September 2nd, 1889, the following described real estate, levied upon as the property of the said Taylor Manufacturing Co., to-wit: The n w ¼ of n e ¼ of Section 2, and n ½ of n w ¼ and n w ¼ of n w ¼ of Section 11, all in Township 21, Range 15, and lying and being in Chilton county, Ala.

LEE HAYES,
Sheriff Chilton County.

aug1st

Barber Shop.

Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop in the Farmer's Alliance Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the [illegible]

The Lawson Carpet C

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention the people of Chilton county to their larg and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,

Curtains & Household Novelti

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guarant low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,

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BAINS & PORTER.
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt tention.
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIAL
1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS
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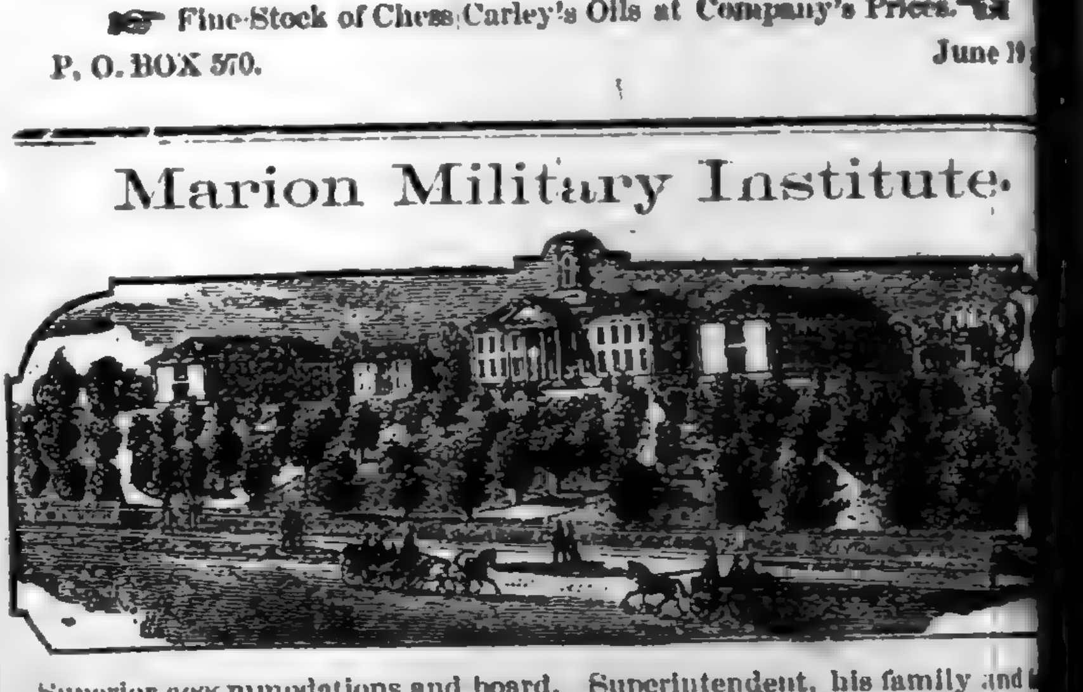
Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices.

P. O. BOX 570. June 1

Marion Military Institute.



Superior accommodations and board. Superintendent, his family and live in buildings with cadets. Specially suited to boys who need family care, to young men who need business education, and to all who wish p and thorough training. Terms moderate. J. T. MURFEE, Sup Marion, Ala

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(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)

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GO TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 22, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:08 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:16 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

County Treasurer Parish was in town Saturday.

Farmers should prepare to poison the worms without delay.

The new crop of sweet potatoes is coming into market.

Capt. DeJarnette visited his family here this week.

Mr. G. R. Evans spent Sunday with relatives in Clanton.

Mr. W. D. Scarbrough, of Cooper's Station, was in town Monday.

Mr. Pou DeJarnette spent Sunday with his parents in Clanton.

The teachers institute is not so largely attended as was expected.

Miss Annie Lou Duke is visiting Miss Rosa West in Montgomery.

Misses Delaynee and Mattie Duke visited Montgomery last week.

Mr. Alfred Lewis, of Birmingham, was in Clanton the past week

Prof. J. L. Williams, of Macedonia neighborhood, was in Clanton Monday.

Mrs. Flewellyn, of Columbus, Ga., is visiting her aunt, Mrs Wright.

Mrs. Maj. Bivings, of Montgomery visited relatives in Clanton the past week.

Mrs. W. D. Sarter was called to Anniston last week by the death of her mother, Mrs. Hurst.

Those who fail to get their papers from the post office will please call for them at this office.

Mr. Jno. N. Thornton has gone to Sheffield to seek employment. Much success to him.

Rev. Claude Chilton, delivered a fine sermon at the Methodist church on last Friday night.

Bennie Lane, of the L. & N. R. R. visited Clanton Sunday. He is now at work as brakesman.

Mr. J. T. Anderson, representative of the Birmingham Lumber Co., was in town last Sunday.

Mrs. Thos. Phillips has purchased and moved into the cottage residence of Mr. John Lawrence.

Many subscribers are paying for their paper, without waiting to be dunned. It is your time next.

Miss Annie Mahone has returned from her summer vacation and will open her music school in connection with Clanton High School on the first Monday in September.

Mr. O. A. Duke expects to have his mill at work in a few days, and thinks of moving his family to the mill. We are glad that he has started again but would regret the removal of his interesting family from our town.

New Goods.

W. L. Sampey has been receiving some very nice goods lately and the prices are very reasonable Shoes are crowded and need to be sold to get them out of the way. Some nice saddles are priced at very low figures. A few suits of Spring clothing will be sold at cost to make them go. Lots of little things have been added to the stock.

Clanton, Aug. 14. 1889.

Miss Cora Phillips returned home last Friday.

Mr. J. Bice, of Strasburg, was in town Monday.

Mr. E. M. Ricks, of Atlanta Ga., is again in our town.

Mrs. Dr. Bivings is on a visit to relatives in Birmingham.

Miss Yelverton, of Georgia, is visiting Mr. O. R. Bell's family.

Dr. W. E. Stewart went to Montgomery one day last week on business

Capt. W. A. Smith and son attended the Teacher's Institute in Clanton.

Mr. A. W. Midleton, of Lowndes, Co., visited his parents in Clanton this week.

Mr. Burnett Hurst, on his return to Birmingham, stopped over in Clanton Sunday.

Miss Ada Thorington, of Montgomery, is visiting her grandmother at this place.

Mr. James Moore and family, of Lowndes county, visited the family of Capt. W. A. Midleton this week.

Lucien Day can be found behind the counter at Ehrman's where he will be pleased to wait upon his friends.

Mr. Will A. Ashley, returned Wednesday to his home in Montgomery, after a pleasant sojourn with relatives in our city.

Mr. W. H. Mills, that good natured farmer who makes farming pay in the Kincheon neighborhood was in town trading Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Lanier, of Birmingham, are visiting Clanton and are stopping with Mrs. Hannon. This is the old home of Mr. Lanier.

See the new advertisment of Messrs Marks & Gayle cotton factors Montgomery. This is a reliable cotton house, and one that desires to tand with and help the farmers fight against the bagging trust.

The VIEW is conducted upon business principles and those who do not pay dues promptly may expect to receive a call from our irrepressible collector this fall, with costs added to their accounts.

Oscar Boykin and Frank Baldwin, of Verbena, were in Clanton Monday and had invitations printed for the first annual barbecue and shooting match at Verbena by the Verbena Gun Club, to take place to-morrow.

Our correspondents seem sleepy or else there is nothing for them to write about. We complimented all of them recently for efficiency, and some of them went back on us at once. Let us hear from you "brederin and sisterin."

A negro tramp who was stealing a ride on the trucks of a freight train was run over and killed by the train at the Clanton depot on Thursday afternoon. The negro attempted to leave the trucks before the train reached the station, but he fell beneath the wheels and was killed as above mentioned. His name was unknown. The remains were interred at Clanton by the railroad company.

A Narrow Escape.

One day last week Louis DeJarnette was rubbing up his shot gun in his mother's room. His mother was in the the room, and the gun happened to be pointing towards her. Mrs DeJarnette's brother, Mr. Pou, directed the attention of Louis to the fact and told him to point the gun to the floor. As the muzzle was being lowered the gun was accidentally discharged. the load taking effect in the floor directly in front of Mrs. DeJarnette. The slant of the gun as it was being pointed down, prevented a serious and possibly fatal accident.

Boys be careful in handling fire arms, or you may sometimes be suddenly motherless or fatherless or brotherless or perhaps headless.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by purifying and enriching the blood, improves the appetite, aids the assimilative process, strengthens the nerves and invigorates the system. It is, therefore, the best and most thoroughly reliable alterative that can be found for old and young.

"I never in my life," says John Wannamaker, "used such a thing as a poster or dodger or hand-bill My plan for fifteen years has been to buy so much space in a newspaper and fill it up with what I wanted. I would not give an advertisement in a newspaper of 400 circulation for 5,000 dodgers or posters."

THE TEACHERS

In Attendance Upon the District Institute.

Clanton is interested this week in entertaining the teachers attending the meeting of the district teacher's institute. On behalf of the community the VIEW extends a cordial welcome to them and trusts their sojourn in our midst may prove both pleasant and profitable. The teacher fills an exalted and noble station in the field of human endeavor, and deserves that respect and attention which such a dignified, honorable and philanthropic calling should secure. We have no doubt but that they will receive such attention while in our midst that they will return to their homes with pleasant memories of Clanton. Following are the names of those in attendance:

J. W. Kemp, J. J. Dennis, A. B. Harwood, D. S. Robinson, W. J. Martin, J. M. Scott, Jemison.

J. M. Carnel, Strasburg.

J. A. Green, Jumbo.

J. A. B. Lovette, Huntsville.

I. W. McAdory, Misses Parker, Wilson and Ledbetter, Montgomery.

Miss Minnie Phillips, Clanton,

Misses Garner, F. Willie, W. S. Moore, Jumbo,

Miss Annie Mahone, Loachapoka.

Mrs. I. B. Bowden, Clanton.

Will Robinson, Cooper's Station.

R. E. R. Hicks, Clanton.

Mrs. Fannie Davis, W. P. Stott, Verbena.

W. H. Hinton, Miss A. Miles, Kincheon.

Tipton Mullins, M. Gore, Jumbo.

Mr. Harris, Jemison.

J. W. Moore, Cooper's.

Miss Ganey, J. L. Ruffin, Jemison.

W. A. Smith and son, Dixie, and others whose names and post offices we could not learn.

Expenses of a Great Newspaper.

Some idea of the expense of running a large newspaper may be formed from the following: The New York World's Sunday edition consumes seventy-five tons of paper which, at four cents per pound, would cost $6,000. The paper has on its regular pay roll 1200 men, including 30 editors and sub-editors; 104 reporters, 468 correspondents in other cities; 275 compositors and proof readers, and 71 employees in the press room. The cost of the composition in the last Sunday's edition, which contained 40 pages, was about $1,680. Thus it will be seen that just two items, paper and composition for one day amounted to $7,689.

Judge (to jury)—have you agreed upon a verdict? Is the prisoner guilty or not guilty of theft, as charged in the indictment?

Foreman—We have not yet reached a verdict, your honor. I missed my pocket book in the night and I would respectfully ask that each juror be searched.

Ayer's Hair vigor restores color and vitality to weak and gray hair. Through its healing and cleansing qualities, it prevents the accumulation of dandruff and cures all scalp diseases. The best hair dressing ever made and by far the most economical.

Send your Cotton

—TO—

MARKS & GAYLE,

COTTON FACTORS,

Montgomery, Ala.

Agents for English Acid Phosphate, German Kainit and Favorite Guanos.

State Normal College,

FLORENCE, ALA.

JAS. K. POWERS, A. M. President.

THE COURSE OF STUDY embraces all the branches required in the public schools of the State.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE of teaching receive careful attention throughout the course.

DRAWING, VOCAL MUSIC AND CALISTHENICS are taught. No teacher is thoroughly equipped for his work without training in these branches.

STATE CERTIFICATES are granted to graduates, entitling them to teach in any public school in Alabama, without further examination.

TUITION IS FREE

to teachers and those preparing to teach and good board costs only ten to fourteen dollars a month.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 17, 1889.

For catalogue or further information, apply to the President.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County, S. S.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by druggists, 75 cts.

oct 11-y

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

A PHYSICIAN'S

WARNING!

Of all the terrible, soul affrightening curses that afflict all classes of humanity, nothing in all ages has ever approached comparison to the ravages of BLOOD POISON that slow, insatiate destroyer of flesh and life. Alas! How often just such an affliction loves to affect a noble life with its poisonous taint. It strikes with destructive aim the most notable, sparing neither SCROFULA king nor statesmen. Even unto the third generation are the sins of the father made manifest. What a fearful heritage to bequeath an innocent child! Ah! the horrible ravages of this affliction! To its activity is due sore throat SORES sore liver, sore kidneys, sore lungs, sore skin, great ulcers, internal, external and eternal unless proper treatment is applied. The best remedy is a prescription used extensively in private practice by an old Atlanta physician. It is now prepared a thousand gallons at a time, and is sold in large bottles at PIMPLES only one dollar per bottle. It is called B. B. B. or Botanic Blood Balm. Under its peculiar influence the blood poison first becomes passive, then divided, and lastly is exuded through the liver, through the kidneys, and through the pores of the skin.

It is clearly the duty of every one who suspects the least trace of syphilitic or scrofulous poison in their blood, whether recently from contagion or from inheritance, to get it out of their system thoroughly PAIN by the use of this great remedy so that pimples, sores, aches, pains, weak kidneys and other symptoms will not be transmitted to innocent posterity.

Demand it of your druggist and take no substitute. Testimonials from those who have used it may be found in the illustrated "Book of Wonders" sent free to any address by the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. (3)

[sep27 cw 1y]

NOTICE NO. 8941.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., July 24, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 7, 1889, viz: William H. Mills, homestead No. 15149 for the n w ¼ of n e ¼, the n ½ of n w ¼ and s w ¼ of n w ¼, sec 14 t 20, north, r 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James T. Chambers, Henry A. Sewell, John Hamilton, and Thomas Anderson, all of Kincheon, Ala.

jul25* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8907.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 21, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 28, 1889, viz: Ephram Vasser, homestead 14371 for the n e ¼ of section 28 township 21 n, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Colwell Choats, Chambers Young, Fed Latham, and Anderson Peoples, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug22o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8988.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., August 6, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court, Clanton, Ala., on September 14th, 1889, viz: Abner C. Poole, Homestead 15360 for the n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 32, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William I. Mullins, Robert S. Owen, James Owen, and John W. Scott, all of Kincheon, Ala.

aug8o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8989.

U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 8, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 18th, 1889, viz: Edy Garner, widow of Dick Garner, deceased, Homestead 9876 for the n e ¼ of n w ¼, of sec 2, township 21 north range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Henry Young, Ben Talley, Noah Coleman, Aaron Talley, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug 8* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

A. E. BIVINGS,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS, AND Medicines, FAMILY Groceries, ETC.

Clanton, Alabama.

I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar29]

BUY YOUR

PIANOS and ORGANS

—FROM—

GRAMBS & BUCHANAN,

—2107 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—

THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES, or on easy installments. Sohmer, Cranich & Bach, Gabler, Wheelock and Newby & Evans Pianos, and the world renowned Wilcox & White organs. Mail orders for sheet music or musical merchandise given prompt attention.

☞ Write for Catalogue. ☜ jul18

When ordering please state in what paper you saw our advertisment.

CRELLIN & NALLS,

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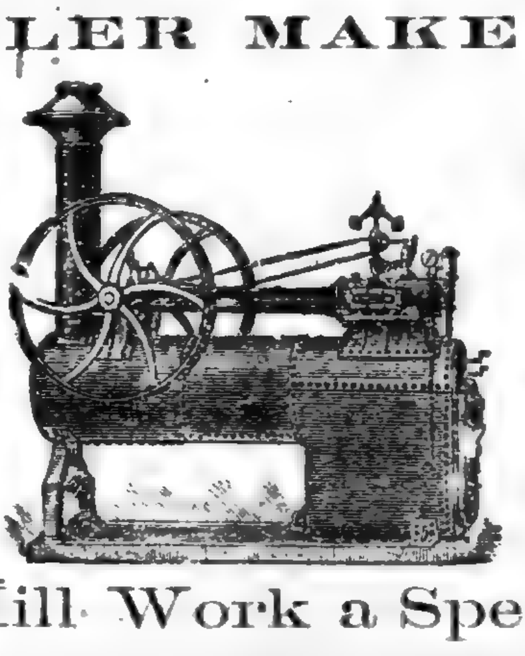

Copper and Sheet Iron Workers

Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.

Saw Mill Work a Specialty.

☞ AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE, ☜

Birmingham, Ala.

mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.

(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.)

—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.

oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.

MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS

Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery

OF ALL KINDS.

MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.

☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜

nov 8-y

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Roberts & Son,

Steam Printers and Binders,

1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

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INDURATED FIBRE WARE.

ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!

HAS NO HOOPS!

NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!

NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!

HAS APPEARANCE OF POLISHED MAHOGANY.

PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS, SPITTOONS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.

LARGE VARIETY OF GOODS.

CORDLEY & HAYES, New York, Sole Agents.

Factories: Portland, Me., Peterboro, N. H., Watertown, Mass., Oswego, N. Y., Lockport, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, Winona, Minn.

FOR SALE BY ALL HOUSE-FURNISHING, HARDWARE, GROCERY AND CROCKERY DEALERS. FULL PRICE-LIST AND CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

Apr25-6

A. M. RAMBO,

DENTIST,

VERBENA, ALA.

Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.

[mal5 y]

Money to Loan.

Loans can be negotiated on first mortgage security on improved farming lands. Call on or address

R. M. WILLIAMSON,

ST. CHAS. THORNTON,

jun27 Clanton, Ala.

S. P. TRESSLAR,

Photographer,

10 COURT SQUARE,

Montgomery.

Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.

Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.

All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.

☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜

Always glad to have you call at the gallery and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.

[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD

THE LEADING

PHOTOGRAPHER,

—OF—

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE

(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)

Photographs of All Kinds

Work Done in the

BEST STYLE.

Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

Insure

Your Property

against Fire.

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery, has a record for reliability unsurpassed.

Insure through the Local Agency at Clanton, and save expense.

HERBINE

TRADE MARK

After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.

Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."

Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine to any family."

Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than [illegible]

Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Billous Fever with one bottle.

It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Billious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by

The Herbine Co.,

(Successors to Wm. Condell,) St. Louis, Mo.

mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best

Cough Medicine.

If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

CONSUMPTION

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.

The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.

Easy and pleasant to use.

Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

nov22-y

ALLEGER'S

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

FROM $85, to $33.

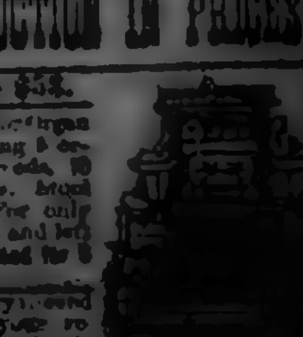
This Elegant Parlor Organ style 70 containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells. Stool and Book free. For only $33.00. With right and left coupler. "Warranted for 6 years."

It is only necessary to send reference as to your responsibility from any banker, postmaster, merchant or express agent and the Organ will be shipped promptly on ten days' test trial.

[illegible]

H. W. ALLEGER,

[illegible]



WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

WOMEN AND PROGRESS.

There is hope for Turkey, since her women have taken up with Paris fashions and have determined that their beauty shall no longer be hidden from the eyes of admiring infidels. The ladies of Constantinople have shortened the mantles that formerly enshrouded them, have donned ribbons and long gloves, and have taken to wearing veils so thin that the play of their features can easily be seen. This settles the business of the harem, and the devout Mohammedan may as well make up his mind first as last that he will have to give up his plural wives and come down to a single consort. No man or monarch, however long his purse, can afford to buy Worth costumes for forty wives, or even for four. And the Turks know how it is themselves; for the women of the harem, though secluded from sight, have managed to bankrupt the land already.—*The Sunday Mercury.*

FOR STOUT WOMEN.

"Women are such geese," growled a prominent physician recently, as he eyed the retreating form of one of his wealthy patrons. The woman in question seemed to be a fitter subject for pity than blame as she puffed and waddled out of the office. "Now there is that one," continued the doctor, "she comes here in her carriage every week or two to ask me to rid her of several of her 200 odd pounds of flesh. In vain do I tell her to exercise; she spends one-half of the day in sleep, and the other in novel reading. I have no patience for her left. If she would only stop sleeping in the daytime and follow my advice she would soon lose her superfluous flesh."

When asked to give that advice for the benefit of those who might be suffering from the same complaint, the doctor said:

"To reduce the weight eat lean meat to the extent of satisfying the natutal appetite, let your vegetables be turnips, potatoes and cabbage. Drink lime juice, lemonade and acid liquids; tea and coffee with a little milk is allowable. Above all things, don't neglect to exercise freely, and discharge your coachman or give him a vacation. Drink but little water. Now, my patient persists in eating fat meats and lots of butter. These tend to increase the weight as do beets, carrots, oatmeal, peas, pastry and custards."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

DANCING GIRLS OF INDIA.

I was invited to a wedding feast at Agra, writes Frank G. Carpenter, and the polite Hindoo who so honored me told me upon parting that my presence had "glorified the occasion." There were five hundred Hindoos present, and the entertainment consisted of Nautch dancing and acting. The Nautch girls, attired in gorgeous clothes, went through the most surprising of contortions to the music of two drums, which were played with the hands, and a curious Hindoo fiddle. These Nautch girls are the dancing girls of India. They are remarkable for their plump, round figures, and for the wonderful ease and grace which they throw into the movements of their bodies.

A large part of the dancing consists in the movement of the frame, without lifting the feet from the ground, and the whole story of love is told by them in gestures, which must be seen to be appreciated. They are the same as the dances of the girls of Egypt and of the African negroes, and seem to be a part of Oriental life. They are paid high prices, and some of the best dancing girls of India get as high as $25 a night. The celebration which I attended was in a tent built outside the house for the occasion. A rich carpet covered the ground, and the flickering lights shone over a collection of curious figures which would make another fortune for Barnum. I looked in vain for the bride, and whether she was a baby or not I do not know. The groom was not more than six. He was a bright little fellow, in a red velvet coat, and he brought me a bunch of flowers and some cardamom seeds, which are given to the guests upon such occasions.

FASHION NOTES.

The doom of the bustle is sealed.

English tailors set the fashion in jackets.

Black is held in abhorrence at the Russian court.

Stiffly starched shirts are worn by girls in Cincinnati.

Slender figures are well suited by the fashions of to-day.

Hats made entirely of flowers are the fashion in London.

Full ruchings of crimped silk edge many of the newest parasols.

Nainsooks and lawns are made up into waists and worn with different colored skirts.

The imagination has absolutely no play in the matter of dress except in waist sleeves.

Piano backs and covers exercise the ingenuity and taste of every decorative art designer.

"Sweet peas" and "laburnum" are the favorite artificial flowers in London this season.

Some of the new Japanese paper fans are quite elaborate, having wide folding leaves of gilt or silver paper, richly decorated, the outer panel laced with colored silk cord.

Cool and pretty summer toilets in white and green, or white and gold, are of white crepaline or India veiling with garniture of China silk arranged as a soft, easy Empire vest.

Fans of long ostrich feathers or curled tips are still considered the most elegant for full-dress occasions. They are mounted upon sticks of mother-of-pearl, ivory, tortoise shell or gilded wood.

Hats of green or brown rushes are a hot-weather luxury. One of these hats is wholly veiled with green tulle, with mossbuds and great yellow Tosca roses and leaves around the front of the crown.

Rich black toilets are in vogue and reach the height of fashionable elegance. Soft silks of various kinds, lace veiling, grenadine, crepe de chine, plain and beaded nets, and other handsome materials are in popular use.

The increase in the amount of tonnage passing through the Suez Canal is claimed to be due in a great measure to the lighting of the canal by electricity, admitting of its use by night as well as by day.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

One need not live high to be above suspicion.

Never covet that which cannot possibly be obtained.

Where much is sought for little is often to be found.

A wise man embraces an opportunity; the fool hugs a delusion.

The happier one's thoughts the pleasanter will be his reverie.

Hoping for the best will make the worst none the easier to bear.

Perseverance, to receive a rich reward, must have an object worthy of it.

Those who follow will always be flattered by the other end of the string.

It is better to repeat the idea of others than to make an effort to be natural.

The very essence of intelligence is the liberty inspired in every living thing.

Dull scholars are apt to be slow and sure—slow to learn and sure to forget.

Be persuaded that your own treasures are those which you carry in your heart.

An easy way to get a living is to flatter the rich, but the honest way is to earn it.

The man who has reached a condition of perfection must suffer for room to develop in.

Don't carry the whole world on your shoulders, far less the universe. Trust the eternal.

Nothing is more common or more fatal than grasping at an advantage at the cost of ten times its value.

If thou art wise, thou knowest thine own ignorance, and thou art ignorant if thou knowest not thyself.

Origin of "We Won't Go Home."

An interesting history of an old and well known comic tune was given by Professor Ensel, a music teacher, in a speech in the Music Teachers' Association recently. He said that when the army of the first Napoleon was in Egypt in 1799 the camp for awhile was near the pyramids. One afternoon about sunset the band was playing. The inhabitants of the desert had collected near and were listening to the music. Nothing unnatural happened until the band struck up a tune which we now hear under the name of "We Won't Go Home Till Morning." Instantly there were the wildest demonstrations of joy among the Bedouins. They embraced each other and shouted and danced in the delirium of their pleasure. The reason was that they were listening to the favorite and oldest tune of their people. Professor Ensel then stated that the tune had been taken to Europe from Africa in the eleventh century by the Crusaders, and had lived separately in both countries for over seven hundred years. This is certainly enough to make "We Won't Go Home Till Morning" a classic. Its origin is more of a mystery than the source of the Nile.—*Louisville Post.*

Street Scenes in Damascus.

The streets of Damascus are crowded from morning to night, like a town on circus day, and are a scene of hubbub and bewildering confusion, men, dogs, horses, camels and donkeys jolting against each other in careless commotion. Here you see the white Bagdad donkeys, which are a famous breed and distinguished by the unusual length of their ears. Their turbaned and bearded riders have the bearing of Kings. Among the other groups are Bedaween of the desert who come to the city to make purchases. The men are tall, straight and thin, have dark complexions and eyes, wear beards and gay handkerchiefs about their heads. Their eyes have a fierce expression, but they carry themselves like Lords. The women have straight black hair, are coarse of feature, and tattoo their faces, arms and feet. They do not keep themselves closely veiled like the women of the city.—*Mail and Express.*

South American Ostriches.

The South American ostriches, or rheas, go about the open grass lands in groups of from twenty to thirty females, led and carefully guarded by one male bird. About the end of August the male bird makes the nest, and the hens go down one by one to lay their eggs, and the laying season being over, the male bird proceeds to carry out the incubation. The process of incubation lasts over a month; and the hatcher, knowing that his progeny will soon surround him, turns out three or four eggs from the nest, where in the hot sun they soon become decomposed. When the young birds begin to make their appearance the father breaks these eggs, the flies get on them, and in twenty four hours they are a mass of maggots, thus supplying to the young brood tender food until they are able to pick up insects and grasshoppers.

How the Paris Exhibition Closes.

The exhibition closes at night in the following manner: The gates are all shut at 10:30 o'clock P. M., when the cannon on the Eiffel tower is fired at that hour to announce the fact. At 11:15 o'clock two drummers beat the tatoo in the gardens, while 200 policemen and fifty municipal guards, carrying lanterns, gradually clear the crowd off the grounds toward the Jean bridge, where the only exit is found. By 11:30 o'clock the exhibition is empty, and all trespassers found inside after that hour are arrested. Policemen patrol the place all night, and firemen hold themselves in readiness to start at any moment should an alarm be given.

A Legend of Forget-Me-Nots.

The poet Shiraz gives the following legend of the forget-me-not:

"It was in the golden morning of the early world, when an angel sat weeping outside the closed gates of Eden. He had fallen from his high estate through loving a daughter of earth; nor was he permitted to enter again until she whom he loved had planted the flowers of the forget-me-not. When their task was ended, they entered Paradise together; for the fair, without tasting the bitterness of death, became immortal like the angel, whose love her beauty had won, when she sat by the river twining the forget-me-not in her hair."

A Natural Bed of Shoe Blacking.

A natural bed of a substance resembling shoe blacking has been discovered in Rush Valley, Utah. Analysis shows that it contains 16 per cent. carbon, 34 per cent. aluminium, and 50 per cent. clay. When properly applied to leather it produces a fine polish that is not easily destroyed.

It is wonderful how polite men are in the summer. They even lift their hats to the breeze.—*New York News.*

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

CURING CHEESE.

Dr. Reynolds, of Maine, observes that in curing cheese certain requisites are indispensable in order to attain the best results. Free exposure to air is one requisite for the development of flavor. Curd sealed up in an air-tight vessel and kept at the proper temperature readily breaks down into a soft, rich, ripe cheese, but it has none of the flavor so much esteemed in a good cheese. Exposure to the oxygen of the air develops flavor. The cheese during the process of curing takes its oxygen and gives off carbonic acid gas. He also says that the development of flavor can be hastened by subjecting the cheese to a strong current of air. The flavor is developed by the process of oxidation. If the cheese is kept in too close air during the process of curing, it will be likely to prove deficient in flavor.

A SIMPLE MARKER.

A very convenient, accurate and expeditious way of marking ground for planting, either in drills or check rows, is with a chain marker. This system of marking has been in vogue in our neighborhood for the last forty years, in Lake Comto, Ohio, and is adhered to by all who have tried it. The marker consists of a pole of some light wood of any desired length, into which fence or other staples are driven at such distances apart as it is desired to plant the rows. To those staples are attached pieces of rope three feet long, and to the rope farm chains of the same length. The outer ends of the chains should be equally distant from the pole and not more than six and a half feet, so that when the pole is raised as high as the men using it can reach they will hang perpendicularly. Now start correctly. Such a marker if properly made is light and easily handled by two persons, the one who guides walking directly in front of an end chain. On fine soil, if lumpy, use the plank crusher or rubber, and the chain mark will show plainly for days.—*H. G. Tryon.*

HAVE PLENTY OF MANURE.

As a counterpart of soiling should go the making of a large quantity of manure. As the cows are stabled more or less every day in the year, and for the other time are kept in a yard, every particle of manure made, solid and liquid can be saved, and a very large quantity of litter can be worked up into compost. In this way, by the use of leaves gathered from a wood lot cleared of brush so that a horse rake can be used to gather them, with dry swamp grass and other materials one cow in the year can be made to furnish 10 loads of excellent manure, and the land be kept in the highest state of fertility. There is no chance for weeds when land is plowed and cropped three times in a year, and the result is that the soil is brought up to the most productive condition. With ensilage, which with this system affords succulent green fodder the year round, it is possible to bring up the average yield of a herd of good cows to 300 pounds of butter in the year. As a cow under this system can be kept for an actual cost of less than $20 a year, the profit is evident.—*New York Times.*

HOW TO CARE FOR A HARNESS.

Some farmers act as though a harness needed no care. They buy a new one, use it the first season when they go to town or carry the milk to the factory; come home, take it off the horse and throw it on a peg or a barrel, as the case may be. After the first season it is put to general use. It soon becomes dry, hard, brown and stiff, and then breaks, in half the time it would had it been cared for properly. Speaking of this way of using a harness, a writer in the *Western Liveryman* says:

A harness that has been on a horse's back several hours in hot or rainy weather becomes wet, and if not properly cleaned, the damage to the leather is irreparable. If, after being taken from the horse in this condition, it is hung up in a careless manner, traces and reins twisted into knots, and the saddle and bridle hung askew, the leather when dried remains the shape given it while wet, and when forced into its original form damage is done to the stitching and the leather. The first point to be observed is to keep the leather soft and pliable. This can be done only by keeping it well charged with oil and grease; water is the destroyer of these, but mud and saline moisture from the animal are even more destructive. Mud, in drying, absorbs the grease and opens the pores of the leather, making it a prey to water, while the salty character of the perspiration from the animal injures the leather, stitching and mountings.

It therefore follows that to preserve a harness the straps should be washed and oiled whenever it has been moistened by mud. If a harness is thoroughly cleaned twice a year, and when unduly exposed treated as we we have recommended, the leather will retain its softness and strength for many years.

FRUITFUL ROADSIDE.

Galen Wilson says in the New York *Tribune:* Maple, elm and ash are favorite roadside trees since the Lombardy poplar was discarded; but almost everywhere people have fallen into the error of planting too thickly and permitting them to grow too tall, so that they shade the highway continuously. In a wet season the roads are thereby kept muddy all the time, the sun having no opportunity to dry them, and it is a relief to get away where there are no trees but better traveling. This should not be. In view from my window is a reach of east-and-west road, and on the south side of it is a row of cherry trees thirty feet high and several rods apart, just the right distance to serve as posts for a wire fence. These trees answer a four-fold purpose.

They supply sufficient shade without keeping the road muddy; increase the beauty of the landscape as much as any trees can; make excellent living posts to support fence wires; and they are just now loaded with delicious fruit, and all passers-by are welcome to help themselves. By heading in the branches at odd spells they can be kept at their present height, and thus remain permanently a feature of use and beauty. The object of planting trees by the wayside is to furnish shade and add to the good appearance of the highway, and as fruit trees of various kinds accomplish this double purpose, and also furnish abundance of fruit, there can be no question as to what trees should be planted.

Some of the upper crust looks soft enough to be dough.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

SAGO WITH FRUIT.

Sago with fruit is an appetizing dessert and one that is especially nice in warm weather. Soak a cupful of sago in half milk and water; then add it to a quart of boiling milk, stirring it until it becomes thick, and let it cool. In a pudding dish put a layer of peaches, or other fruit if you prefer it, and on this a layer of sago, and another of the fruit, using a little sugar if needed, and so on until the dish is full. Set it on the ice. Serve with sweetened cream.—*Prairie Farmer.*

CAULIFLOWER OR BROCCOLI, TO BOIL.

Choose those very white, close and compact; trim off all decayed leaves, and cut the stock off close to the head; open the flower a little in places and wash; place them, head down, in salt and water for two hours previous to dressing, which will draw out all insects; put into boiling water, with a heaping tablespoon of salt to each two quarts of water; boil briskly fifteen to twenty minutes over a good fire, keeping the sauce-pan uncovered, skimming the water several times, When boiled tender, take up, drain, and if large heads, place upright in a dish, and serve with plain melted butter, pouring a little on the flower; or a white sauce or drawn butter may be used with it.

ENGLISH BEEF SOUP.

Let a soup stock hot and strained be ready. Put in a saucepan two slices of raw ham, an onion cut up, a carrot, one-half a turnip, one-half a pound of butter, a bay leaf, and a few whole peppers. Let these be fried until thoroughly browned and then mix in a cupful of flour and let brown again. Then dilute with three quarts of hot stock and a can of tomatoes and allow to boil for an hour. Cut in small dice-sized pieces two carrots and one turnip and parboil in salted water. Cut one pound of cooked lean soup-meat in small pieces. Parboil one-half a pound of barley. Then strain the soup, skimming off all fat, and add the boiled vegetables, the meat and barley, season with salt and pepper, and let boil for fifteen minutes more. Finish with the juice of one-half a lemon and a small portion Worcestershire sauce.—*Chicago News.*

A FRUIT CAKE THAT IS EASY TO MAKE

While making cake for sheep-shearers I thought that there must be some of your readers, writes a Canandaigua (N. Y.) young lady to the Detroit *Free Press*, who would like to know how to make a farmer's fruit cake that, though rich and hearty and universally liked, especially by the men folks, is yet inexpensive.

Take one cup of dried apples, soak over night in water enough to cover them. Then chop fine, add one cup of syrup to the water in which they were soaked and boil all till the apples are tender and the syrup very rich and thick. After this is cool add it the last thing to the following: Two well beaten eggs, one cup of sugar, one and one-third cups of sour cream, or two-thirds of a cup of sour milk and two-thirds of a cup of butter, three teaspoonfuls of soda, one-half cup of raisins, one-half cup of currants, flour enough to form a stiff batter; bake half an hour in a moderate oven.

Dried apples prepared in this way can hardly be told from citron. Indeed, when well made this cake is good enough for any occasion.

POTATO YEAST.

I send my recipe for making potato yeast. I thought some of the readers would like to try it: Mix together two cups of cooked potatoes mashed through a sieve, one cup of sugar, and four cups of warm water. Put this in a warm place for twenty-four hours, when it ought to be foamy. It may take a longer time to sour it, but one experienced in bread-making can tell when it is ready. It is now ready to be mixed into dough. To provide a potato-ball for the next time, take one cup of mashed potatoes and one tablespoon of sugar. Mix this with a little of the foam and a little of the sediment (a tablespoon of each will do), cover closely and let stand a few hours in a warm place. Then add a teaspoon of salt, and remove to a cool place. When ready to bake again, prepare two cups of mashed potatoes, add one cup of sugar, and mix in the potato-ball. Let stand an hour more, take out a cupful for the next baking, add salt to it, and set away. To the remaining three cups add four cups of water, and let it remain over night, when it is ready to mix into the sponge. I think I have made this plain, but if not, I will answer anything you don't understand.—*New York Witness.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

When recipes call for a cupful it means just half a pint; this amount in granulated sugar weighs just half a pound.

Salt will curdle new milk; so in preparing custards or porridges the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

Red pepper pods or a few pieces of charcoal thrown into the pot in which onions, cabbages, etc., are being boiled will prevent the unpleasant odor.

Two tablespoonfuls of washing soda in a gallon of boiling water makes a good disinfectant for the kitchen sink. Pour it in at night, while it is still at boiling heat.

Tin pans can be prevented from rusting by heating them and rubbing well with linseed oil and heating again. Wood ashes or whiting (which is better) mixed with kerosene will brighten them.

Make a list, in the order in which you pack them, of the contents of your woollen chest, and paste it on the outside. Then the articles at the head of the list will be in the bottom of the box.

Rusty black cashmere should be sponged with equal parts of alcohol and ammonia, diluted with a little warm water. When pressing use a piece of alpaca or undressed cambric next the warm iron.

If ironed when damp, and pressed till dry, table linen takes a certain stiffness which is more permanent and less subject to creases than the stiffness of starch, which is also injurious to the fabric.

Lime and alkali stains may be removed from white goods by simply washing. In the case of colored goods and silks the goods should be moistened and citric acid, much diluted, applied with the finger.

A horse lying down on a railroad track is a more dangerous obstruction than half a dozen cows, while the engineer isn't a bit worried over a dozen hogs or a score of sheep.

The newest engagement ring is of twisted gold without a stone.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Underground lighting has proved so successful in Chicago that the plant is to be largely increased.

Power obtained from a fall of water a mile distant is to be used for lighting the tower of Segorbe, in Spain.

The maximum intensity of the light from the Eiffel tower is 500,000 carcels, giving a range of 137 miles.

It has recently been proposed to use an alloy of zinc and phosphorus in boilers to prevent incrustation and pitting.

Naturalists and others are becoming considerably alarmed over the prospect of the early extermination of the kangaroo.

Experiments made on the dog and rabbit show generally that the quality of water is less in the venous than in the arterial blood.

M. Chauvin concludes that Iceland spar possesses magnetic rotary power not only in the direction of its axis, but also in the neighboring direction.

After more than twenty-seven years the pearl oyster has produced pearls off the Madras coast in sufficient quantities to be worth the expense of fishing.

Gurjun oil produced from a fir tree that grows in the Andurame Island is said to be a sure cure for leprosy. It is used by inunction and taken internally.

Carpenters and other tool users who keep up with the times now use a mixture of glycerine instead of oil for sharpening their edge tools. Oil, as it is well known, thickens and smears the stone.

The invention of a "fog machine," by which water is thrown in spray as fine as vapor, makes it possible to spin the finest cotton thread in mills established in the hottest, dryest parts of the South.

The Insect House of the Zoological Society of London is said to be the only place where an attempt is made to attract public attention to the various and wonderful groups of the insect family.

Abroad conductors are being laid underground and insulated by placing the bare wires in glass tubes, which are protected by layers of cement, outside of which is an iron pipe. This method is cheap, gives a high degree of insulation, and water cannot penetrate.

Both the French and German Governments have provided facilities for the examination and certification of electrical instruments, and it is now found that apparatus bearing the official indorsement brings a better price in Continental markets than non-attested instruments.

A steam carriage in which coke is used as fuel has lately appeared in France. The driving is effected by two hind wheels, and the speed attained is about fifteen miles per hour, twenty-eight and three-quarter gallons of water being sufficient for a run of twenty-five miles.

In an improved method of wire-making, the wire is drawn cold over successive pairs of rolls, each pair having a greater speed than the pair preceding it, with an intervening friction clutch to graduate the speed of the rolls to the speed of the wire in process of rolling.

From the general appearance of the vegetation, together with a discussion of the origin and relations of the florist, it is concluded by eminent botanists that Greenland is not a European province from the point of view of botanical geography, but has nearer relations to America.

A century ago only 300 species of orchids were known, and those very imperfectly. Now the latest authority gives the extreme number of knows species as 10,000. This may be an excessive estimate, but shows the immense advances which have been made in our knowledge of these interesting plants, for which collectors now ransack the most remote quarters of the globe.

The Island of Curacoa.

This little Dutch island of Curacoa, writes William E. Curtis in the Chicago *News*, is small and barren, but it has played an important part in the history of Spanish America. It has belonged at different times to England, Spain and Holland, and its cosy harbor has been the scene of many a bloody battle between the navies of the old world, as well as between the pirates and buccaneers that infested the Caribbean Sea for two centuries. It has been for a hundred years and still is the asylum for political fugitives, and most of the revolutions that rack and wreck the South American Republic are hatched under the shelter of the pretentious but harmless fortresses that guard its port. Bolivar, Santa Anna, and many of the famous men in Spanish-American history have lived here in exile, and until recently there was an imposing castle upon one of the hills called Bolivar's tower, for it was there that the founder of five republics lived in banishment for several years and watched for rescue to come.

The houses are all built in the Dutch style, exactly like those of Holland; the streets are so narrow that the people can almost shake hands through the windows with their neighbors across the way, and the walls are as thick as would be needed for a fortress. The Dutch Governor lives in a solemn looking old mansion fronting the Shattegat or lagoon that forms the harbor, and is guarded by a company of stupid looking soldiers with a few old-fashioned cannon. The entire island is of phosphates, and the Government receives a revenue of $500,000 from companies that ship them away. There is not a spring or a well on the island, and the inhabitants are entirely dependent upon rainwater for existence, or upon that brought in barrels by schooners from the Venezuelan coast ninety miles distant. As it hasn't rained for nearly two years the natural supply was long since exhausted, and a glass of imported water is worth as much as the same amount of wine or beer.

Curacoa gave its name to a celebrated liqueur that was formerly manufactured from the peel of a peculiar species of orange grown there, but the fruit trees have been destroyed by the droughts and the supply now comes from other of the West India islands.

The inhabitants are mostly colored. There are a few rich merchants representing all nationalities, who are said to have made their money by smuggling. Curacoa is a free port. No duties of any sort are charged, and as the amount of merchandise imported annually is about twenty-five times as much as the inhabitants can consume, and the harbor is constantly filled with little schooners that seem to be always loading and unloading, there is good ground for belief that a contraband trade with the main coast is still going on.

A discovery of tin ore deposit has been made at Kansas.

The Leech Business.

There are only two firms in the business here, and all the leeches used in the United States and a large part of South America are handled by them. Their importations of late years have been between 300,000 and 350,000, of which number 100,000 or thereabouts were re-shipped to South American ports. The average price at which they are sold is $35 a thousand, while the retail price for a leech is from 20 to 25 cents, leaving a profit to the retail dealer of from nearly 600 to 800 per cent.

Prior to 1839 there was no regular import trade of European leeches into this country, but sea captains were accustomed to bring them in occasionally in small quantities on private speculation. Leechers were, therefore, obliged to depend largely on the native leech for drawing blood, and during the early part of the century the American species was in considerable demand. All this species is quite widely distributed, the principal source of supply appears to have been, as it is now, Eastern Pennsylvania, and especially Berks and Bucks counties.

Leeches are imported during most of the year, but only to a slight extent in Summer, as they are easily killed by an excess of heat. June, July and August are the months when the smallest quantities are received, and when the greatest mortality occurs, reaching sometimes 25 per cent. They are imported packed in swamp earth, in air and water-tight wooden cases, holding 1,500 leeches each. These cases are made rather light and are about 21 inches long, 15 inches wide and 13 inches high.

In shipping leeches to customers in this country, the same cases are used for sending large quanties, and tight wooden pails for the smaller quantities, the packing of swamp earth being also employed. American leeches, on the contrary, are kept best in water, in earthen or glass jars, in a cool place. Although considerable quantities of leeches are kept constantly on hand in the importing houses, Mr. Witte is obliged to draw on his storage ponds on Long Island, between Winfield and Newtown, for supplying large amounts, and especially for the export trade.—[New York News.

An Arkansas Hermit.

There lives in a wilderness section of Columbia county, Ark., a hermit. He has yielded a destructive knife and revolver in half a score of tragedies, and is constantly on the alert, expecting to be assassinated. This man, who has forfeited the companionship of mankind, is guarded by animals that are well trained watchmen. He has a magic control of the brute creation, and owns six large goats and an equal number of dogs. His lonely cabin stands in the middle of a fifteen acre field. When he goes to plowing three of the dogs are placed at each side of the field at his row's end. These dogs are trained to patrol the adjacent forest, and no human being can approach without being exposed by these vigilant sentries. At night the dogs and goats lie about the cabin—the goats without the yard enclosure, and the dogs within. When any human being approaches these goats set up an unearthly series of bleating. The dogs within understand the signal and rush furiously at the intruder. Armed to the teeth, the proprietor hails the visitor. If found to be a friend, one word from the hermit silences both goats and dogs, and the guest is invited in. Thus guarded, this desperate man says he sleeps more securely than the czar, because, unlike the imperial cohorts of the latter, his faithful sentinels cannot be bribed or otherwise rendered unsafe by collusion with their owner's enemies.

Cannibalism in China.

The steamship City of Pekin, which recently arrived at San Francisco, brings tidings of an attempt at cannibalism at Pao Shan Hien, near Shanghai. The proprietor of a public bath there became possessed of the notion that to eat a child would cure him of an illness from which he was suffering. From an old woman he bought a child, which he induced a coolie to kill. The body was discovered by the authorities in a large jar, ready for cooking. All the persons connected with the crime were arrested. The viceroy of Fukien and Cheinangk has issued a proclamation against the drowning of female children, which has been common of late. He notifies families that hereafter the penalty provided by law will be strictly enforced. The penalty is sixty blows of the bamboo and one year's banishment.

A FRENCH physician says that raw oysters and chicken soup will nourish any girl through at least six disappointments in love.

There is a man in our town
And he is very wise, sir,
When e'er he doesn't feel just right
One remedy he tries, sir.
It's just the thing to take in spring
The blood to purify.
He tells his friends, and nothing else
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Because, having taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to cleanse his system, tone it up and enrich the blood, and finding that it always produces the desired result, he considers that he would be foolish to experiment with anything else. His motto is: "Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good." That's why he pins his faith to the "Golden Medical Discovery."

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A remedy must have merit or it will not become a favorite remedy with the people. When the virtue of Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) is thoroughly known, it sells better than any other medicine. Nabers & Morrow, of Birmingham, Ala., say they sell a gross of B. B. B. a month to their retail customers. They buy it by the gross at a time, as they also have a good wholesale demand for it. Other similar instances might be mentioned, but we have not the space to spare. Sufficient it is to know that B. B. B. has better effect than all other blood purifiers, and as a general health restorer and strengthener of the system, it is the best and only safe remedy. When your blood is impure, when aches and pains trouble you, when sores break out on your person, when you feel weak, nervous and debilitated, when your appetite fails, when you are troubled with dyspepsia, when there is a general functional derangement of the system, when you feel all broke up and life hardly seems worth living, give B. B. B. a trial and you will begin to grow better and stronger.

MANY are the detractors of Dickens, but his amanuensis has dealt him the most bitter blow of all. In an interview published some time since he says: "He (Dickens) was an inveterate cigarette smoker, and when dictating to me always had a cigarette in his mouth."

Sarah Bernhardt.

is coming to America, and great will be the enthusiasm aroused amongst her admirers. But, we have our own bright star, Mary Anderson, who will continue to bear off the palm in the dramatic, as does *Lucy Hinton* in the great tobacco world.

Unnecessary Misery.

Probably as much misery comes from habitual constipation as from any derangement of the functions of the body, and it is difficult to cure, for the reason that no one likes to take the medicines usually prescribed. Hamburg Figs were prepared to obviate this difficulty, and they will be found pleasant to the taste of women and children. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

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The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

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-THEIR GREAT-

MIDSUMMER COST CLEARING SALE!

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Everything has been arranged to make this in all probability one of the greatest sales in the history of Birmingham. Remember you will have a stock of over $100,000 to select from and these goods were purchased for for first-class class city trade and were not intended for any snide catch-penny business.

A TERIFIC BLOW TO COMPETITION!

Make Childhood Sweet.

Wait not till the little hands are at rest
Ere you fill them full of flowers;
Wait not for the crowning tuberose
To make sweet the last sad hours;
But while in the busy household band,
Your darlings still need your guiding hand;
Oh, fill their lives with sweetness!

Wait not till the little hearts are still
For the loving look or praise;
But while you gently chide a fault,
The good deed kindly praise.
The word you would speak beside the bier
Falls sweeter far on the living ear;
Oh, fill young lives with sweetness!

Ah, what are kisses on cold clay lips
To the rosy mouth we press,
When the wee one flies to her mother's arms
For love's tenderest caress?
Let never a worldly babble keep
Your heart from the joy each day should
reap,
Circling young lives with sweetness.

Give thanks each morn for the sturdy boys,
Give thanks for the fairy girls;
With a dower of wealth like this at home
Would you rifle the earth for pearls?
Wait not for Death to gem love's crown,
But daily shower life's blessings down,
And fill young hearts with sweetness.

Remember the homes where the light has
fled,
Where the rose has faded away;
And the love that grows in youthful hearts—
O cherish it while you may!
And make your home a garden of flowers,
Where joy shall bloom through childhood's
hours,
And fill young hearts with sweetness.

—*Picayune.*

A SONG'S HISTORY.

Perhaps the most popular song ever written was "Ever of Thee."

It happened in this way: On a cold day in the January of 1850 the door of Mr. Turner's music shop in the Poultry, London, was nervously opened, and a most unclean, ragged specimen of humanity dragged himself in. He looked as though he hadn't been washed for months. His beard was unkempt, and dirty, and matted! For boots he wore some folds of filthy rags, and in all he was a specimen of the most degraded class of that community.

One of the clerks said to him, "You get out of here."

Two ladies who happened to be in the shop noticed his woe-begone look, and were about to offer him some money when a Mr. T—, (a clerk in the establishment), seeing the poor fellow shivering with cold and apparently hungry, pitied him, and brought him into the workshop so that he might have a "warm-up" by the stove. A few minutes after Mr. Turner, the proprietor, came in, and seeing the ragged individual asked what he wanted, and "who allowed him in?"

"I did," said Mr. T—; "the poor fellow looked so cold and miserable I couldn't send him out in this piercing wind without giving him a warm, and, besides, he says he has got some business with you."

"Business with me!"

"Yes, sir; I have a song I should like you to listen to."

Turner eyed him from head to foot, and then laughed outright.

The miserable looking object at the stove began to grow uneasy, and begged to be allowed to play the air of his song, which he then unearthed from his rags and handed to the music publisher. Turner looked at it, and said:

"Who wrote this?"

"I did, sir," came from the rags.

"You! Well, I'll have it played over, and if it's any good, I'll give you something for it."

"I beg your pardon, sir, I'd prefer to play it for myself."

"What! you play! Well, bring him up to the piano-room when he gets warm, and we'll humor him."

"In a few minutes the bundle of rags was seated at the concert grand piano, and "Ever of Thee" was played for the first time by its composer, James Lawson.

His listeners were electrified when they heard this dilapidated-looking tramp make the piano almost speak. His touch was simply marvellous, and his very soul seemed to be at his finger-tips. When he had finished, he turned to his little audience and said:

"I'd like to sing for you, but I have a terrible cold. I haven't been in bed for five nights. I'm hungry, sir, and I feel I could not do it justice."

Turner was almost dumb with amazement. The air would take; he knew it would be a success, and he decided that this man had a history which, perhaps, might advertize the song. So he determined to cultivate him, and in flattery (as he thought), pressed him to sing "just one stanza." Lawson protested, but finally agreed, and if Turner was amazed when he heard him play, he was positively enraptured when that hungry voice, hungry with love, hungry physically, poured out in the sweetest of tenors the first stanza of the song in which his soul lived. It was the story of lost love, but he cherished it, and as he sang it was easy to see that he lived and breathed only for that love. "Ever of Thee" has never been so sung since. But that trial verse made its success, and to the experienced publisher, Mr. Turner, it was decidedly apparent that he had secured a great song.

Addressing Mr. T—, he said: "Mr. T—, take this man along; get him a bath, a shave, some decent clothes; in fact, fix him up like a gentleman, and bring him here, and we shall see about this song."

T— "took him along." He took him to a bath, and while the unclean was being made clean, he bought for him a shirt, a pair of shoes, some socks, collars, cuffs and underwear. Then he had him shaved. Then they hied to a clothier's, and having removed the rags, Lawson was quickly clad in fine raiment. The change was beginning to tell. Already the tramp seemed to be the guide and treasurer. He was a splendid-looking fellow, and had quite a distingue appearance. But the hat was still there, and a mirror-like chimney-pot was purchased to complete the make-up. T— laughed when all was finished. He was in his working clothes, and this unfortunate looked like a duke. The good clothes fitted him, and they suited him and his appearance much too well to continue the assumption that Mr. Lawson was a tramp. He was a gentleman all over, and he looked it. T— said to him:

"Mr. Lawson, I wish you would go into the shop before me. They won't know you, and it will be such a joke."

"I don't mind that, Mr. T—, but won't you let me have a drink? I want it—please let me have a drink."

T— refused to stand the drink; he told Mr. Lawson that if he wanted a dinner he could have it, but drink he could not have. Finally, the two went into the Ship and Turtle dining-rooms, and, over chocolate and sirloin steak, the author of "Ever of Thee" told the following story:

"I was once rich, Mr. T—. You know what I am now. You were astonished to hear me play the piano so well. That little song has been the only companion from which I gained any comfort for the past twelve months. It brought back to me the days when I was rich, loved, looked up to and happy. Of course, it has its sad side for me. But the memory of what it recalls is the dearest thing in my existence."

T— interrupted him at this point and indicated that it was growing late.

"Please bear with me," rejoined his companion. "Let me tell you how and why I composed the little song. Two years ago I met a girl in Brighton. If God ever allowed one of his angels to come on earth she was that one. I adored her. She seemed to return the affection. I escorted her everywhere, was at her beck and call morn, noon and night, and it was currently believed that Miss Blank and I were engaged. I had to return to London on business, and when I went back to Brighton she was gone.

"Three months after I met her at a ball. She had just finished a waltz with a tall, good looking man, and was promenading the hall on his arm. She recognized me. But when I said, 'How do you do, Miss Blank?' she quickly replied:

"'I'm well, Mr. Lawson, but I am surprised to hear you call me Miss Blank. When you left Brighton so suddenly I thought I should never see you again. You left no address, never called again, and—well, I am married.'

"'To whom?' I gasped.

"'To Mr. Prize,' she replied, pointing at the same time to the gentleman with whom she had been dancing.

"That ended my life. My Marie, my dream, was gone. I left the hall, went to a low gambling place, and in drink and gambling endeavored to kill my grief. It lasted but a little time, for in four months I was penniless.

"Then came my trial. The men who played with me shunned me. My friends shut their doors, and a few days later my last sovereign was gone. I was utterly stranded, homeless and unhappy as it would be possible to make a human being. For nights I slept in the cabmen's coffee houses; then I was considered a nuisance, and some door-step served me for a bed. I pawned every trinket, decent suit of clothes—everything, and finally I spent three months in a workhouse under an assumed name.

"In my bed, there in that workhouse hospital, I wrote the words of the song you heard me sing today. Then I got well, and sick of the life, I left the place and became night watchman at some new buildings they were putting up in Aldersgate street. While there the music of my song came to me. I got a scrap of manuscript music paper and jotted it down, and for a time I was happy. My old friends often passed me at night, jolly and careless, little dreaming that James Lawson was the poor night watchman who answered their indolent questions.

"Often, when all was still, I poured out my soul in this little song, and after a while the night gamins used to come and listen to me. It pleased them. To me it brought back the memory of a dead love and a ruined life. But you are tiring of my story. There is little more to tell.

"I could not endure the solitary meditation of my past. I again began to drink. I lost my situation, and as a last resort I thought that perhaps my little song was worth a few shillings and brought it to Mr. Turner."

At this the poor fellow burst into tears. When he was himself again they went out, and a few minutes afterwards Mr. Turner, addressing Lawson, said:

"Mr. Lawson, here is ten shillings. It will be enough to get your supper and a decent room tonight. To-morrow morning I want you to call here and I shall give you a good position in my warehouse. As for your song, I want you to remember this: If you will keep sober I will pay you a good royalty, but if you spend this ten shillings in drink, not another penny will you get."

Lawson left the shop, and did not make his appearance for five days. Then he was in a condition almost as bad as when he first entered it. His vest was gone; his boots were exchanged for old ones; his hat was—well, it was an apology for a hat. His coat (an old one) was buttoned tight around his collarless neck, and his face was unkempt and unshaven—as unclean as it was five days ago. Mr. Turner looked at him. He did not even speak to him. The smell of bad rum sufficiently told him all he wished to know. He took a half-crown from his pocket, handed it to Lawson, and turned on his heel. Addressing Mr. T—, he said: "If this man comes here again, put him out."

The composer of "Ever of Thee" immediately left the shop, and heaven only knows what his fate has been. Certain it is that he never called at Turner's again.

LONG BRANCH.

LIFE ALONG NEW JERSEY'S WAVE-WASHED SHORE.

Happy Summer Days for Young and Old Who Love to Dance, to Drive, to Bathe or Do a Little Flirting.

All along the New Jersey coast, from Sandy Hook to Point Pleasant, pleasure reigns supreme. Every day the beach is dotted with bathers, the cottage and hotel lawns swarm with tennis players and the roads are marked by lines of dust kicked up by horses worth all the way from fifty to thousands of dollars. There are far more of the latter, however, than of the former, for the wealthy summer visitor generally brings his "turnout" with him, but it is an open question whether he enjoys the glorious drive along the shore any more than the occasional Jersey farmer who comes in with his corn fed team and "democrat wagon" to see "them stylish rigs."

THE BOSS BATHER.

Every night the hotel piazzas are the centre of life until about half-past ten o'clock, when the music ceases and the mothers and younger children go to bed. The older children then get a chance to watch the sea from the summer houses and whisper away as if they had not seen each other for years. Papa, alas! quite frequently strolls around to study the habits of that unconquerable animal, the tiger.

The nightly display of dress in the hotel parlors at Long Branch is magnificent. There are more finely formed, beautiful and exquisitely adorned women here now than ever before. No wonder the young men are losing their heads, and the first crop of engagements is announced. The average young lady here, while a far more shapely being than a cheap wood cut artist design, and as lively a maiden as one would wish to see, is a modest, well behaved girl in the water and out of it. The girls love the waves. They "go in" by the hundreds, and the bathing masters tell me they learn to swim easier and better than men.

One of the sights of the Branch during bathing hours is the "boss bather," as the children disrepectfully term her. If she is not fair and forty, she is certainly the other thing, for a ninety inch belt could not make both ends meet around her waist. Every chance she gets to take a roll in the sea she improves, so that in all respects she is a great bather.

While watching this fleshy nymph of the sea tumbling about in the water, I noticed that several ladies in bathing wore their diamond earrings. They said they felt that the jewels were safer in their ears than anywhere else, but it is a queer combination, a bathing suit and diamonds.

After her bath the Long Branch girl takes a drive. So does everybody else if they can afford it. There are a number of carriages out in the morning before the day grows hot, but the "passing show," as seen from the West End piazza in the cool of the afternoon, is one of the features of Long Branch life. The dull clatter of the horses, many of them thoroughbreds, the gingling of their chains, the glitter of their trappings, the roll of the carriages, filled with elegantly attired women, makes pleasant music as the panorama moves along the bluff. It is indeed a pretty picture, this daily display of beauty on wheels. The moving line is flanked by beautiful lawns; it runs between imposing hotels and cottages. All is color and animation in the foreground, while behind lies the ocean, calm and dull under a cloudless summer sky stretching away as far as the eye can reach, and dotted here and there by white wings that seem to have been painted on canvas, so well defined but motionless do they appear.

REPAIRING THE BLUFF.

The Ocean Drive, the glory of the Branch, was badly damaged last winter by the sea. It hardly seems possible that the water could get over the bluff, which is fully thirty feet high, but it did, and in places took the bluff away with it. The roadway ran close to the edge, so that in spots it was ruined.

A United States engineer says he will put down bulkheads every 200 feet from the Iron Pier to Elberon and guarantee that the beach will make instead of lose. That will cost a great deal of money, but it seems to be the last chance to have the valuable hotel property facing on the ocean, to say nothing of the driveway and the bathing facliities, without which the hotels would not be able to compete with Eastern summer resorts.

The big break begins at the east end of the Howland House. It is about 500 feet long. To get around it the stages have to run about 300 feet inland on a poor road, which is unpleasant and delays one. There is a force of men at work with a pile driver, building up the bluff again, and their labors are watched daily by hundreds of people. It is one of the sights of the beach.

This hole in Ocean avenue is a sore trial to the hundreds to whom Long Branch was a delightful place to bring their horses. It is still, however, an agreeable drive from Seabright to Elberon, and even further up and down the coast.

The Long Branch stage is one of the most inconvenient vehicles on earth, but it is cheap and therefore popular with the masses. There are hundreds of these stages running back and forth from the Iron Pier to the West End all day and nearly all night. The fare is only ten cents for the whole distance, but like the New York "L" roads, a short ride costs just as much as a long one. I overheard a young man arguing with a hackman the other day about his bill. The price seemed a little steep until the hackman explained why he charged so much.

"My carriages all come from New York," said he, "and before I can run them I have to pay $17 for a license for each one. This is the tax paid to the town for three months' business. In New York we can get a license for a year for $2. Besides this I have to pay the hotel I serve $2750 a season for the privilege of answering its calls. I tell you there is very little money in hacking in Long Branch." The hackman depends largely on the custom of transient visitors. Nearly all of the permanent guests at the hotels and the cottages bring their own equipages. I noticed the other day on the avenue quite a number of well-known people behind their own horses.

Not to mention the Baroness Blanc when writing about the driving on the avenue would be leaving out one of the best known whips at the Branch. The Baroness is an expert in managing horses either from the box or in the saddle. For years hers has been a familiar figure, mounted on a spirited steed and whizzing along at a rate that would make almost any other woman faint to think of. This season, however, the Baroness does not appear on horseback. She drives a span of sorrels to a stylish victoria in the afternoon, but it is in the morning that she appears in the little yellow buckboard that is so familiar to people at the Branch.

While the wealthy are enjoying themselves in their carriages the less fortunate find plenty of amusement at the hotels and cottages. Long Branch will never be a second Coney Island. It is too far from New York, and the necessarily high rates of transportation keep away to a great extent the crowds that make West Brighton so lively. Yet the building of the iron pier has encouraged the Sunday pleasure-seeker to come, and has made that end of the Branch a little like the popular Long Island resort. The sausage man can be seen now and then near the pier, the carrousel is there, and while it is quiet enough week days it is the liveliest spot for miles about at night and on Sundays.

It is a remarkable thing that one seldom sees a drunken man. This is true of the whole region. The policemen tell me that the crowds are remarkably well behaved and that arrests are seldom made.

Just as soon as the evening falls visitors from all along the beach flock to the West End Hotel to join in the dancing or to watch the children dance. This is a pretty sight. The picture of the brilliantly lighted room with happy little tots circling about to the music is a familiar one to any one who has spent an evening at the Branch. The broad piazza outside is crowded with onlookers in evening dress, while proud fathers and mothers gaze fondly at the merry little ones.

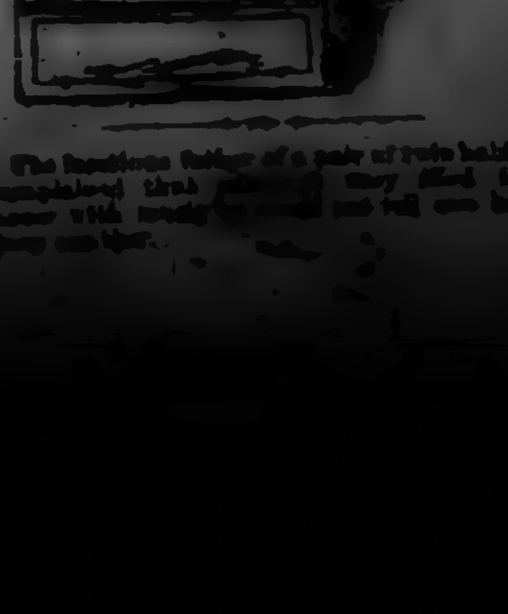
It is on the piazza, while the soft music floats out from the parlor, that Cupid binds his victims. It is there that the young men, gathering courage perhaps in the uncertain light, talk their sweetest, and the girls, who are there for that purpose, look their prettiest and listen. So far there have been only three engagements whispered to confidential friends, but from the prospects the net result of the season will be many times three.

No such nonsense as lovemaking bothers the children, who seem nevertheless to have the best time at the seaside. They romp from morning to night. The beach is their favorite spot, and high times they have there. Not a few lads and quite a number of girls of tender years are good swimmers and frighten their nurses twenty times a day by darting away from the life lines. Just now baseball is enjoying the attention of the boys. I noticed a youngster hardly as high as the table playing billiards one day, and he made runs of eight and ten quite frequently. Another little fellow spends his time in the Ocean House bowling alley. He disdains a small ball, and always picks out the largest he can find to roll at the pins.

A YOUTHFUL BOWLER.

After the lovelorn maidens and the romping children have retired, the gentlemen disappear from the hotels. They steer for one or two high rings of lights that seem to hang in the air, so high are they above all else at Long Branch. Beneath the domes wherein these lights are hung are spacious circular rooms extravagantly furnished and beautiful to look upon. Sometimes it is expensive to look upon them when the ball goes round, for they are gambling rooms. The rooms are attractive and are visited nightly by hundreds of men, not all of whom are by any means professional gamblers. They are the centers of life after ten o'clock, and remain so until the circles of light above them pale in the growing morn. The frequenters are mostly business men, who never enter a gambling house in the city, but who feel a little wicked when away for the summer. They seldom play beyond a certain limit, although now and then one loses his head and consequently his cash in an attempt to break the bank. A very generous and well served supper is provided every night and it is quite the thing, even for men who don't gamble to drop in about that hour to lounge about and watch the play. Women when they go the seashore do not leave their curiosity at home. Even the most demure would give more than her old gloves just to see the inside of one of those wicked places.—*New York Herald.*

A Bad Drawing.



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SIGHTS IN MEXICO.

Jumbo Snails—Wonderful Butterflies —Armadillos as Food.

The trees are covered with orchids, lovely in form and hue, exquisite of odor, infinite in variety. In the course of one afternoon I gathered more than a dozen species, besides a whole flower-press full of ferns and blossoms, as an incidental in the collection of butterflies and land-shells.

Of the latter there are over one hundred varieties in the neighborhood of Xalapa, from the tiny Strebeling, newly discovered by my hostess, who is a full-blooded Totonac Indian, to the great hermaphrodite Glandina Sowerbyana, whose shell reaches a length of eleven centimetres or five inches, while the extended snail not infrequently measures eight and one-half or nine inches. And the butterflies! oh, the butterflies! I remember once cavilling at Edwin Arnold's simile in "The Light of Asia," wherein he speaks of butterflies as "jewelled objects." The term seemed inappropriate to the velvety texture of the butterfly; but I bow to its accuracy, having seen the butterflies of Xalapa. White, black, red, purple, brown, golden they shine, and many of them glitter with the brilliancy of gems. One particularly beautiful variety is familiarly known as "the figure 8," from the mark on the under side of its wings. The spread of wing of some of these gorgeous creatures is often eight or ten inches and the night moths have wings larger than those of doves in many species.

Armadillos are, if not abundant, not rare hereabouts, and they find ready purchasers at from thirty to fifty cents. The flesh is very delicate and savory. The favorite mode of cooking is by a sort of barbecue in its own shell. This shell is a sightly object, with its graduated bosses and corrugations, and it has been utilized by deft needlewomen for the groundwork of many pretty bags and boxes. The peons employed in field labor use these shells to hold the seed for sowing. To meet these purposes the lateral edges are bent together while green, and laced fast by cords or hide thongs. Although it would appear to be a cleaner animal than the armadillo, the opossum, it seems, is disdained as a food element by the Mexicans, although it is so plentiful hereabouts that it is largely trapped for its depredations in the poultry yard. Strange that this discrimination should exist, for the armadillo is somewhat omniverous, and it has been asserted that it has been known to make ghoulish raids on graveyards, while the opossum is a more fastidious creature.

There exists hereabouts a belief that the tail of the opossum, dried and pulverized and drunk in wine, is a sovereign remedy for chills and fever. Another animal, considered a tidbit by the people of the lowlands, makes a decidedly repulsive impression upon unaccustomed strangers. This is an iguana or lizard, which the natives catch and confine in the thatched-roofed peaks of their houses. Some people declare, that in order to fatten properly, the mouth of the iguana must be closed by a few stitches to prevent it from eating. The truth probably is that the wider the poor creature's mouth is left open the sooner it completes the process of fattening, as it doubtless lives on the various larvæ and beetles bred in the straw or palm of the thatching. Another of the resources of the commissary department is a shrub which is called bequinite, or else pitos (whistles), from the shape of the flowers, which are of a deep scarlet, some three inches in length, growing in clusters. These conical heads are cooked either as greens or in the shape of forcemeat balls, and they have, it is said, all the flavor of good meat. I have not tasted them.

There are mosquitoes in abundance and a vicious little gnat called rodador, or "rounder," whose sting burns like fire and leaves a tiny speck of scarlet in the flesh of its victim. Happily this pest is not common. There are scorpions and other venomous insects, but their sting is only painful, not fatal. There is also a rattlesnake which is not venomous, and a horned serpent, and another snake which the wiseacres were fain to find a realization of the fabled Amphisbœna, which was said to have a head at each end and to run with equal facility in either direction. The present variety has been shown, however, to have the customary head and tail end, the two being markedly alike in appearance.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

Our Nine Navy Yards.

There are nine navy yards in the United States, as follows: Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charlestown Navy Yard, at Boston, Mass.; Gosport Navy Yard, near Norfolk, Va.; [illegible] Navy Yard, opposite Portsmouth, N. H.; League Island Navy Yard, [illegible] below Philadelphia, Penn.; [illegible] Navy Yard, near San Francisco, [illegible] New London Navy Yard, [illegible] Conn.; [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 29, 1889.

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The dispatches of yesterday reported the lynching of the Selma negro, Bryant, at Meridian, Miss. The report lacks confirmation.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in her latest poem makes a lover tell his sweeheart that he would fold her close in his arms and drop with her down to "sweet hell." Such stuff ought not to be called poetry; the proper appellation for it is "rot."

The action of the Farmer's Alliance in denouncing the Montgomery Advertiser and forgetting all the kind words which that paper has ever had to say for the Alliance, is illustrative of the fact that a public journal is usually a subject of much criticism and few thanks.

Strong thoughts are iron nails driven in the mind that nothing can draw out. Although it is dangerous to have too much knowledge of certain subjects, it is still more dangerous to be totally ignorant of them. Rest satisfied with doing well, and leave others to talk of you as they please.

Texas, it is claimed, will raise 2,000,000 bales of cotton this year. That is about one-fifth of the world's supply. It is as much as was raised in the entire South up to 1840 and more than half as much as was raised in this country any time prior to the war. It is almost equal to the amount of cotton manufactured by all the mills in the United States. And by far the greater portion of it is grown by white labor.

The Scottsboro Progressive Age, a rotten radical sheet, admits that such characters as the Selma negro, Bryant, should not be tolerated in any community. These radicals will never come over until they begin to quake at the probable outcome, and deviltry which their work has led up to. We might say ditto of the Birmingham dam-radikils who call themselves white, and who have seen fit to resolute against the "d—d nigger" since they can't expect to make any further use of him.

We do not believe that anything will be done with Nagle. It is interesting to know that the California statute is much more explicit in its definition of justifiable homicide than are the statutes of the Eastern States. It makes killing justifiable when committed in defence of wife or husband, parent, child, master, mistress, or servant. It will take no great flight of fancy on the part of a grand jury to see that Nagle, being an assigned bodyguard of Justice Field, was so far his servant, and consequently a shooting to protect him comes within the definition of a servant protecting his master.—*Mobile Register.*

HON W. H. LAWSON.

Denies the Insinuation that He is Author of the Auburn Resolutions.

Editor The Advertiser.

The CHILTON VIEW says some supposed that W. H. Lawson, of Montgomery, introduced the Auburn resolutions denouncing the Advertiser.

I have been accused of many things that I was never guilty of, but my most bitter opponents have never accused me of striking under the belt, but always credited me with striking straight from the shoulder, and I regret that any suspicion has attached to me in regard to those resolutions. I disapprove of said resolutions for various reasons.

First—That the resolutions are unjust and are misrepresentations of the position of the Advertiser.

Second—That if they meant anything, they were intended to suppress the Advertiser, which is one of our institutions and a coworker of the farmers. It has required the expenditure of a large amount of work and money to bring it up to its present standard and to destroy it now would be a public calamity.

Third—That I view with alarm any attempt to dictate to the press what it shall or shall not publish.

Fourth—That a free press is the corner stone of constitutional government, and affords to the people the best protection against oppression, and no class need this more than the farmers.

Fifth—That the Advertiser and the entire press of the country were the first to attack the jute trust, and it is due the agitation and co-operation of the press that we have succeeded as well as we have.

Sixth—That my information as to the author of said resolutions is that he is a newspaper man and has no interest in agriculture, and in my opinion, is not eligible to membership in the Alliance, such a class in the order has pushed itself to the front and is attempting to use the Alliance for gain, and for some personal gain and for personal grievance, real or imaginary is attacking in secret in the name of the Alliance, those they have not the moral courage to attack openly.

Seventh—That the Alliance deals in economic questions, only seeking to enjoy in part the prosperity of the country which its members help to produce.

This is the sum total of the purpose of the Alliance, and to this end we invite the influence and co-operation of all men.

W. H. LAWSON.

Montgomery, August 24, '89.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Mountain Creek.

A party of nine gentlemen Messrs. Jones, Marbury, Henderson, Howell, Thorington, Blakey, Dennis, Kelly and Sweatt, who had a desire for catching and eating fish went out to Mr. Cox's pond, and had a fine time fishing and splashing. They had plenty to eat and brought home to their respective families quite a number of fish.

There are a very nice party of Montgomery people now at Mountain Creek, who take the chances of enjoying themselves in the country as best they can, and who are gaining in health and weight daily according to Henderson's scales.

Crops are good, and farmers have commenced gathering cotton. Fodder nearly all pulled. T. J. H.

Stanton Notes.

The Age-Herald contains the following items from Stanton, this county:

Rev. W. J. Ruddick is confined to his bed with typhoid fever.

Information reached here yesterday that Ben Neely, a negro school teacher, had been appointed postmaster at Maplesville, which is four miles north of us. This is the only negro appointment we known of in this county, and hope that this report may be an error.

Yesterday, Monroe Sanson, a boy of 11 years old, was sent by his mother on some errand to Mr. Poole's, who lives close by. Poole and his wife were not at the house, but left their children, together with some of the neighbor's children, who were playing in the yard. The little Sanson boy, who was a frequent visitor there, walked in the gate. Poole's dog, a small black cur, happened to spy the boy and made for the little fellow, pulling him to the ground, biting him most terribly, tearing big chunks of flesh from the boy's thigh and legs, and doubtless would have bitten the little fellow to death had it not been for one little boy's presence of mind, who ran in the house and got the broom and beat the dog off. The dog was never known to try to bite anybody before.

Cooper's Locals.

ED. VIEW:—I think your last week's criticism upon your contributors was just, but, my dear Sir, you must make an allowance when you remember that nearly all of your county correspondents are farmers, and we have worked hard and late, and we were tired and sleepy, and as soon as we woke up and went to a few picnics, we had to git up and dust and git to the fodder fields, and our crops were never better. The rust has injured the cotton some on the more sandy lands. The staple is rapidly developing from the opening bolls, and cotton picking will soon be all the rage.

Cooper's Station and vicinity is buoyant as usual. We sympathize with the Messrs. Gullahorn who have been recently bereft of their dear brother.

I think the lumber business is in a prosperous condition. The mercantile business is also healthy, and Mr. Moore's school has been a success, but our stock of religion seems to have run down.

The health of the people is generally good. Old Mr. Yates and Willie Dennis, have been very sick, but we are glad to note their improvement.

The bagging question is being agitated; the solution of which is so hard to arrive at that your correspondent has concluded to embrace the sentiment of the little girl who read in a little book that those who did marry did well, and those who did not marry did better. She exclaimed, she was "willing to do well!" The bagging question is a vexed question, one that a country in debt like ours cannot well meet. Let us procure that which saves us the most money. I don't feel that biting off my nose to spite my face would be any consolation, so looking at all the phases of the subject I am willing to adopt the sentiment of one old maid who said, "Lord, any!"

Success to the VIEW, its genial editor, and its many readers. H. J.

From Jemison.

We are exceedingly glad that the prospect for home-made hog and hominy is better than in several years. The cotton crop till very recently bid fair for a wonderful yield, but now many are complaining of rust or some yellow disease. It may be that it is a gentle reminder that it is proper to plant more corn and potatoes and all eatables for man and beast, and to let cotton be the surplus crop.

How many country children will be found in the school rooms from now till November. Until smaller acreage of cotton than formerly, country children will be destined to a limited education, and many none at all. We are in sympathy with the toiling farmer who is raising cotton to push through his indebtedness. But if he will study a moment his guano account is his largest.

Mr. Editor, we regret leaving Shelby Springs before you made your visit there some weeks ago. We should have been pleased to have seen you taking in that delightful little heaven.

We are thankful to note the good health of our community which we think is better than previously for August.

We hope that success will crown the efforts of Prof. Ruffin in his second term at Jemison Academy, which time is so closely approaching. Let each student have a settled determination to let no one excel in close application to studies, and good behavior as well.

Success to the ever faithful VIEW.

A MOTHER.

The New Capitol is a new journalistic venture in Birmingham. After an examination of the paper we are not surprised at the cruel pasquinade and ridicule with which the Age-Herald and the Advertiser greeted its advent. The object of the New Capitol theorist is to move the capital to Birmingham. The wonderful wisdom of this project is only equaled by that of the Age-Herald theorist who makes a point that all capital towns are dead towns, but expects that Birminham will yet become such a great city as to absorb the capital without much effort. We too think that Birmingham will grow into a city of such proportions that if such a paper as the New Capitol was published there a thousand years the great majority of the people would never know of its existence. And the greater and grander Birmingham grows as a business centre the less it will want to "absorb" anything that will make it a dead town. We are proud of Birmingham as a great city and as there are always too many dead towns in the country, we will never want to afflict her in that way. If it were not for this "deadly" danger we would want the capital at Lomax, Chilton county, which is the geographical centre of the State according to all geographers who know anything, but we don't want to kill Lomax, and we hope the New Capitol will permit the capital to remain where it is.

The Blade notices with some degree of surprise that a number of Alabama editors belong to the Alliance. The surprising part is how they get in. Under what head do they have a right to join? We know one of the number who is also officially connected with a railroad corporation. Most of the editors are like those of the Blade entirely friendly to the order, but we cannot see any connection which would entitle them to affiliation on the inside of the order.—*Bibb Blade.*

We have never heard that the Alliance objected to editors as members, but have heard that it seriously objected to the admission of lawyers and corporation officials, We must have been misinformed, as the editor of the new State organ of the Alliance is both a lawyer and the secretary of a railroad corporation. His may be an exceptional case, however.

A Defective Memory.

Youth's Companion.

The late Colonel Scott, who had charge of the war records of the government, relates, that one day an officer came into the room in a state of great excitement.

"Have you said that I was not in the second battle of Bull Run?" he demanded.

"No, not exactly that," said Scott.

"Well, Bob Scott, I was told that you said so and I came in to put daylight through you if you stuck to it."

"Oh, no," replied Scott. "I never said you were not in the battle. What I said was that you yourself in an official report dated on the day of the battle, had said that you were in the Cumberland Valley, 100 miles from Bull Run.

Colonel Scott called a clerk and ordered the report brought. The officer read it twice through in silence, put on his hat and went away without a word.

The Swift Specific Company, Drawer 3, Atlanta Ga., offer a reward of one thousand dollars to any one who will find by analysis a particle of mercury, iodide or other poisonous substance in S. S. S.

Husband—"Wife, the doctor said I was to have but one ounce of liquor per day. How much is an ounce, dear?"

Wife—"Sixteen drams."

Husband—"Wife, I believe that doctor understands my case thoroughly. Let's see, I've eleven more drinks due me yet to-day."—*Omaha World.*

W. H. Wright, of Rogers, Ark., a prominent farmer and stock grower says that Swift's Specific cured him of tetter of twenty years standing. Of course in that time he had a great amount of treatment says the wonder is that he did not scratch the flesh from his bones. S. S. S. cured him quick and permanently.

The continued use of mercury mixtures poisons the system causes the bones to decay, and brings on mercurial rheumatism. The use of S. S. S. forces impurities from the blood, gives a good appetite and digestion, and builds up the whole human frame. Send to Swift's Specific Company, Drawer 3, Atlanta Ga., for Treatise on Blood Diseases.

Few children can be induced to take physic without a struggle, and no wonder—most drugs are extremely nauseating. Ayer's Pills, on the contrary, being sugar-coated, are eagerly swallowed by the little ones, and are therefore, the favorite family medicine.

A perfect complexion, free from pimple or blemish, is very rarely seen, because few people have perfectly pure blood. And yet, all disfiguring eruptions are easily removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Try it, and surprise your friends with the result.

Notice!

Sealed bids will be received by the Judge of Probate until the 2d of September for the taking care of, clothing and feeding the county paupers.

NOTICE NO. 9067.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., August 26, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 7th, 1889, viz: Daniel Martin, Homestead 14614 for the e½ of n w ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼ sec 20, t 21 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ben Brown, Charles Jackson, Madison Popwell, James Headley, all of Kincheon, Ala.

aug29* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 9064.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 26, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence, the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., October 7th, 1889, viz: Coldwell Choate, Homestead 13704 for the e ½ of s w ¼ sec 34 township 21 n range 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Jackson, Sr., Allen Jackson, Dennis Green, and J. P. Haley, all of Dixie, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 9049.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. August 22d, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 5th, 1889, viz: Calvin Hall, Homestead entry 15640, for the n ½ of n w ¼ sec 26, tp 21 n, r 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ambrose Kiener, Daniel Scoggins, William S. Lawrence, Jeffie J. Scoggins, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 9047.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 22, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit at Clanton, Ala., on October 5th, 1889, viz: William S. Lawrence, Homestead entry 14698 for the s e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 2, tp 21 n, range 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ambrose Kiener, Jeffie J. Scoggs, Calvin Hall, and Daniel Scoggins, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 9048.

U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 22, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 5th, 1889, viz: Ambrose Kiener, Homestead entry No. 16680 for the n w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 14 tp 21 n, range 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William S. Lawrence, Calvin Hall, Daniel Scoggins and Jeffie J. Scoggings, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 9068.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 27, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 4th, 1889, viz: William E. Culp, Homestead 14722 for the s ½ of n e ¼ and e ½ of s e ¼ sec 18 t 21 n r 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Headley, Willis Barber, Ira Headlay, Dan Barber, all of Clanton, Ala.

aug29* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

CONSUMPTION,

In its first stages, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Even in the later periods of that disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."—A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middleton, Tennessee.

"Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health remains good to the present day."—James Birchard, Darien, Conn.

"Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

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DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN'S TREATMENT BY INHALATION

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

Drs. STARKEY AND PALEN

COMPOUND OXYGEN

NOT A DRUG

1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

Drs. Starkey & Palen's office records show over 50,000 cases in which their Compound Oxygen Treatment has been used by physicians in their practice, and by invalids independently. Over 1000 physicians and more than 49,000 invalids.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their Treatment:

Rev. O. A. Darby, Columbia, S. C.
Col. T. B. Crews, editor Herald, Laurens, S. C.
Rev. John L. Gerardeau, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. Sidi H. Browne, editor Christian Neighbor, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. H. F. Chreitzburg, Chester, S. C.
Mrs. Wm. H. Johnstone, Tarboro, N.C.
Rev. S. P. Richardson, Athens, Ga.
John J. Mason, M. D., Columbus, Ga.
Rev. W. F. Cook, D. D. Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Ella R. Tennent, Home Magazine, Marietta, Ga.
Rev. T. R. Kendall, Macon, Ga.
Rev. W. A. Candler, President Emory College, Oxford, Ga.
W. H. Lawrence, Editor Chilton View, Clanton, Ala.
Rev. Henry D. Moore, Montgomery, Ala.

Would you like to know whom it has cured, where these restored and vitalized people live and what were the diseases removed? Return mail will bring you a brochure of 200 pages containing these points if you will drop a postal to

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Or Mrs. A. W. MOORE, Camden, S. C.

Administratrix's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Chilton county, State of Alabama, the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of M. C. McRee, deceased, will proceed to sell at the Court House door in Clanton, Alabama at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, the 7th day of October, 1889, the real estate—including the widow's dower interest therein—belonging to the estate of said M. C. McRee, deceased, to-wit: South East Fourth of Block No. Fifteen, East of the South and North Alabama Railroad, in the town of Clanton, Alabama, together with all the buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging. Said lot running 140 feet East and West and 150 feet North and South: And that lot of land in the town of Clanton, Ala., described as follows, to-wit: Twenty-five (25) feet fronting street from Court House to South and North Alabama Railroad tracks and running one hundred and fifty feet back in a northerly direction and being in the western part of lots No. 10 and 15 in Block No. 7 East of the S. and N. Railroad, together with the Store House situated thereon.

ANN JANE McREE,
Administratrix.

Clanton, Ala., Aug. 29th, 1889.

Jemison High School.

:o:

Good House, Well Furnished, Healthful Locality, Dry Sandy Roads, Good Board Cheap, Tuition Low, Maps, Globes, Charts, etc., Moral Community, Three Churches, No Whisky, Well Trained Teachers, Fine Success, Teachers Re-elected without a Dissenting Voice. Session opens Sept. 2d, 1889.

Apply to J. L. RUFFIN, Jr., Principal.
aug29

Remember
The View Job Office
When you want
First-class Job Printing done.

Barber Shop.

Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop in the Farmer's Alliance Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

The Lawson Carpet Co

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention of the people of Chilton county to their large and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,

Curtains & Household Novelties

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,

ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS

Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

Marion Military Institute.

Superior accommodations and board. Superintendent, his family and faculty live in buildings with cadets. Specially suited to boys who need family watch care, to young men who need business education, and to all who wish practical and thorough training. Terms moderate.

J. T. MURFEE, Sup't., Marion, Alabama.

THOMAS FOSHEE,

(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,

feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

BLOOM,

The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.,

—HAS OPENED—

THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,

With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

MOULDINGS,

—AND—

PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER.

H. M. MANCHA,

204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will send samples on application. apr 11-y

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN.

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble.

—Manufacturer of all kinds of—

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, Alabama.

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RPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

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GGISTS.
Receive Prompt At-
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and 20th STREETS
Ala.
Company's Prices.
June 19 y

Institute.

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J. T. MURFEE, Sup't.,
Marion, Alabama.

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10 cents up. Will send
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of—
STONE WORK.
-Fourth Street,
Alabama.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 29, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the doubtful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:08 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:16 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Tax Assessor Rollins was in town uesday.

Mr. T. J. Marcus, of Strasburg, as in to see us Friday.

Dr. Stewart has been absent the st week at South Pittsburg, enn.

Mr. Jim West, and sister, of ontgomery, spent Sunday in lanton.

Clanton High School will open onday, and we hope with a full tendance.

Mrs. Martin and family, of Un- Springs, are visiting relatives Clanton.

Mrs. McCants and children, of irmingham, are visiting relatives our town.

Dr. A. M. Rambo, of Verbena, ade a professional visit to Clan- n Monday.

Mr. Wm. Walker, Jr., of Ma- sville, was here Monday behind panking team.

Mr. P. C. Dennis, the leading mer- ant of Cooper's was in town Fri- y on business.

Miss Annie Lou Duke has re- ned home from a pleasant t in Montgomery.

Misses Florence and Carry Wil- mson have been visiting their her in Clanton.

Misses Bessie and Gertha Pon- have gone to Tuskegee, where y will enter School.

Mr. John Aldridge is preparing build a new blacksmith shop the site of his old one.

Miss Leah Watts returned home Friday, after spending a pleas- visit in Lowndes county.

The teachers have gone and e left us wiser and better their presence among us.

Miss Ella Gartman one of Clan- 's fair young ladies is on a vis- relatives in Montgomery.

The next county teachers' insti- will be held at Verbena in tember. The date not yet fixed.

e notice of sale of real estate by A. J. McRee, administratrix e estate of the late M. C. McRee.

iss Ross will fill the position sistant to Prof. Scott at the ton High School the coming on.

D. Bently, Esq., of Rockford, in our town Friday and Sat- y. What was he doing here? k the winds.

. R. M. McKee, of Jumbo, in town last week and sub- ed for the VIEW like a sensi- an that he is.

of. C. C. Nall, principal of ford High School was one of eachers who came over to at- the congressional institute.

New Goods.

L. Sampey has been receiv- ome very nice goods lately and prices are very reasonable are crowded and need to be o get them out of the way. nice saddles are priced at low figures. A few suits of g clothing will be sold at e make them go. Lots of things have been added to ock.

ton, Aug. 14, 1889.

The Montgomery Advertiser has a very capable correspondent at this place, and he never writes anything "fuky."

Mr. Gay, whose farm is near Clanton expects to make three bales of cotton from two acres we hear. How is this for the pine hill lands?

Our Cooper's correspondent makes some practical suggestions on the bagging question. He is an experienced and well to do farmer and an Alliance man.

Clanton merchants will all handle cotton bagging. One or two of them will handle the cotton bagging exlcusively, and others will order the jute if there is any demand for it.

We regret very much that in our report of the institute we omitted the name of Miss Mary E. Lovett, the accomplished daughter of Prof. J. A. B. Lovett, of Huntsville.

Mr. W. H. Phillips will shortly go on the road canvassing for the sale of some of his own and Dr. M. J. Green's preparations. He will travel through Alabama and Florida during the coming winter.

Mr. B. T. Rasberry, of Mulberry neighborhood, say he has the finest cotton crop he ever raised and all who have seen it say it presents a better prospect than any crop of cotton, of like extent that they ever saw.

On Saturday afternoon during the heavy rain a washout occurred on the railroad at Lomax, and Mr. C. J. Stewart stood out in the rain until the passenger train came along and signaled it to stop; averting a serious accident.

During the session of the teacher's institute last week, we were pleased to meet Prof. W. P. Stott, formerly of Butler county, but now a citizen of Chilton. Prof Stott will have charge of Verbena Academy the coming session and he speaks most encouragingly of his prospects for a large attendance of pupils.

Tip Mullins has given up his school in the Jumbo settlement and is preparing to re-enter the Normal Institute in Nashville next month. Tip is a thorough specimen of progressive citizenship and we feel interested in his career and predict that he will reflect honor upon his name and family.

An exchange says it will pay you for the trouble it costs to file home papers. No volume in your library will afford more pleasure, more profit, more everlasting benefit. It contains dates of local events which you cannot get elsewhere; marriages, obituary notices, etc. In short your paper is a history of the world in which your friends live, and occasionally reminds you that you are a year or two behind on subscription.

A negro man wearing female attire was caught near Strasburg last week. He was given a thrashing, and permitted to leave. This was a case for the Sheriff and the courts, and yet we don't blame the parties who administered the flogging. After the beating they ought to have brought him to jail or held him until the Sheriff could get him. It has not been so many years since a negro man in like disguise made an assault upon a white woman in the same neighborhood. Such a disguise always means deviltry ahead as well as behind, and such scoundrels ought to have quick and effective punishment.

Rev. A. E. Burns, our Baptist pastor, held a series of meetings at Mulberry church in this county week before last which resulted in great good to the church and community. It was the most gracious revival the church has had for years; many were hopefully converted and twenty added to the church. Bro. B. was assisted by Rev. J. M. McCord, the former pastor of the church. No minister was ever more beloved by any people than is Bro McCord by those people, and the love of the ministers for each other is like that of David and Jonathan. We rejoice to hear of such meetings as the above. Let the good wook go on.

Scuppernongs.

I have charge of the Willis Lowe arbor and have thrown it open to the public charging an admission fee of five cents, and five cents will be charged for each quart of grapes brought away from the arbor. No credit. C. R. BRUCE.

The District Teacher's Institute.

The Fifth Congressional Institute has just closed its session here. The Institute was conducted by Prof. J. A. B. Lovett, of Huntsville, Ala., assisted by Prof. I. W. McAdory, of Jefferson. Their lectures on the best methods of teaching and to the people were grand, and showed their ability as educators.

Major Palmer arrived Thursday and gave two very strong and forcible addresses. His lecture Thursday night was sound and to the point as is characteristic of most of his lectures. Great interest was manifested all through the meetings both by the teachers, and people. The attendance was large, there being over fifty teachers present. The Institute was a grand success. It has left an impression which will be felt for many years by the people of Clanton. At the mass meeting Thursday night the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Congressional Institute which has been in session one week, is about to close, be it resolved,

1st. That it has been both a pleasant and profitable meeting to all who have attended.

2d. That the thanks of the people and the teachers are due our State Superintendent for holding the Institute in our city and for his presence and able addresses.

3d. That we tender our thanks to Prof. J. A. B. Lovett, who has so ably conducted the Institute, for his instruction, and the pleasant manner in which he managed the same, and to Prof. I. W. McAdory for assistance rendered Prof. Lovett in the work of the Institute.

4th. That we extend our thanks to the good people of Clanton for their generous hospitality and kindness shown us in their homes during our stay here, and to Prof. Hicks, County Superintendent and Prof. Scott, Principal of Clanton High School, for uniform kindness in providing for our pleasure and entertainment, and to Miss Annie Mahone, the music teacher, for the excellent music which contributed to the success of the Institute.

5th. That the thanks of the Institute are due the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for reduced rates.

6th. That we thank the Methodists for the use of their church for night sessions.

Respectfully submitted,
MRS. FANNIE DAVIS,
R. E. R. HICKS,
I. W. MCADORY,
Committee.

Jemison High School.

In another column will be found the announcement of this excellent institution. Last session this school under the able management of Prof. J. L. Ruffin had ninety-four pupils enrolled, and they came from the territory extending from Cullman on the north to Montgomery on the south. "Jemison is a town proverbial for its morality with as few corrupting influences as any place. The people are unexcelled in their appreciation of the school or interest in the pupils," says a handsomely printed catalogue of the institution, and which statement we can heartily endorse. The advertisement speaks for itself briefly but to the point. For catalogue and further information address the principal.

Mr. Walter Gray, of Kincheon, a pleasant and good looking gentleman, was in town Saturday and dropped in to pay for two years subscription to the VIEW.

Misses Kate and Bessie Collier, of Troy, are visiting relatives in Clanton.

Mrs. C. M. Reid, of Montgomery, is visiting relatives in Clanton.

CLANTON
HIGH SCHOOL.
:o:
This School will open Monday, Sept. the 2nd, 1889. Advantages the best in the county. Rates low, board and tuition $10 per month. Patronage is earnestly desired. For further information address me at Clanton, Ala.
Respectfully,
A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

State Normal College,
FLORENCE, ALA.
JAS. K. POWERS, A. M. President.
THE COURSE OF STUDY embraces all the branches required in the public schools of the State.
THE THEORY AND PRACTICE of teaching receive careful attention throughout the course.
DRAWING, VOCAL MUSIC AND CALISTHENICS are taught. No teacher is thoroughly equipped for his work without training in these branches.
STATE CERTIFICATES are granted to graduates, entitling them to teach in any public school in Alabama, without further examination.
TUITION IS FREE
to teachers and those preparing to teach and good board costs only ten to fourteen dollars a month.
Fall Term Opens Sept. 17, 1889.
For catalogue or further information, apply to the President.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75 cts.
oct 11-y

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

BLOOD AND BRAIN.
Pure blood is what oils the machinery of life, eases every movement of the body, removes stiffness of the joints, drives out pain from the nerves, stimulates the brain, protects the liver and kidneys from irritation, enables physical exertion without fatigue, prolongs life, and makes men and women perfect in health and feature. Good blood and good brain are inseparable. Aim to keep the blood pure by using the only true blood remedy, B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm.)
Miss S. Tomlinson, Atlanta, Ga., says:
"For many years I have been afflicted with rheumatism combined with severe kidney troubles, indigestion and nervous prostration.
Rheumatism
Several physicians were employed and numerous patent medicines resorted to without benefit. At last I began the use of B. B. B., and its effect was like magic. Rheumatic pains ceased, my kidneys were relieved, and my constitution improved at once."
Z. T. Hallerton, Macon, Ga., writes:
"Three years ago I contracted a blood poison. I applied to a physician at once, and his treatment came near killing me. I employed an old physician and then went to Kentucky. I then went to Hot Springs and remained two months, but nothing seemed to cure me permanently, although temporary relief was given me. I returned home a ruined man physically, with but little prospect of ever getting well. I was persuaded to try B. B. B., and to my utter astonishment it quickly healed every ulcer."
Hot Springs
W. C. McGaughey, Webb City, Ark., writes:
"I owe the comfort of my life to a use of B. B. B. I was troubled with blood poison for five or six years, and found no relief equal to that given by this valuable remedy."
Bad Blood
Mrs. Emma Griffiths, Unitia, Tenn., writes:
"The doctors said my boy twelve years old had scrofula. His knees were drawn up and joints were stiff, and for three years he had been unable to walk. One bottle of B. B. B. has done him so much good he can now walk, and his pain has ceased. Its action on my boy has been pronounced most wonderful." (4)
Scrofula
[sep27 ew 1y]

NOTICE NO. 8941.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
July 24, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 7, 1889, viz: William H. Mills, homestead No. 15149 for the n w ¼ of n e ¼, the n ½ of n w ¼ and s w ¼ of n w ¼, sec 14 t 20, north, r 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James T. Chambers, Henry A. Sewell, John Hamilton, and Thomas Anderson, all of Kincheon, Ala.

jul25* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 9042.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 21, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 28, 1889, viz: Ephram Vasser, homestead 14371 for the n e ¼ of section 28 township 21 n, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Coldwell Choate, Chambers Young, Fed Latham, and Anderson Peoples, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug22o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8988.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
August 6, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court, Clanton, Ala., on September 14th, 1889, viz: Abner C. Poole, Homestead 15869 for the n w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 32, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William I. Mullins, Robert S. Owen, James Owen, and John W. Scott, all of Kincheon, Ala.

aug8o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8989.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 8, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circurt court at Clanton, Ala., on September 14th, 1889, viz: Ely Garner, widow of Dick Garner, deceased, Homestead 9316 for the n e ¼ of n w ¼ of sec 2, township 21 north range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Henry Young, Ben Talley, Noah Coleman, Aaron Talley, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug 8* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

A. E. BIVINGS,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, AND Medicines,
FAMILY Groceries, ETC.

Clanton, Alabama.
I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

BUY YOUR
PIANOS and ORGANS
—FROM—
GRAMBS & BUCHANAN,
—2107 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
:o:
THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES, or on easy installments. Sohmer, Cranich & Bach, Gabler, Wheelock and Newby & Evans Pianos, and the world renowned Wilcox & White organs. Mail orders for sheet music or musical merchandise given prompt attention.
Write for Catalogue. jul18
When ordering please state in what paper you saw our advertisement.

CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS
Copper and Sheet Iron Workers
Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.

Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE,
Birmingham, Ala.
mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—
I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.
Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.
oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN
nov 8-y

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
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1889 1890
S. C. MARKS, P. H. S. GAYLE, WM. A. GAYLE.
MARKS & GAYLE,
The Montgomery Warehouse.
Just back of the Exchange Hotel. Very convenient to the business centre, and close to the Fire Department.
ALL COTTON CAREFULLY WEIGHED & HANDLED.
Bagging and Ties at Lowest Rates.
We will take pleasure in forwarding orders for Cotton Bagging for our customers, charging them actual cost for same, free from any profit whatever to ourselves.
Montgomery, Ala.
FREE WAGON YARD THE YEAR ROUND.

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST.
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville
[mar15 y]

Money to Loan.
Loans can be negotiated on first mortgage security on improved farming lands. Call on or address
R. M. WILLIAMSON,
ST. CLAIR THORNTON,
jun27 Clanton, Ala.

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.
Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
Correspondence solicited.
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER,
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

Insure
Your Property
against Fire.
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery, has a record for reliability unsurpassed.
Insure through the Local Agency at Clanton, and save expense.

HERBINE
After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES-take notice-not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.
Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.
Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."
Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."
Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than ….
Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Billous Fever with one bottle.
It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Billous or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by
The Herbine Co.,
(Successors to Wm. Condell.) St. Louis, Mo.
mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best
Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION
PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.
The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.
CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.
Easy and pleasant to use.
Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.
nov22-y

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
FROM $85, to $65.
This Elegant Parlor Organ style 78 containing 6 octaves, 6 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells, Stool and Book free. For only $65.00. With right and left coupler. "Warranted for 6 years."

H. W. ALL[illegible]
Washington, [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

ANTIDOTE FOR ANTS.

I tried several methods to prevent ants molesting bees, and found the following far the most satisfactory: By use of crowbar make a hole in the middle of the anthill down to the bottom, which is easily found by the more open or less compact earth. Then turn into this hole a gill of bisulphide of carbon, and fill and crowd down with earth. As the liquid is very volatile, and cannot pass out of the now compactly filled hole, it quickly evaporates and kills all the ants. If clay be near, always use this to crowd into the hole, as it is more impervious than is sand, though by firmly pressing with the foot the sand can be made to hold the liquid. Kerosene may be used instead of the carbon, but it is far less effective. So, too, of carbolic acid. By means of syrup, so covered by gauze that bees are excluded, the ants can be trapped in great numbers and destroyed. I have often done this, and by adding Paris green have poisoned the ants.—*New York Tribune.*

THE POINTS OF A GOOD BUTTER COW.

What are the fine points that make up a good creamery cow? is a question I am asked to answer. I presume a butter cow is meant, as the volume of cream does not determine the butter value. Cream separated from milk by intense refrigeration or by the centrifugal machine requires about one-third more in volume to make a pound of butter than cream raised in silo pans at a temperature of sixty-two degrees, and yet either of the other processes may produce more butter from one hundred pounds of milk than a silo pan.

A good butter cow should have a long face, wide between the eyes, the eye alert and expressive, and placed a long way between the horns. A cow with eyes near the top of the head does not know any more than a man with eyes so placed. She should have a large muzzle, a slim neck and a yellow skin, especially inside the ears; the breathing should be regular, the back and abdomen strong, the udder wide where it connects with the body, the teats squarely placed, and the tail slim. Over and above all these points, she must have the dairy form. The points at best are only indications. The desirable dairy form is always seen in the best types of Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayreshires, and Holsteins. The best beef is presented in the Shorthorns, Herefords and most of the polled breeds. The intelligent dairyman, with a knowledge born of experience, desire and capacity for the business, never makes the mistake of choosing his cow with a beef form. Neither will the intelligent beef breeder choose his animal from the dairy form with a cat head and relaxed expression. Physical structure and natural adaptability embrace the possibilities, and therefore increase the probabilities of success with the butter cow.

While it is not difficult for a dairyman with a knowledge of his business to select a cow that make ten pounds of butter a week, provided always such a cow is within the drove or herd he is inspecting, cows that will make fourteen pounds of butter a week are not to be found in the droves that are driven about for sale. Such cows are seldom for sale except at breeder's prices. A novice might by chance select a cow that was making ten pounds of butter a week under the right treatment, yet if he kept her in a cold stable and gave her ice-water to drink and fed her on timothy hay and ground barley and corn meal, all of which are lacking in protein, the cow would soon run down to three and one-half pounds a week and stay there, or make less and less. Another man who knew his business might have selected the same cow and kept her in a warm stable, given warm water, warm ensilage made from sweet corn well matured, two or three pounds of clover hay and a plentiful supply of wheat bran or middlings, ground oats and peas, or a little oil meal or any other food containing protein in liberal proportion, and the cow would probably have increased to twelve pounds a week if her limit permitted.

Cows have their limit as sharply defined as a trotting horse. Pasture grass is the only single feed known that contains one part of protein or nitrogenous food to five pounds of starch and sugar (carbhydrates) in its dry matter, and it is therefore a good feed to test an ordinary cow's limit. But just as good a ration as pasture grass can be made from the article just mentioned, and this ration will be much cheaper than pasture grass on high-priced land.

Dairy knowledge that enables a man to make selections of good cows from among poor ones, and shows him how to feed and treat them so that they will do their best, is not a commodity that can be rattled off to a novice like Widow Bedott's recipe for making potato pudding, but is the slow outcome of natural observation, experience and capacity. Such a man may be accurate in his judgment, and still be unable to make another man accurate. A butcher can judge the weight of a dozen or twenty bullocks within the fraction of a pound, but he cannot instruct a novice to do likewise, any more than the poet Whittier can tell Tupper how to write good poetry.

The theory that the young calf reveals the future cow is based on the form and on the heredity of the calf's ancestors. If the calf has the beefy form, and her ancestors were noted for their beef qualities, it is safe to say that such a calf will not make a profitable butter cow. But if the three days' calf has the marked dairy form and is descended from a long line of butter cows and sires, she can be developed into a good butter cow. The theory is based on the fundamental principle of all scientific but practical breeding that like begets like.—*American Agriculturist.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Air-slacked lime is a sure remedy for the slimy pear slug, and an easy one to apply.

From observation and experience we are persuaded that more young chicks are killed by lice than by skunks or minks.

In shipping hens and roosters have them in different coops. Have shipping coops high enough so the birds can stand up in them.

Professor Goff, of the New York Station, finds the really valuable novelty in tomatoes tested the past season in the dwarf champion.

Ground from which a crop of potatoes or early cabbage has been taken can be profitably sowed in July to turnips of the [illegible] or early varieties.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

CLOTHES CLEANING.

Soiled and faded black cashmere may be made to look almost as good as new by washing in soapsuds, rinsing in water, and then putting in water with so much bluing in it that looks black. The cloth is to lie in this for some time—as long as over night, if it is much faded. Do not wring the cloth after taking it from the water, but hang up to dry in a shady place. If the gown is elaborately trimmed, the trimming may be ripped off and treated in this separately. Dark blue cashmere can be made to look beautiful if renewed in this way. For silk cleaning, paper and a hot iron is the old and best method. Put brown paper under the grease spot, on a board, and over the spot place several sheets of paper. With a medium heated iron press firmly on top, and several times renew the sheet of paper next to the silk on top. The paper will finally absorb all the grease. This method is applicable to any unwashable cloth, except velvet, plush, etc.

Ammonia is a favorite substance for cleaning cloth. The ammonia should be well diluted with water—fifteen drops are enough in a small basin of water. A piece of flannel is saturated with this dilution and rubbed on the grease spot until it is removed, after which that place on the cloth is sponged off with clear water. Dry somewhat, and iron when damp.

Ammonia water is also recommended to remove the shiny look from a black coat, but it is not good for much for this purpose. Strong black coffee, to which have been added a few drops of ammonia, is said to be good for cleansing a black coat that needs a thorough renovating.—*St. Louis Star-Sayings.*

HOW TO BUY AND USE BROOMS.

Mrs. J. M. Milligan writes as follows in the *American Agriculturist:* It is doubtful if there is any surer index to the qualifications of a housekeeper than the condition of her brooms. In buying brooms those with varnished handles are to be avoided, the natural moisture of the hand being sufficient to make them sticky. It is usually cheaper, and will be found a convenience to buy brooms by the half dozen or more. If kept in a dry place they are not injured by keeping except in the elasticity and toughness of the brush, and this is easily restored by dipping in hot water. Brooms of medium weight and size are preferable to the very heavy or very light ones. Those made of fine greenish straw are of better quality than those made of coarse red straw.

There should be in every house one or more fixed places for brooms on each floor, three at least for the first floor, so that carpet, kitchen and scrubbing brooms may be kept distinct. A broom that has not a fixed place is a time waster and a worry. A good simple way of suspending brooms is by a stout cord run through holes bored in the upper ends of the handles. It is well to select brooms with the holes already made, as the wood of some handles is so hard that it is almost impossible to pierce them without the proper tools. There are several reasons why it is better that brooms should be hung up. If a broom is stood on its brush it becomes an angular, forlorn object, with which it is impossible to sweep easily or well. Walls are marred by handles or brush being dropped against them many times a day. An inverted broom suggests a laborious worker; two unnecessary turns of this implement every time it is used might, in time, prove "the straw too much." Finally, if a wet broom is inverted, the moisture has free way to the closely-laid parts of the brush and soon causes mustiness and decay.

Dr. Franklin is credited with introducing broom corn into the United States, he finding a single seed in a ladies' brush—said to have been imported from India—which he planted. There are now thirty thousand acres of this plant cultivated here, with an annual crop valued at $1,500,000.

RECIPES.

Apple Custard—Pare and grate a quart of apples; stir in a quarter of a pound of melted butter and half a pound of sugar. Beat the yolks and the whites of the eggs separately; stir in the whites the last thing. Bake in a deep dish, lined with puffed paste.

Mint Sauce—Take fresh spear mint leaves, wash and drain them; chop very fine, put in a gravy bowl, and to three tablespoons of mint add two of powdered sugar; mix and stand a few minutes, then pour over it slowly six tablespoonfuls of vinegar; let stand a half hour before serving.

German Sticks—Take two eggs and mix them with their weight in flour and sugar, beat well with a fork, lay half of the paste on a buttered tin and put it in a brisk oven; when a little set spread over it strawberry jam; the remainder of the paste and bake; when cold sift a little sugar over it and cut in narrow strips.

Snow Pudding—One quart of milk, one cup of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of corn-starch dissolved in a little of the milk; let come to a boil, stirring constantly; beat the whites of three eggs to a froth and stir in and remove from the fire when thick, and flavor; make a custard of the yolks of the eggs, put in a deep dish and pour the sauce over it.

Green Corn Fritters—Cut through the centre of each row of kernels, then press out the centre pulp with the back of the knife. Beat two eggs thoroughly, and add to them a heaping saltspoonful of salt, a pinch of cayenne, one pint of corn pulp, and flour enough to make a moderately stiff batter. Drop the batter in smoking hot fat by tablespoonfuls, and brown them evenly.

Ragout of Beef—For six pounds of the round of beef take a dozen ripe tomatoes sliced, three sliced onions, half a dozen cloves and a little whole black pepper. Cut gashes in the meat, into which stuff half a pound of salt pork cut in thin squares; place the meat upon the other ingredients, and pour over them half a cup of vinegar and a cup of water; cover tightly and bake in a moderate oven five hours. When about done salt to taste; strain the gravy through a colander and thicken with flour.

Cauliflower Salad—To make a salad that will suffice for ten persons procure three heads of cauliflower. Let them be parboiled in salt water, and when thoroughly done put them in a stone jar and cover them with water. When they become cool place the cauliflower in an ice box and let it remain till they are ready to serve. Then strain off the water, arrange them in a salad bowl, and garnish with small leaves of lettuce. Pour over one pint of French dressing, and when serving do not omit putting some of the dressing upon every plate.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

INGENIOUS FEMININE PATENTEES.

A writer who has been overhauling the records of the patent office says: "The first patent granted to a woman was to Miss Mary Keif in the year 1800, for weaving straw with silk or thread. The next was fifteen years later, when Mary Brush received a patent for a corset. Two years afterward Sophia Usher followed with cream of tartar carbonated liquid. In 1822 Julia Planton had a foot-stove patented. Of later years the entries in the patent office at Washington have been annual. In the period between 1800 and 1858 precisely fifty patents were granted to women. They are all embraced in one page of the record. But in 1868 the entries fill a full page, and by 1873 three pages. The first native patentee whose address is recorded is Agdalena S. Goodman, of Duval County, Fla., in 1859, for an improvement in broom brushes. Up to the outbreak of the Civil War she and one other were the only Southern women who had thus distinguished themselves. During the same period New York had furnished fourteen, Massachusetts four, Ohio two, Maine, Connecticut, Indiana and New Jersey one each. These patents are by no means confined to the domestic arts and conveniences, or to the hygiene and adornment of the female sex. In 1864 Mary Jane Montgomery, of New York, brought forward her improved war vessel. In the same year a young woman from Michigan introduced the improved lantern dinner pail. Miss Montgomery also devised an improvement in locomotive wheels, and she has many associates in railway inventions, even to an apparatus for destroying vegetation on railroads. There is a woman in Iowa who, with a male partner, makes an improvement in cigars. Another in Philadelphia invented a mustache spoon. A Boston woman contributes a trousers tree, and another an apparatus for killing mosquitoes."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

WOMEN'S LETTERS TO MRS. HARRISON.

The most exacting, time-consuming and laborious portion of the daily routine of the chief lady of the White House is her correspondence. One of the principal subjects of correspondence is the request for samples of her inaugural ball costume. They come from feminine sources, of course, and in the appeals for the coveted fragment of the silk-woven, homespun textile, the acme of epistolary composition and logic is often reached. In the kindness of heart Mrs. Harrison has gratified many of these simple appeals from the fabricators of crazy-quilts and patch work, but not to the extent of demolishing the historic gown in which she looked so well in the vast court of the pension building, but from garments which had seen service in church-going, household display, and social duty in times of Senatorial dignity, and in the retirement of home life in Indianapolis. In this fragmentary form the dresses of former days have disappeared, leaving a decided void in the wardrobe of the first lady.

The fair sex relic hunters of the republic do not stop at samples of inauguration dresses, but intersperse their well-intentioned epistolary requests, by asking locks from the bounteous tresses which lie in wavy brown masses threaded with gray upon the head of the first lady. There is a limit to the responsibilities of nature, and notwithstanding her wealth of the treasured article sought, these requests are respectfully declined, or committed to the silk-lined paper basket, where every one must admit they belong. If even a moiety of the appeals for locks of hair for charity or jewelry were gratified, the presiding lady would long since have been driven to such expedients to replace nature's supply known only among the tonsorial mysteries of the wig maker and the hair dresser.

Another fruitful theme of epistolary communication between the outside world and the inner circle of the President's family springs from solicitous grandmothers and thrifty matrons who make the care of the inner man their chief delight and study. There have been recipes enough received for bodily ailments, particularly in the infant stages of humanity, to constitute an invaluable pharmacopœia for White Household practice, but with possible consequences for which no one would care to be responsible. Reams of stationery have been thus traversed by chirographic efforts which might be a sufficient guarantee of the simple-hearted intentions of the writers, but advance little encouragement upon which to base a very high estimate of their learning.

Another field of epistolary effort, and one well worked by the indefatigable wiseacres of a thousand households and communities, is that which blooms in the self-constituted advisory relations of the writer. This would make another chapter of horrors to which the first lady is compelled to submit. She daily receives directions sufficient to run the domestic and social affairs of the White House into the ground without half trying.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

FASHION NOTES.

The yoke bodice is the favorite for white wash goods.

Feathers are worn equally with flowers as a decoration for hats.

In many cases parasols match the prevailing tint of the toilet.

All gold jewelry is more fashionable than before for several years.

Maize or cork color is revived, among other fashionable shades of yellow.

Even gingham dresses have parasols made up of the material of the gown.

It is quite common now to see ladies without either bustle or reeds in the dress skirt.

Pongee in natural puff colors is as popular as ever for summer gowns and traveling wraps.

Many light shoes are worn by both sexes. They are particularly suitable for the seashore.

Pompadour foulards rival other printed stuffs for summer morning and afternoon toilets.

Eccentric shapes are noticeable in millinery, some of the hats being of gigantic proportions.

Some new menu-stands are in the shape of miniature tennis racquets, in silver, with gilt network.

Broad bands of soft leather, in colors to match the material of the gown, are worn as hems, cuffs, collars, waistcoats and revers on walking and driving suits intended for country wear.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Worry kills more than work.

Experience gets there every time.

Great men can outgrow nicknames.

Wisdom waits to be asked for advice.

Some men discipline themselves to death.

Many a man lives on the reputation others make for him.

The truth about some men is not told until after they are dead.

Men would be less wicked if they would hunt for fewer opportunities.

The man that never knows the time of day is always too late or too early to wait.

The degrees of luck are so various that they can be applied to all circumstances.

The man that guesses at probabilities often overreaches the man that waits for the truth.

Truths differ. Sometimes they are told to a man's face and sometimes behind his back.

Sometimes it is wiser to beg pardon than to fight. The other fellow may be bigger and a black eye is a cloud.

When the policeman says "Move on!" it is wise to move. He has two advantages—a club and semblance of law.

A Novel Wedding.

A very unique marriage was celebrated in 'Squire Hauser's office the other afternoon, the 'Squire officiating. The bride was Miss Jessie Troeger, who obtained some celebrity two years ago by leading a strike of waitresses in Rockwell's restaurant. She is twenty years old. The groom was Charles K. Adams, better known in the dime-museum world as the Armless Wonder. He was born without those useful members of the body, and, in lieu of a better and more profitable means of livelihood, hired himself out to dime museums. Adams is now about thirty years of age, and, barring the lack of arms, is a fine specimen of physical beauty.

The absence of arms is little felt by the Wonder, however, for he has become very expert with his toes and mouth. He can thread a needle or write a neat letter with the former, while with the latter he paints dainty little pictures, decorates chinaware, etc., holding the brush between his teeth.

When the couple entered the 'Squire's office yesterday and said they wanted to be united in wedlock that official was perplexed for awhile.

"How can you join hands?" he asked bluntly, pointing to Adams.

"Oh, that is easy enough," said the pretty bride, who stood fully three heads shorter than the groom. And she reached up and grasped the stump of his undeveloped left arm with her right hand.

"See," she said, as she stood smilingly on her tip-toes.

"But the ring. How can he put the marriage ring on your finger?"

"In this way," said Adams, and the astonished officials in the 'Squire's court were thunderstruck to see the circlet of gold between the armless man's teeth. Bending his head he deftly slipped it over the girl's finger.

Satisfied that the couple understood their business, the 'Squire went ahead and performed the ceremony.

After being made man and wife, Adams sat down, and, slipping the shoe off his right foot, disclosing a stocking with the front of the foot cut off, he reached into his vest pocket with his toes and brought out a roll of bills. Selecting a $5 note, he tendered it as a fee, and, putting on his shoe, went away, his little wife sticking close to him.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Classifications of Postoffices.

The first-class postoffices are those the salaries of whose postmasters are $3000 or over; second-class where the salaries are $2000 up to $3000; third-class where the salaries are $1000 up to $2000; fourth-class where the salaries are less than $1000. The salary of the postmaster in turn depends upon the annual receipts of the office. Where the annual business is $40,000 to $45,000 the salary is $3000; where the annual business is $45,000 to $60,000, $3100; $60,000 to $80,000, $3200, and so on. In second-class offices annual receipts of $8000 to $9000 give a salary of $2000, and so on. In third-class offices receipts from $1900 to $3000 brings a salary of $1000, and so on. Fourth-class postmasters are paid according to the amount of stamps canceled yearly. Where the total cancellation is $50 or less a year he receives 100 per cent.; for the next $100, 60 per cent.; for the next $300, 50 per cent.; for anything above that, 40 per cent.—*Chicago Times.*

Ants Make a Temperance Drink.

"Did you know that ants would make lemonade?" said a Bridge street grocer to a *Tribune* man the other day. "They will, for I have seen them do it several times. The other day I left a slice of lemon on the counter, and there happened to be some sugar not far off, and directly I noticed the ants carrying the sugar to the lemon juice. I thought it was rather queer as well as cute, and, to test the matter, have tried it several times by putting a piece of lemon on the counter and placing some sugar near by, and the ants never fail to carry the sugar to the lemon. What do you think of that now? It is an absolute fact."—*Tampa Tribune.*

An Enormous Locomotive.

A new locomotive built at the shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is an enormous structure, having a height of 14 feet 8 inches, and a total length of nearly 56 feet. It weighs 107,700 pounds. The engine will be used to pull the limited vestibule train between Baltimore and Chicago.

A Mystery.

What art thou, O thou strong, mysterious
Might!
My being's deep
That mov'st—that, still, by day and night,
Yea, e'en in sleep,
At thine approach I tremble, weep and sigh.
Say, whence dost wield
Such sovereignty that, though I fain would
fly,
I yet must yield?
And, ah! why art thou so strangely, wildly
sweet?
And wherefore art
In thine attained bliss, so short, so fleet,
To human heart?
Say, hast thou learned the whirlwind's secret
force,
That, over hill
And dale, sweeps all before it in its course,
And then is still?
Nay, rather art thou born of that soft
power,
The gentle breeze,
That, wooing, bends and thrills the slender
[illegible]
[illegible]

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A Newcastle (England) rolling-mill engine weighs 300 tons and runs 10,600 horse power.

Human life is estimated to have lengthened twenty-five per cent. during the last half century.

It is claimed that the use of electricity in the deep mines of Nevada has increased their productiveness twenty-five per cent.

In some of the bogs of Ireland paraffine oil is found floating on the surface of ponds. This is sometimes skimmed off and refined by poor laborers.

Sir Morell Mackenzie, the famous English specialist, is strongly opposed to the use of tobacco and alcohol by people who use their voices in public.

Those earthquakes about Charlestown, S. C., heaved a rock out of the bed of the ocean fifteen miles off the outer bar which is estimated to cover four acres of ground.

It should never be forgotten in scarlet fever, says the London *Hospital*, that, however mild the case, there is always a liability to dropsy in the latter stages of the disease.

The Russian Government has offered a prize of $2500 for the best inquiry into the nature and effects of the poison which develops in cured fish. The competition is open to all.

As soon as improvements now contemplated shall have been completed the plant for furnishing electric light and power in Bangor, Me., will be operated altogether by water power.

In some recent cases of typhoid in England, which have been traced to impure milk, it seems that the primary source of infection was the stagnant water of the ponds from which the cows drank.

The first electric crane ever built in America has just been put into a mill at Milwaukee, Wis. It weighs ninety tons, and lifts with ease a weight of twenty-five tons, swinging it to any part of the factory.

The graphophone is likely to find novel use in medicine. Every kind of cough may be recorded, to serve in teaching students, and for tracing the progress of the disease by future comparisons.

M. Pasteur is threatened with a rival. Dr. Peyrand, a consulting physician at Vichy, claims to have discovered an efficient method of treating rabies. By injecting into rabbits the essence of the familiar herb called "tansy," he produced what he calls hydrophobic intoxication, or something very similar, and with virus thus obtained he mingled ten per cent. of chloral.

An invention has been made which promises to revolutionize completely the industry of china decoration. By a process discovered by Mr. J. B. Bonnaud it is possible to obtain in a few minutes the same artistic effects which cost the hand-painter on china days of labor. Landscapes, groups of figures and portraits are produced by this means on vases, plates and plaques in their natural colors, even to the most delicate shades.

An average of five feet of water is estimated to fall annually over the whole earth, and, assuming that condensation takes place at an average height of 3000 feet, scientists conclude that the force of evaporation to supply such rainfall must equal the lifting of 322,000,000 pounds of water 3000 feet in every minute, or about three hundred billion horse power constantly exerted. Of this prodigious amount of energy thus created a very small proportion is transferred to the waters that run back through rivers to the sea, and a still smaller fraction is utilized by man; the remainder is dissipated in space.

The Oneida Community.

The famous Oneida Community, established in 1834 by John Humphrey Noyes at Oneida, N. Y., has been in litigation for some time, and a motion for its dissolution was made recently before Recorder Waters, of St. Charles, N. Y. The motion has been brought by Charles A. Burt, one of the members of the community. In his complaint he sets forth that in 1884 the plan of the community was changed, and that from an association in which each member had equal share and lived together under one roof, it has become, under the new management, a co-operation in which membership is simply represented by a certain number of shares of stock. This transformation, Mr. Burt argues, is contrary to the intention of the founder, John Humphrey Noyes, and as a consequence of the departure from the old method of living this stock has passed into the hands of a trust and the interest of individual members has been gobbled up by certain capitalists. He, therefore, asks for an accounting, a receivership and a dissolution of the corporation. This singular community has been in existence since 1834. John Humphrey Noyes, the founder, was ordained to the ministry after a collegiate course at Dartmouth College. In 1838 he founded a sect called the Perfectionists and drew up the first plan of the society which afterward became the Oneida Community. He and his followers claimed to possess a peculiar phase of religious experience, having for its basis spiritual intercourse with God, which Noyes taught may proceed so far, even in this life, as to destroy all selfishness and so make an end of sin. Two communities were founded, one at Oneida and the other at Wallingford, Conn. A home was established at Oneida, the members engaged in agricultural pursuits and manufactures. In 1884 the community owned property to the value of over $500,000. The practice of free love has been abolished and married couples now form a part of the society. It was in this community that Guiteau, the assassin of Garfield, and his father lived for a time.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Carriage in Which the Czar Died.

There is a curious museum at St. Petersburg, Russia, to which access is not easily obtained. It contains all the Imperial State and private carriages, but the most interesting among all is the brougham in which Alexander II. was killed. The back of it is all in ruins, and inside it looks quite dreadful. One of the cushions, however, is still good; here and there splashes of mud are on it.—*New York Tribune.*

A new industry is developing on the Island of Guadalupe. There are now about 50,000 wild goats there, and they are being killed for their skins and tallow. [illegible] have already arrived at San Diego, Cal., with cargoes of goat skins and tallow.

THE "SINGLE TAX."

What the Phrase Means—Lucid Explanation of the Theory.

We hear much nowadays of the "single tax" agitation. There is a "Single Tax" league, which has a considerable membership throughout the country; public meetings in the interest of the "Single Tax" are held, and several newspapers and many books advocating the "Single Tax" are published or have been published. What is this "single tax?"

It is, in brief, a proposition to abolish all taxation except that upon land, or the value of land. It does not propose that even buildings shall be taxed, but that all the taxation of the nation, the State, and the municipality shall be laid upon the land alone, exactly in the same measure, whether it be built upon or vacant, but in proportion to the value which it possesses from nearness to the centres of population or business.

The "Single Tax" theory is based upon the doctrine that the land rightfully belongs to all the people. That the exclusive possession of land by individuals is not right, and that the separate ownership of land might be merged into a sort of joint-stock ownership of the public without injustice, was first suggested, in England, by the social philosopher, Herbert Spencer. The doctrine received a much fuller statement in this country at the hands of Mr. Henry George, in a book called "Progress and Poverty," first published in 1879. Mr. George is accounted the founder of the "Single Tax" system, and is the head and front of the agitation.

Mr. George and his followers maintain that, under the present system of private ownership of land, the burden of poverty resting upon the mass of mankind grows heavier as the world makes material progress; that in spite of the increase in the world's productive power, wages always tend to a minimum which will give but a bare living. They hold that private ownership of land, with the privilege of holding it for speculative purposes and of forcing up rents as population and industry advance, has the effect to put a monopoly of natural opportunities into the hands of the landowners. The natural opportunities being thus monopolized, laborers are compelled to compete with each other to such an extent as to force wages down to the lowest possible point.

As they hold that wages of all classes of laborers depend upon the productive cultivation of the soil, Mr. George and his followers maintain that the true remedy for poverty is to make the land common property.

They do not, however, propose to disturb the occupants of land, so long as the occupants make full use of their land. They propose, on the contrary, to allow the possessors of the soil to continue to buy and sell and bequeath it. But they do propose to take all the rent by taxation. To do this would make the occupant of the land a tenant paying rent to the State.

This proposition, which was first known under the name of "land nationalization," has since, by the common consent of its advocates, become known as the "Single Tax" movement, the efforts of its friends having been directed more specifically to the abolition of all other forms of taxation. They hold that the removal of taxation from industries in general would stimulate manufactures and business, at the same time that it destroyed speculation in land, to such an extent that the general prosperity would be immensely increased and wages greatly raised.

They hold that the revenue from the Single Tax would be so large as to enable the government to maintain schools and colleges, build and operate railroads and telegraphs, and do many things which it does not now engage in.—*Youth's Companion.*

Canada's Wealth.

Those who are in the habit of considering Canada as an Arctic and sterile country, will be surprised to learn that she has one-fourth more land fitted to wheat cultivation than the whole United States. In 1877 the yield of wheat in our own country was a little over twelve bushels per acre. In the same year, Manitoba alone raised 12,500,000 bushels, and averaged twenty-seven bushels per acre. The climate of Canada does not hinder, but contributes to the wealth and enterprise of her people. She has more timber of every possible description than both she and the United States could consume in a hundred years. She has more iron and coal than any other country in the world. She has probably more copper than all other countries combined, and there is no telling what lies hidden under the snow and ice of her northern districts.

MR. EDISON is at work on what he calls a "far-sighted machine," by which he expects it will be possible for a man in New York to see a friend in Boston.

What wrought the change? This woman's
face
Is ruddy with a rose's grace.
Her eye is bright,
Her heart is light.
Ah, truly 'tis a goodly sight.
A few brief months ago her cheek
Was pallid and her step was weak.
"The end is near
For her, I fear,"
Sighed many a friend who held her dear.
I can tell you what wrought the change in her. She was told by a friend, who, like her, had suffered untold misery from a complication of female troubles, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription would certainly cure her. This friend "knew whereof she spoke," for she had been cured by the remedy she advised her friend to use. She is enthusiastic in its praise, and tells her friends that Dr. Pierce deserves the universal gratitude of woman-kind for having given it this infallible remedy for its peculiar ailments. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case or money refunded.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, one a dose. Cure headache, constipation and indigestion.

An interesting man has named his daughters Time and Tide, so that they will wait for no man.

This is the age of wonders, and the average American citizen is no longer surprised at anything. If you want to experience that sensation, however, just write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., and hear what they have got to say of the success of some of their agents. They have got the goods that sell, and any one out of employment will consult their own interest by applying to them.

The Mother's Friend, used a few weeks before confinement, lessens the pain and makes labor quick and comparatively easy. Sold by all Druggists.

A pocket match-safe free to smokers of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE PRICE 25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

BRYANT & STRATTON [illegible]

Sarah Bernhardt

is coming to America, and great will be the enthusiasm aroused amongst her admirers. But, we have our own bright star, Mary Anderson, who will continue to bear off the palm in the dramatic, as does Lucy Hinton in the great tobacco world.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

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Describes the condition of many people debilitated by the warm weather, by disease, or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed to overcome that tired feeling, to purify and quicken the sluggish blood and restore the lost appetite. If you need a good medicine be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M.D., Amsterdam, N. Y. We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. Cures in 1 to 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Sold by Druggists.

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¼ Column	18 00	27 00	40 00
½ Column	27 00	40 00	60 00
1 Column	40 00	60 00	100 00

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1889. NUMBER 45.

Special Advertising.

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Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

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EVERYTHING NEW, BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

New Silks, New Velvets, New Trimmings, New Henriettas, New Brilliantes, New Drap D'Almas, New Dress Fringes and New High Art Production Novelty Combination Suits.

Early as it is, we are selling quantities of Fall Dress Goods, probably because we now have a great assortment at very attractive prices. New goods are arriving daily and we will beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt have the largest, finest and best assorted stock ever shown in Birmingham.

Casco Bay.

If e'er you sail on Casco Bay
When fields are green and skies are sweet,
And watch the foam-capped waves at play
Where land and sea touch hands and greet,
As friend with friend, in rude delight,
Your soul, like birds at break of day,
Will rise for many a joyous flight
Midst summer isles of Casco Bay:
Of Casco Bay! Sweet Casco Bay!
Where life is joy and love at play
Midst summer isles of Casco Bay.

Oh, wild and glad and circling fair,
The ripples sparkle from your prow
As silvery laughter from a star
When Venus decks the evening's brow
And where the islands stand apart
The ocean waves roll in to pay
Some tribute from the sea's great heart
To gentle, queenly Casco Bay:
To Casco Bay! Dear Casco Bay!
Your soul imbibes the salt-sea spray
And sings with lovely Casco Bay.

Down smiling channels shadows run
And shimmer on the green-blue tides;
And, booming like a far-off gun,
Where Harpswell sea from sea divides,
You hear the breakers' sullen roar
And watch the waves ascend in spray
While all around, behind, before,
The white sails swell on Casco Bay:
On Casco Bay! Fair Casco Bay!
The white sails fill and bear away
The happy ship on Casco Bay.

—*Benjamin S. Parker, in The Century.*

DOWN THE WELL.

It was a sunshiny day in mid-July, and Harrod Holmes had come down from the hayfield to get the stone jug filled with the delicious root beer which his mother had brewed from sweet birch, sassafras and home-made yeast; for haying was thirsty work, and there were four of them in the mountain lot.

To his surprise his mother, baking jumbles in the kitchen, had her apron to her eyes. Harrod set down the stone jug and flung his broad-brimmed hat on the floor. By nature and by self-election he was always his mother's champion knight.

"What is it, mother?" he asked, soothingly. "Has Reggy been up to his pranks again?"

"No—yes—nothing more than common," Mrs. Holmes answered, indistinctly. "He has thrown Kate's kitten down the well—to see it climb up again, he says; but the poor thing can't climb mossy stones. And he's been feeding the pig with one of my silver tablespoons—to teach it manners, he said—and the horrid creature has bitten the bowl off the stem and swallowed it, I suppose, for we can't find it anywhere. And now he has gone out into the swamp—because, he says, we can't follow him there—and got stuck in the black bog. Listen!" with a hysterical laugh. "Don't you hear him calling for help?"

"Let him call!" retorted Harrod, with an impatient glance out of the window toward the lush, deep green of the swamp, that carpeted the hollow to the west. "He can't get into mischief there, at any rate. But surely, mother, Reggy's capers can't be what's making you cry!"

"It's Amenia, Harrod. She's going. And—and I was fond of Amenia!"

"Amenia, mother? Going? When? And why?"

"Miss Octavia has lost her pocketbook. Full of money. She had it in her hand when she came in from her walk, and she says she put it down in her room when she came to breakfast. Amenia went in and did the room while Miss Octavia was at the table. She was the only person in the room, and so Miss Octavia thinks she has taken it."

"Amenia! taken a pocketbook!" cried Harrod, scornfully. "Why, mother, I should as soon suspect you of taking it. There's Reggy, now—"

Mrs. Holmes shook her head.

"No—that was just the time that Reggy and the big pig were fighting it out in the pen. I know your father had to jump up to interfere. No, it wasn't Reggy."

"Mother, do you really think it was Amenia?"

"No, I don't!" stoutly returned Mrs. Holmes. "But Miss Octavia does. She is positive."

Just then a slight, dark-complexioned young girl passed through the room.

Harrod stepped forward.

"Amenia," said he, "where are you going?"

"Home!"

She lifted her dark, liquid eyes to his face, full of defiant despair.

"Don't go!" said Harrod, bravely, planting himself in her way. "Stay, Amenia!"

"Miss Octavia thinks I am a thief!"

"Very well—I don't!"

"She says she will not stay in the house another day unless I go away."

Harrod gave his mother an imploring glance.

Mrs. Holmes came valiantly to the rescue.

"Let her leave it, then," said she. "We believe in you, Amenia. We know that you are incapable of deceit. We have seen you grow up from a child."

Amenia Varick burst into tears.

"It is so good of you to say so, dear Mrs. Holmes!" said she; "but—but I cannot stay here, to see your boarders driven away by my presence. Miss Octavia—"

"Hang Miss Octavia!" persisted the young farmer.

But even as the unpremeditated words escaped his lips, there was a soft rustle of perfumed India pongee, the gleam of a dead-gold necklace, and Miss Octavia Dryburgh herself stood opposite him, with calm, green-gray eyes of interrogation. But Harrod Holmes stuck to his colors like a brave soldier.

"No offense intended, Miss Octavia," said he, "but I cannot believe—nor can my mother, either—that Amenia here would touch so much as a hairpin that isn't her own. I'm very sorry you have lost your pocket-book. It's possible that you may find it again. If not, we shall all regret it heartily. But there's one thing absolutely certain—Amenia Varick never took it."

Octavia Dryburgh was a handsome girl, but there was something sneering and Mephistophelian in her beauty as she answered:

"So you believe this—this domestic servant, do you, in preference to me? Truly, this is highly flattering."

"We believe," Harrod sturdily answered, "what we think to be true."

"And I—am I expected to remain here in the house where I have been robbed, in daily association with the thief?"

Harrod could feel Amenia's nervous start at these cruel words, but he glanced encouragingly at her, as he answered:

"Of course you must do as you please about that; but when you speak of robbery and thieves, you are entirely mistaken. I guarantee my word as to that!"

Miss Dryburgh turned impatiently away.

Amenia Varick took up her checked gingham parasol, with a quick glance toward the door.

"I had better go," said she.

"But you shall not go," said Harrod.

"A new addition of Don Quixote and his Dulcinea," said Miss Octavia, scornfully. "Well, I may as well go up stairs and pack, I suppose."

"At least," said Harrod, courteously, "you will not leave us until after dinner. "Amenia"—to the young girl—"take your bonnet off, and help my mother with the raspberry tarts and cream syllabubs. For my sake, Amenia."

And coloring and reluctant, Amenia Varick complied. Had he not said that it was for his sake? And what was there, in all the world, she would not do for his sake?

She reached for the egg-beater and went to work on the syllabubs.

Miss Dryburgh took the scented rustle of the India pongee up stairs and began, in a sort of indignant haste, to pack her boxes.

That she had lost her pocketbook was an incontrovertible fact—but these people would not believe their own eyes and ears! These stupid, silly rustics.

The voice of little Kate, in a mournful minor, reached Harrod's ears as he started for the hay-field with the stone jug filled with cool root beer—a soft tug at his sleeve furthermore emphasized the piteous words:

"*Please*, Harry, my pussy cat—my pussy cat is meowing down in the well, and father has gone to market and Peter Simmons only laughs, and—and—"

"My poor little Kate!" Harrod set down the jug, kissed the troubled, tear-smeared cheek, and immediately looked around for the longest ladder, at present doing duty under the Black Knight cherry-tree. "There, don't fret, little one. I'll see what *I* can do."

Little Kate's face brightened.

"*You* can do anything," she chirped. "You are so big and so strong! But I never, *never* will forgive Reggy again, and I'm glad he's stuck fast in the bog and can't get his legs loose. He'll know now how pussy feels."

"Oh, Harry, did you find her?"

With one light toss he threw the drenched Maltese cat into the raptured arms of his little sister.

"There she is," said he, kindly, "and none the worse for her bath. Put her in the sunshine somewhere, Kate, or you'll be as wet as she is."

"What is that you have in your hand, Harry?" persisted the relentless little catechist.

"Oh, something I picked up!"

And holding in his grasp an oblong, dripping object, he walked steadily into the kitchen.

"Oh, Mr. Holmes, where have you been?" asked Miss Dryburgh, who had just come down stairs to get a piece of twine to tie up some little parcel or other.

"Down the well," said he calmly.

"Oh—for the kitten?" Really something ought to be done to that incorrigible Reggy!" cried Miss Octavia.

"Did you get her?" asked Mrs. Holmes.

"Yes—and I got something else. Is this the missing pocket-book, Miss Dryburgh?" holding up the wet, oblong object.

Miss Dryburgh uttered a little cry of mingled astonishment and recognition.

"Is it? Why, of course it is. Where was it! How did you find it?" she exclaimed.

"Are all the contents right?"

"Yes," hurriedly opening the leather covers, which were fortunately sufficiently thick to have protected the fine bills laid in the inside from all but a trifling moisture. "Where was it, Mr. Holmes?"

And Amenia Varick stood with large, earnest eyes fixed upon his face, as Miss Dryburgh uttered the words.

"Down the well," he answered with a half subdued smile. "Where Kate's cat was. Pussy was balancing herself piteously on one of the mossy stones that jutted out and on another stone, a few inches further up, lay this bone of contention."

"Where you must have dropped it, yourself," interposed Mrs. Holmes, eagerly, "when you took that drink of cool water out of the bucket, when you returned from your early walk, Miss Octavia. I saw it in your hand then and I have never seen it since."

"Yes, where I must have dropped it myself," rather shamefacedly owned Miss Octavia. "I assure you, Amenia, I ask a thousand pardons for so unjustly suspecting you."

"They are granted," Amenia answered, with calm dignity. "But the next time you lose anything, would it not be well to consider a little before you fasten the imputation of theft on any one."

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Wisdom waits to be asked for advice.

Some men discipline themselves to death.

Vanity produces corns and vexations of spirit.

A woman tired of hearing of love is tired of loving.

Words are the coin by which intelligence is exchanged.

Words are but forms resulting from the force of existence.

Whatever you hang on to, young man, don't let go of the truth.

No amount of acquired wealth or the grandest title ever made a man.

Avoid passion and excitement. A moment's anger may prove fatal.

A man should fear when he enjoys only what good he does publicly.

Purposes, like eggs, unless they be hatched into action, will run into decay.

A Chinese Farmer's Methods.

We must go to China to learn how much can be got out of land. Pong His, a native of the Chinese province of Swatow, lives in a village of three hundred persons, in which about thirty men are land owners, having altogether forty-five acres of land. Pong His owns two acres, inherited from the father who adopted him. His land is worth $1000. His family consists of ten persons. He is himself forty-six years old, his wife is forty-one, his son is twenty-two, his son's wife is twenty-one, his four daughters are from ten to seventeen, and his two grandchildren are three and seven years old. He and his son till the land, hiring help at harvest-time, and weaving straw mats on rainy days. The women folk make the clothing, rear pigs and fowls and do all the housework. Their dwelling, with its site, is valued at $120, their furniture at $44, their clothing at $40, their farming appliances at $40. They have a water-buffalo, two hogs, thirty fowls, ten ducks, a pair of geese, a dog and a cat. Last year Pong His sold $20 worth of rice from his farm, and paid $3.60 in taxes. He has $200 out at interest at eighteen per cent.

At this rate of production and consumption, the arable land in the State of New York, with a reduction of one-half its returns on account of its more northern latitute, would support the total population of the United States at the present time; and the occupied arable land of the United States with its producing power diminished, on account of climate, to one-half that of land at Swatow, would feed a population equal to that of the whole world, or over 1,400,000,000.—*Once a Week.*

Imitating the Cruelties of Rulers.

I know of no more appalling example of the power of one life to influence another in far distant periods than that which is afforded by the strange and horrible history of the Marechal de Retz. A man of noble birth, great wealth, great distinction as a soldier and high in favor with his sovereign, he took to the most horrible course of child murder of which we have any narrative, and when at last driven to confession he made his statement as to the origin of his crimes. "The desire to commit these atrocities came upon me eight years ago. I left court to go to Champence that I might claim the property of my grandfather, deceased. In the library of the castle I found a Latin book—'Sutonius,' I believe—full of the accounts of the cruelties of the Roman emperors. I read the charming history of Tiberius, Caracalla and other Cæsars, and the pleasure they took in watching the agonies of tortured children. Thereupon I resolved to imitate and surpass these same Cæsars, and that very night began to do so."—*Contemporary Review.*

Country Week.

Every year the weakest and most sickly of the children belonging to the Paris rag picking district are sent into the country to remain for a short time among the peasants, with instructions to eat all they choose, live in the open air and roll about on the grass. At first the miserable little creatures seem to be stupefied by the brightness of their new life, and quite dazed by the difference between city squalor and bright sun and flowers.

One boy, on rising from a laborer's said, almost with awe:

"This is the first time I ever ate till I was no longer hungry!"

Their startled surprise and almost piteous happiness recall the words of the English city child, who, taken into the green fields for a holiday, looked compassionately at a sparrow, and said:

"Poor little bird! he has no cage to sleep in."

Another, who had never even visited the parks and gardens of her native city, was terrified at the sight of trees. "Won't they fall on us?" she shrieked, clinging to her companion. "Ma'am, are ye sure they is stuck down tight?"

One little American boy, during his first country visit, mysteriously begged his hostess to lock up a small package for him during his stay. "Don't tell anybody I've got 'em, ma'am," he whispered, excitedly. "I didn't pick 'em up on your place; I got 'em in the road, a mile off."

"Why, what are 'they,' Jimmy?" asked the lady.

"Di'mon's!" said Jimmy, in her ear, looking about to be sure they were not overheard. "I'm goin' to sell 'em, and be richer'n anybody round here."

Having with difficulty obtained his permission, the lady opened the crumpled bit of paper, which contained, alas! only some sparkling bits of quartz. Jimmy, like many another explorer, had trusted his eyes, only to be deceived.

A wise man has said that no child can afford to grow up in ignorance of those common facts which Mother Nature is ready to teach.

Realizing what the city poor have missed, those of us who are familiar with country byways should feel rich indeed; rich enough, and grateful enough, gladly to lend a hand in giving at least a "country week" to some of our less-favored fellow-mortals.

His Life for His Brother's.

The following story is preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford:

The tower door of St. Leonard's Church, Bridgenorth, England, was left open, and two young boys, wandering in, were tempted to mount up into the upper part and scramble from beam to beam.

All at once a joist gave way. The beam on which they were standing became displaced. The elder had just time to grasp it when falling, while the younger, slipping over his body, caught hold of his comrade's legs.

In this fearful position the poor lads hung, crying vainly for help, for no one was near. At length the boy clinging to the beam became exhausted. He could no longer support the double weight. He called out to the lad below that they were both done for.

"Could you save yourself if I were to loose you?" replied the little lad.

"I think I could," returned the elder.

"Then good-by, and God bless you!" cried the little fellow, losing his hold.

Another second and he was dashed to pieces on the stone floor below, his companion clambering to a place of safety.

Room at the Top.

Dr. Primrose—There is always room at the top, my young friend.

Little Johnnie—Yes, sir. In your case there is room for hair.—*Life.*

Don't introduce a lady's name where you wouldn't introduce the lady.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Pittsburg has already tried nine pitchers.

The Clevelands play nervously these days.

Connor's batting percentage is still rising.

Ryan, of Chicago, leads the League in run getting.

Chicago's stone wall infield is once more complete.

Louisville has purchased Ray's release from Boston.

Burdock, of Hartford, is to take a nine South this winter.

Young pitchers are blooming out this year with great success.

Six of the Pittsburg players were recently fined for drinking.

St. Louis has made forty-two home run in ninety-nine games.

Hoover is doing about all the catching for Kansas City just now.

McGuire is considered the greatest pitcher in the International League.

Duryea, of Cincinnati, is still the king American Association pitcher.

Big Jim Whitney is putting up a good game in the International League.

John M. Ward, of New York, is as great a favorite with baseball players as ever.

The Chicagos have played with more confidence since Williamson returned to his old place at short stop.

No baseball organization has had more ups and downs since its organization than the Pittsburg Club.

Deaf-mute Hoy is the only Washingtonian who has played in every game and Connor the only New Yorker.

Last season Clarkson won only one game of the three against Pittsburg. This year he has made it seven straight.

The New Yorks have as a team, up to late date, made thirty-three home runs, fifty-two three baggers and 182 doubles.

Captain Irwin has introduced discipline into the Washington Club, a quantity heretofore almost unknown among the Senators.

Bobby Mathews, the first pitcher to introduce the raise ball, made his first appearance in Boston in 1871, and was hit hard for twenty-one runs.

The only players now in the National League who were members of the organization when it was formed are Hines, Anson, O'Rourke and White.

George Wright is the only man who has ever mastered the science of both baseball and cricket, and who is looked on by most ball players as being without a rival.

Arthur Cummings, a Brooklyn boy, was the first to make use of the out curve as far back as 1869. He could make a ball sail like a curving clamshell when thrown against the wind.

A more patient player is not to be found in the Association than Robinson, of the St. Louis team. He has been sent to first base on balls seventy-seven time in as many games.

Thirty-eight games have been played by League clubs this season without making a fielding error. Washington and New York were, however, the only teams that played perfectly in the same contest.

Saturday is known throughout Connecticut as "baseball day," all the important games being played on that day. This arrangement accommodates the men in the factories, who are great lovers of baseball.

While the Bostons were in Indianapolis Manager Hart tried his best to buy the release of short-stop Glasscock, but President Brush wouldn't have it. Hart offered $7000 cash and two players, who, Hart says, are worth $4000 each.

The ten leading batters of the American Association up to a recent date were: First, Tucker, .358; second, Burns (Brooklyn), .345; third, Lyons, .347; fourth, Orr, .336; fifth, Holliday, .330; Larkin, .330; O'Neill, .330; eighth, Milligan, .323; ninth, Hamilton, .320; tenth, Comiskey, .315.

As far back as 1870, 20,000 people went out to see the national game played. The contesting teams were the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn. The latter administered to the "Reds" their first defeat after they had gone through their previous season without being vanquished.

LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
Boston	59	32	.648
New York	55	35	.611
Philadelphia	51	41	.554
Chicago	48	47	.505
Cleveland	46	46	.500
Pittsburg	43	54	.443
Indianapolis	40	57	.412
Washington	30	60	.333

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
St. Louis	68	33	.673
Brooklyn	65	34	.657
Baltimore	58	40	.593
Athletic	53	43	.553
Cincinnati	55	46	.545
Kansas City	41	57	.418
Columbus	38	65	.369
Louisville	21	81	.206

The slaughter of the dervishes on the Nile's bank has raised a shudder even in England, where shooting savages is regarded as a part of the empire's great civilizing mission. The position of the poor wretches in this case is particularly horrible. They advanced many days' journey across the desert, and almost reached the Nile, panting for a drink of its refreshing waters. But there on the bank the Khedive's troops were drawn up. The savages fought a whole day in the broiling Soudan sun to get at the water, but without avail, and they hid themselves at night in the hills. Mounted cavalry scoured the banks all night to prevent the tribesmen reaching the Nile, [illegible] gun-boats flashed electric lights and fired shells continuously with the same object. All next day the same tactics were observed, and scores of poor Arabs have now been found dead, their parched tongues protruding and [illegible]

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Austria has made Von Moltke a Colonel.

President Harrison is deaf in his right ear.

The Sultan of Turkey is said to be aging rapidly.

Four sons of Siam are being educated in England.

Jay Gould is one of St. Louis' largest owners of real estate.

The Czar of Russia spends an hour a day chopping down trees.

Constantine, heir to the Greek throne, is in his twenty-second year.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage has a brother who is a missionary in China.

Mexicans are extending much hospitality to ex-Speaker John G. Carlisle.

Emperor William, of Germany, is to make a tour of Alsace-Lorraine.

Dr. Brown-Sequard, discoverer of the famous "elixir of life," is an American.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa's war Governor, is now living on a berry farm near Iowa City.

Ex-Senator Joseph MacDonald, of Indiana, has a legal practice worth $15,000 a year.

Senator Evarts has gone to Europe for treatment for his eyes, which are troubling him much.

The Shah of Persia has one fondness which will increase his popularity in New England. He likes American pie.

The Hon. S. S. Cox, is the only living man in public life, who voted for the admission of Oregon as a State, February 14, 1859.

Robert Burns Wilson, the rising Kentucky poet, began writing verse at an early age and is now thirty-seven years old.

Electrician Thomas A. Edison, will visit the Krupp works at Essen, Germany, before the termination of his visit abroad.

The late S. L. M. Barlow, of New York city, left an estate of about two million dollars, largely accumulated in his law practice.

Jay Gould's "History of Delaware County, New York," written when he was twenty-one, is a rare book now, worth forty dollars.

A son of Admiral Farragut, is modestly working as a clerk in a New York counting room, rather to have some occupation than for the money it brings him.

General G. W. C. Lee, a son of Robert E. Lee, who is at the Hot Springs in Virginia, is an uncommonly large and powerfully built man, with grizzled gray hair and short beard.

Fanny Bignon, who is praised by zoologists for a recent paper on the anatomy of the lachrymal gland of the green turtle, is one of the remarkable women of Paris. She studied zoology at the Sorbonne, and has combined the careers of student and teacher.

Geronimo, the Apache, who has been a prisoner of the United States Government for some time, has grown so fat that he looks very little like an ideal chieftain. He was not well at Fort Augustine, Fla., but at Mount Vernon barracks, Ala., he has increased in weight rapidly.

Professor E. P. Crowell, of Amherst College, Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Latin, is totally blind. He is almost fifty years old and lost his sight five years ago through illness. His knowledge of Latin is so accurate that he has been able to hold recitations as if he had the open book before him.

Licorice Root.

Nearly 3,000,000 pounds of licorice root arrived at the port of New York during one week recently, from Smyrna. The largest share of licorice now comes from Asia Minor, one American having almost a monopoly of it, and having branches for manufacturing the extract in this country. Large quantities of licorice are imported into the United States at a heavy expense of import duties. About a year ago it was settled beyond doubt that the soil and climate of California are perfectly adapted to its production. Licorice is prepared like horse-radish, by means of root slips, which are removed from the main root. The soil must be well fertilized and thoroughly broken to the depth of three feet to obtain the best results. The great depth is necessary to encourage the roots to grow downward to escape the intense heat not only of one, but of several hot summers, as it takes three or four years to perfect the roots for market, during which time the plant must receive constant and careful attention with the prong hoe. Lay off the rows two feet apart; and after cutting the root slips into sections of five or six inches, plant them in vertical holes made with a dibble, sixteen inches apart, observing to thrust them several inches below the surface, and cover over. As the growing season closes each autumn, the stems should be cut down and removed, and a liberal coating of manure composted with rich hammock (top) soil. If the plants have been well cared for, the roots may be large enough in three years to harvest for market, though four years is not uncommon. Harvesting is quite a tedious job, and on account of the depth—two or three feet—has to be done with a spade. When dug, the side shoots, used for propagation, are cut off, and the roots are washed, dried, and tied in convenient-sized bundles.

The Court of Spain, under the reign of its baby King, is obliged to [illegible] a Lord of the Faith, a [illegible] of One Cow's Milk, a Lady in Waiting with Rocking-Chair [illegible]

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The Cotton Question.

The VIEW has received from President Macune of the National Farmer's Alliance, an interesting circular letter to the farmers of the country, which advises the holding of the cotton crop. We are requested to publish the letter or the following resolutions, which contain the gist of the letter. The letter would fill more than two columns, and we cannot find space for it, yet it contains so many good sound reasons for all it urges, that we would like to present it to our readers, if space would permit. Instead we publish the resolutions:

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 29.—The members of the national cotton committee of the farmers' alliance, met here to-day and promulgated the following resolutions to southern farmers:

Resolved, That the national cotton committee recommend that the farmers of the south sell no cotton during the month of September, except what may be absolutely necessary to meet obligations which are past due.

Resolved, That the national cotton committee instruct the president of each sub-alliance, wheel or union, or some person appointed by him, to meet the president or secretary of his county alliance on the 28th of September at the county seat for the purpose of receiving instructions from the national committee.

Resolved, That each secretary of every cotton state be charged with the duty of placing these resolutions immediately before their respective county presidents and charge all expenses of printing and postage to the national alliance.

Resolved, That the farmers be urged to take special care in sheltering their cotton from the damaging weather.

Resolved, That every newspaper in the south in sympathy with the farmers is requested to publish these resolutions.

R. Sledge, chairman, Kyle, Tex.
W. T. Hatcher, Grand Cane, La.
W. R. Lacy, Winona, Miss.
S. D. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.
L. P. Featherstone, Forest City, Ark.
M. L. Donaldson, Greenville, S. C.
W. J. Northern, Sparta, Ga.
R. F. Kolb, Montgomery, Ala.
B. M. Hord, Secretary, Nashville, Tenn.

We are disposed to believe that the resolutions contain good advise but being willing to give both sides a hearing in the matter for the benefit of the farmer, we publish the following circular, which has been sent out extensively over the country by Lehman, Durr & Co., cotton factors, of Montgomery. We shall not intrude with any of our advice:

"The general cotton crop of the country the present year—1889-90, promises to be the largest ever produced in the United States. But on account of there being of the stocks now carried by spinners, so much poor cotton, they (the spinners) will be compelled to buy of the first picking this year, in order to get better grade with which to work off their old, poor stock, so that for a time, at least, there will be a good demand for the crop and at high prices. It looks reasonable to us that cotton will bring higher prices from now until the first of October than at any time during the next season, and if this is true, then it behooves producers to pick and get to market every bale they can between this and the first of October, in order to avail themselves of the high prices likely to prevail. We beg you to consider this matter and act upon it if you agree with us. Middling cotton is selling here to-day at 10½ cents, while at the same time last year, with the prospect of a crop not so good as now, it brought only 9 1-8 cents."

POPULAR FALSEHOODS EXPOSED.

By a Cotton Man of Twenty Years Experience.

It is surprising that some of the efforts of the jute combine should be in the line of intimidating farmers, and in fact buyers of any kind, from supplying themselves with cotton bagging at this critical time. It must grieve, still it should alarm us to find Southern men taking the field against us, and even a farmer here or there, led on by selfish interests, or by his close connections with merchants, factors, capitalists, exporters, and middlemen; in a word, by those who have so long quietly absorbed the profits of farming. I say some farmers will perhaps either fight weakly or fight on the other side. But the mass of the farmers, when one of them pulls back and puts up arguments to stop our efforts to help ourselves, will recognize that "the hand is Esau's but the voice is Jacob's." In spite of the strenuous effort on the part of those who buy cotton to continue the use of jute by abusing and slandering cotton, the truth is that they have a hard case, because this jute is a wretched covering for cotton in every particular, and has been put upon farmers only too long. Jute is a splendid exponent of the farmer's failure in past years to look closely after his own interests. Now, let us look at the facts. Jute bagging stains cotton, as every sampler knows. The outer layers are always removed to get a clear sample. It also, to some extent, fills it with shives. It rapidly absorbs water, and a great deal of it. It ferments when wet, and damages and rots immediately. It holds water and heat and has to cut away to dry very wet cotton. It is inflammable to the highest degree, will explode, and when greased generate spontaneous combustion. It is poor to mark on, and from its color, concealing both mud and damage, tempts rough treatment in transportation. It is loosely woven and does not cover cotton Its apparent strength tempts rough use of hooks, but the greater part of it being filled upon a smaller and inelastic woof, tears literally to ribbons. It is maufactured of unequal weights, and the weights of the heaviest is adopted tare, entailing a consequent loss. This is enough to say against any covering, but it is absolutely true, and will not be denied by any one who is honest and intelligent. Now cotton is better than jute in these particulars, It is far less inflammable. It is more difficult to wet and easier to dry. Showing at once all rough usage from mud etc., it will induce more care in handling, and the damage being less hid will be easier to place upon the guilty party. It is good to mark on. It sheds no shives. It does not stain. It is useful for any purpose as sheets, towels, bed spreads, etc., or for spinnings over after being used. It is durable in the highest degree, and on account of its elasticity and its lying close to the bale it is stronger and harder to tear with hooks than jute. It is of uniform weight and the tare fixed. Its small tare allows a better chance for the seller without hurting the honest buyer. Now we know all this, and all the falsehoods which can be told on the other side will be speedily discovered. But, it is objected, the experiment has not been tried, the matter has not been thoroughly tested. If that be so, now is the best time to test it. If American spinners are greedy and old John Bull is slow, now is the time for the farmer to let them get right. They say the season is upon us; there is no time for this crop. Let us put off the season; we are not in any hurry. Let us give them sixty or ninety or more days to find out what we already know, and until they educate themselves let us keep our cotton. We know that the visible supply is admitted by consumers to be short some 400,000 bales, and the invisible supply shorter even than that in 1887. Latham, Alexander & Co., the great cotton statisticians, stated in their book of facts which all cotton men have seen that 7,000,000 bales were an absolute necessity for the uses of the trade and in that year there was a shortage. Now for two consecutive seasons the crop has been 200,000 bales less than that, which makes 800,000 bales short. Last years crop contained about 400,000 bales low cotton unavailable for the ordinary fabrics, and this refuse now constitutes the bulk of the stock. Here, then, is a shortage of 1,200,000 bales, not to speak of the increase of consumption in two years. The fact that spots in New York are worth nearly a cent more than contracts show how the shoe is pinching. Now, was there ever a better chance for the farmer to teach the consumer that he can not rob him, for robbery it is to allow no more for a bale containing 486 pounds of net cotton than for one of 470? As a matter of course, all consumers will try the game, but when they find farmers united and determined simply to hold their cotton, and see these farmers acting under the advice of reliable and competent committees then they will awake to a better sense of honesty. Our cotton committee can not be bought, and will not be intimidated.

A. BARNWELL,
Macon, Ga.

The Age-Herald gets up a sensation at Calera over the "When" card advertisement of the "When" cigar. Hard up.

NEWS ITEMS.

Culled From the Bad, Bad Newspapers.

People are dying of starvation in the Illinois mining districts. The situation is said to be unspeakably distressing. This is in a State where wealth abounds.

Mr. John Lawrence, while defending his store in Montevallo, Alabama, from burglars last Saturday night was shot and killed. Two negroes were caught and hung for the crime the next day, and the mob was hunting for a third one at last accounts. The race riotists will note that there is no race riot imminent in the locality.

The Age-Herald imagined a race riot in Mississippi on Sunday. On Tuesday, the great head-line fiend said the riot was quashed. Yes, quashed before anybody was hurt and before the riot got started enough to give a good sensation. The Age-Herald can always bet on the fact that its race riots and race wars will be quashed in short order.

It will be remembered that last Spring a negro by the name of Gomez was appointed postmaster at Luverne, Crenshaw county, Ala. Saturday night the building in which the postoffice was doing business was burned down. Thought to be incendiary. This was the only building in the place which Gomez had been able to rent for his postoffice.

The Age-Herald of Monday reported with glaring head-lines a race war in West Virginia, because a white man had killed a negro in that State and a crowd of negroes collected after the killing to talk about it. The race war did not materialize, but the A.-H. probably has its headlines standing for use on the next sensation of the kind. Anything to scare the people and sell the papers.

The very latest race riot on paper was the one started in Bibb county, on Tuesday by the Age-Herald, which paper the New Capitol has dubbed "The Wild Ass of Birmingham." The report went that whites and negroes were arming with Winchesters, and a bloody riot was momentarily expected at Blocton, and that the negroes out-numbered the whites two to one. All sensational. Bibb is a white county. The population in 1880 stood whites 5,887, colored 3,600. If the A.-H. will trouble itself to learn the facts it will find that the increase of the whites has been greater than the increase of the blacks since 1880. Wednesday the paper published facts from prominent citizens of Bibb which showed that its news was very newsy to the citizens of Bibb. One of the number, Mr. Aldrich, says: "It would be folly for the few negroes at Blocton to undertake any conflict with the whites. He regarded any preparation that may be going on among the whites to meet such an attack as the result of needless alarm. In fact, he knew of no such preparation being made, and knew of nothing going on among the blacks to cause any alarm. There are in Blocton some 500 negroes, men, women, and children, and some 1700 white people. Taking Bibb county as a whole the whites were largely in the majority, and the relations between the races are not strained that he has ever seen or heard of."

Maplesville Dots.

Our town is calm and serene. No change of postoffice has been made. Surely one must go from home to hear the news. A rumor was current some months since that Ben Neely's radical friends advised him to apply for the office, but the application was never made. If education benefitted all colored people as much as it has benefitted Neely, we would be a strong advocate for them to be educated. He and his family are quiet, good citizens, and in case of sudden accidents to his white neighbors, has never failed to render every assistance in his power.

Crops are almost made. There is some rust in cotton but no worms.

Mr. Mills filled Rev. J. O. Nobles last appointment in the Methodist church, with a most excellent sermon.

Mrs. Foshee gave a most enjoyable house-warming in her beautiful new house. Some complained of a chilly reception while partaking of the delicious ice cream.

Mr. Crit. Woolley's family are visiting the old folks at home.

L. H. DuBose, of Selma, is visiting here.

Mrs. Foshee has entertained Frank Bowline, of Selma, and Miss Mary Lou Bates, of Plantersville.

B. O. Glover has gone into business with Dr. Brand, of Randolph.

We are glad to say that Wallace Gullahorn is in his usual health.

Mrs. Wright, of Stanton, has visited Mrs. Lockhart here. Work is yet going on on the railroad, and grading will soon begin.

A man that has opinions of his own and the courage to advocate them, will be sure to have opposition in this world, because he runs across or contrary to other people's opinions, but just keep straight ahead if your cause is right and conscience is clear. Do not bother yourself about what people say; life is too short for that. Some will abuse you through envy, others for want of principle, and some because they honestly differ with you, but if you keep right on openly, manfully, intelligently and with proper dignity of character, honesty of purpose and self-respect, those who honestly differ with you, will respect you and your opinions.—Ex.

This is from the Philadelphia Record: "A great deal of harm is being done by those who indulge in sensational speculations concerning the whites and the blacks in the South. Such half informed people feed the smoldering fire of prejudice. Their little knowledge makes them dangerous things. As a matter of fact, the vast masses of people in the South are of a neighborly disposition. The petty Northern space writers who demand that a great ethnological question, with its multitudinous bearings, should be settled off-hand by political arbitrament are either silly, harmful folks, or else ignorant asses.

We have sold S. S. S. since the first day we commenced the drug business, and have heard some wonderful reports of its effects, Many use it, with the best results to cleanse malaria from the system, and for blood poison, scrofula, and such diseases it is without a rival. COLDERWOOD & Co., Monroe, La.

For Sale.

—:o:—

TWO DESIRABLE HOMES.

If you would like to purchase a lovely cottage home or splendid residence, both well finished, well painted, and nearly new, with new outhouses, gardens, young orchards, etc., in one of the most quiet and moral communities, and within a stone's cast of one of the best high schools in the State AT A SPLENDID BARGAIN. Call on or address,

A. E. BURNS,
Jemison, Ala.

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NOTICE NO. 9067.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
August 26, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 7th, 1889, viz: Daniel Martin, Homestead 14614 for the e½ of n w ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼ sec 20, t 21 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ben Brown, Charles Jackson, Madison Popwell, James Headley, all of Kincheon, Ala.

aug29* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 9064.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 26, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence, the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., October 7th, 1889, viz: Coldwell Choate, Homestead 13704 for the e ½ of s w ¼ sec 34 township 21 n range 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Jackson, Sr., Allen Jackson, Dennis Green, and J. P. Haley, all of Dixie, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 9049.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.
August 22d, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 5th, 1889, viz: Calvin Hall, Homestead entry 15640, for the n ½ of n w ¼ sec 26, tp 21 n, r 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ambrose Kleuer, Daniel Scoggins, William S. Lawrence, Jeffie J. Scoggins, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 9047.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
Aug. 22, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit at Clanton, Ala., on October 5th, 1889, viz: William S. Lawrence, Homestead entry 14696 for the s e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 2, tp 21 n, range 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ambrose Kleuer, Jeffie J. Scoggs, Calvin Hall, and Daniel Scoggins, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 9048.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 22, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 5th, 1889, viz: Ambrose Kleuer, Homestead entry No. 16880 for the n w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 14 tp 21 n, range 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William S. Lawrence, Calvin Hall, Daniel Scoggins and Jeffie J. Scoggings, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 9068.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 27, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 4th, 1889, viz: William E. Culp, Homestead 14722 for the s ½ of n e ¼ and e ½ of s e ¼ sec 18 t 21 n r 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Headley, Willis Barber, Ira Headley, Dan Barber, all of Clanton, Ala.

aug29* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Bring your job printing to this office.

Sick Headache

IS a complaint from which many suffer and few are entirely free. Its cause is indigestion and a sluggish liver, the cure for which is readily found in the use of Ayer's Pills.

"I have found that for sick headache, caused by a disordered condition of the stomach, Ayer's Pills are the most reliable remedy."—Samuel C. Bradburn, Worthington, Mass.

"After the use of Ayer's Pills for many years, in my practice and family, I am justified in saying that they are an excellent cathartic and liver medicine—sustaining all the claims made for them."—W. A. Westfall, M. D., V. P. Austin & N. W. Railway Co., Burnet, Texas.

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered stomach and liver. I suffered for over three years from headache, indigestion, and constipation. I had no appetite and was weak and nervous most of the time. By using three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and at the same time dieting myself, I was completely cured."—Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kansas.

"I was troubled for years with indigestion, constipation, and headache. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills, used in small daily doses, restored me to health. They are prompt and effective."—W. H. Strout, Meadville, Pa.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN'S
TREATMENT BY INHALATION

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN
COMPOUND OXYGEN
NOT A DRUG

1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

Drs. Starkey & Palen's office records show over 50,000 cases in which their Compound Oxygen Treatment has been used by physicians in their practice, and by invalids independently. Over 1000 physicians and more than 49,000 invalids.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their Treatment:

Rev. O. A. Darby, Columbia, S. C.
Col. T. B. Crews, editor Herald, Laurens, S. C.
Rev. John L. Gerardeau, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. Sidi H. Browne, editor Christian Neighbor, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. H. F. Chreitzburg, Chester, S. C.
Mrs. Wm. H. Johnstone, Tarboro, N.C.
Rev. S. P. Richardson, Athens, Ga.
John J. Mason, M. D., Columbus, Ga.
Rev. W. F. Cook, D. D. Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Ella R. Tennent, Home Magazine, Marietta, Ga.
Rev. T. R. Kendall, Macon, Ga.
Rev. W. A. Candler, President Emory College, Oxford, Ga.
W. H. Lawrence, Editor Chilton View, Clanton, Ala.
Rev. Henry D. Moore, Montgomery, Ala.

Would you like to know whom it has cured, where these restored and vitalized people live and what were the diseases removed? Return mail will bring you a brochure of 200 pages containing these points if you will drop a postal to

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Or Mrs. A. W. MOORE, Camden, S. C.

Administratrix's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Chilton county, State of Alabama, the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of M. C. McRee, deceased, will proceed to sell at the Court House door in Clanton, Alabama at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, the 7th day of October, 1889, the real estate—including the widow's dower interest therein—belonging to the estate of said M. C. McRee, deceased, to-wit: South East Fourth of Block No. Fifteen, East of the South and North Alabama Railroad, in the town of Clanton, Alabama, together with all the buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging. Said lot running 140 feet East and West and 150 feet North and South: And that lot of land in the town of Clanton, Ala., described as follows, to-wit: Twenty-five (25) feet fronting street from Court House to South and North Alabama Railroad tracks and running one hundred and fifty feet back in a northerly direction and being in the western part of lots No. 10 and 15 in Block No. 7 East of the S. and N. Railroad, together with the Store House situated thereon.

ANN JANE McREE,
Administratrix.

Clanton, Ala., Aug. 29th, 1889.

Jemison High School.

—:o:—

Good House, Well Furnished, Healthful Locality, Dry Sandy Roads, Good Board Cheap, Tuition Low, Maps, Globes, Charts, etc., Moral Community, Three Churches, No Whisky, Well Trained Teachers, Fine Success, Teachers Re-elected without a Dissenting Voice. Session opens Sept. 2d, 1889.

Apply to J. L. RUFFIN, Jr.,
aug29 Principal.

Remember
The View Job Office
When you want
First-class Job Printing done.

Barber Shop.

Mr. S. A. Logan, who has his barber shop in the Farmer's Alliance Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

The Lawson Carpet Co.

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention of the people of Chilton county to their large and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,

Curtains & Household Novelties.

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,

ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS

Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess-Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

Marion Military Institute.

Superior accommodations and board. Superintendent, his family and faculty live in buildings with cadets. Specially suited to boys who need family watch care, to young men who need business education, and to all who wish practical and thorough training. Terms moderate.

J. T. MURFEE, Sup't.,
Marion, Alabama.

THOMAS FOSHEE,

(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,

feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

BLOOM,

The Tailor, of Montgomery, Ala.

—HAS OPENED—

THE MERCHANT TAILOR ROOMS,

With a Large Stock of New Goods. Scouring and dying done.

No. 7, North Court Street.

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,
MOULDINGS,
—AND—
PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER

H. M. MANCHA,

204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will send samples on application.

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BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble.

—Manufacturer of all kinds of—

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, Alabama.

GO TO BLANK BROS, LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

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Novelties.
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markets.
Respectfully,
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Marion, Alabama

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CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPT. 5, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:08 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:16 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Why?

A baby came into the world one day,
And the parents smiled in pride,
As swift to the messages flashed away
Came greeting from far and wide.

A baby went out of the world one night,
And the mother mourned aloud
For the stainless soul that had gained the light,
For the form in the pearl-white shroud

Oh, the mystery here, the problem deep,
Philosophers pause awhile;
Why do we laugh when we ought to weep,
And weep when we ought to smile?

Mr. W. A. Ashley spent Sunday in Clanton.

Mrs. Martin returned home last Thursday.

Mr. Shep Allen, of Jemison, visited Clanton last week.

Mr. W. L. Price, of this place, has moved to Duke's mill.

Mrs. Chilton visited Montgomery one day last week.

Mr. Will Kemp, of Kincheon, is attending Clanton Academy.

Mr. A. C. Holt, of Calera, visited his girl in Clanton last week.

Mrs. J. D. Lamar, of Deatsville, visited relatives in Clanton last week.

Master Tom Brown visited the family of Mr. W. H. Foshee Saturday.

Mr. L. H. McCants, of Birmingham, visited relatives here the past week.

Lucien Day has been confined to his bed some days with an attack of fever.

Miss Gamma Midleton returned home last Saturday after spending a pleasant visit in Tuskegee.

Mrs. Mollie Bowden opened school Monday in the Willis Lowe neighborhood with 29 pupils.

Messrs. J. M. Pellgrini and F. M. Bell, of Mongomery, visited friends in Clanton last Thursday.

Mrs. R. Q. Lane visited Birmingham the past week accompanied by her brother Mr. McAllister.

Mr. Wallace Glover, of Pratt Saw Mill, was in Clanton Monday on important business for the mill.

Prof. E. D. Acker, formerly principal of Verbena Academy, will take charge of the Cherokee High School, at Centre.

John Collins, a negro, was sentenced to six months hard labor and to pay costs by the county court Monday. Crime, embezzlement.

Capt. Jno M. McKleroy, president of the the Ala. Mineral Land Company, made a business visit to our town Monday.

Tax-collector Gentry was in town Monday. As soon as an abstract of assessment is made out he will enter upon his rounds, collecting taxes for 1889.

New Goods.

W. L. Sampey has been receiving some very nice goods lately and the prices are very reasonable. Shoes are crowded and need to be sold to get them out of the way. Some nice saddles are priced at very low figures. A few suits of Spring clothing will be sold at cost to make them go. Lots of little things have been added to the stock,

Clanton, Aug. 14, 1889.

Mr. H. C. Jones, of Lily, was in town Monday.

Mr. Oliver Mullins, of Jumbo, was in town Monday.

Jemison High School opened with seventy pupils.

One bale of cotton at the depot was wrapped in Osnaburgs.

Mrs. M. J. Green, of Montgomery, is visiting relatives here.

Miss Anna Lou Duke returned to school at Nashville last Monday.

Farmers use cotton bagging if you can get it and keep your money at home.

Clanton High School opened with 45 pupils, and the number is daily increasing.

Mr. J. H. Aldridge is preparing to remove his present store house and erect a new and larger one.

Mr. Kennerly Williamson and wife, of Dallas, Texas, are visiting the parents of the former at Verbena.

Mr. A. J. Marlar will have a sorghum mill and evaporator at work in his neighborhood in a short while.

Mr. H. J. Guy, from the Coosa river country, was in town Saturday and subscibed for his county paper.

Mrs. John Sampey, of Louisville Ky., is visiting relatives in Clanton. Prof Sampey is expected Thursday.

Bro. Burns is agent for the sale of some very desirable real estate in Jemison. See his "ad." in another column.

Clanton is not a heaven for goats. The Clanton small boy never lets them have a rest while daylight holds out.

Mr. R. A Wright, of Cooper's Station, was in town Saturday and called to pay for two years subscription to the VIEW. Thanks.

Miss Nona Thorington, the charming daughter of Col. W. S. Thorington, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Chilton, at this place.

Col. Wm. P. Chilton, of Mongomery, stopped in Clanton a few days this week visiting his mother. He is on his way to Louisville on business.

Mess. J. M. and D. M. Hand have sold out their interest in the Jemison Lumber Co., and will move to Texas. We will regret to lose such good citizens.

A successful protracted meeting has just closed at Isabella church west of Clanton. Rev. J. P. Sanders assisted the pastor, and much good was done.

The Mulbery association meets with New Salem church, two miles southeast of Strasburg, on Sept. 21st. Write Bro. Burns, at Jemison, if you can go.

The L. & N, R. R. have commenced the use of pennies in making exact change and charging fare. The fare to Montgomery from Clanton is $1.24, and to Birmingham $1.66.

A little negro named Lewis Love created a stir on the streets Monday morning by having a race with Sheriff Hayes and several others at his heels. He was caught in Bell's field and jailed on a charge of stealing a watch.

Mr. M. Aldridge of Cooper's was in town last week. He says crops are splendid in his neighborhood, and the people are in good spirits. He says that lands that were worn out when he was a boy fifty years ago now have fine crops on them.

Mr. S. Headly brought the first bale of cotton to Clanton Thursday. It was bought by R. Ehrman for 10½ cents. It was wrapped in cotton bagging. Mr. Alfred Baker brought in a second bale Monday, which was wrapped in jute, and was purchased by W. L. Sampey at 10½ cents.

For nearly a year we have had in our employ Rev. J. M. Kailin, a graduate of Howard College. He has proven himself faithful to the trusts committed to him, and now gives up this work that he may give himself fully to the gospel ministry, for which he is well fitted. He is a close student, a good sermonizer, a man of social nature, and whithal a devoted Christian. Churches needing a pastor may correspond with him at Montgomery, care Alabama Baptist.

The above is from the Alabama Baptist. We hope our good brother, who was raised in Chilton, and who has many warm friends here may secure a good pastorate. He deserves the best.

Clanton High School.

The advertisement of Clanton High School should attract the attention of school patrons. This school is ably managed, with an excellent and well furnished building, and with a music department in connection, it offers advantages surpassed by none and equaled by few. The principal owns the school property and is to that extent interested in building up a permanent institution of high grade in our town. He deserves a most liberal patronage.

Maplesville Postoffice.

Mr. Thos. Foshee, postmaster at Maplesville, writes us that the reported appointment of B.J. Neely as postmaster at Maplesville is incorrect. We are glad to know this and hope that the Age-Herald correspondent at Stanton will make the correction through that paper, which originally gave it publication Maplesville has taken new life upon herself and any publications detrimental to her interests are to be deprecated. We know Neely well and we believe that he has too much good sense to accept the appointment should he receive it. Some time since it was reported that the place had been offered to him and that he refused it.

Mr. E. Slattery, of Delhi, La., says her son, 14 years of age had a dreadful time with ulcers, sores and blotches which followed chicken pox. After using many remedies without benefit, she gave him Swift's Specific, which cured him sound and well.

Mr. W. A. Tibbs is a printer in the office of the Jackson, Miss., Clarion-Ledger. He says that three years ago he was a victim of bad blood, which deprived him of health and threatened serious consequences. He further says that he took S. S. S. and it cured him.

I have been subject to painful boils and carbuncles over my body during the Spring season, and after much suffering and much useless doctoring I found a permanent cure in Swift's Specific. It is the monarch of blood medicines.

E. J. WILLIS, Augusta, Ark.

"It goes right to the spot," said an old gentleman who found great benefit in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He was right. Derangements of the stomach, liver and kidneys are more speedily remedied by this medicine than by any other. It reaches the trouble directly.

"Five years ago I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and had been given up by my physicians. I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after using two bottles of this medicine, was completely cured."—Anga A. Lewis, Ricard, N. Y.

Swift's Specific cured me of ugly and very painful boils or risings. I had twenty-three on my back and at one time and a great many on body. I took S. S. S, and cured me. This was five years ago and have had no boils since.

W. M. MILLER, Arlinghton, Tex.

CLANTON
HIGH SCHOOL.
—:o:—
This School will open Monday, Sept. the 2nd, 1889. Advantages the best in the county. Rates low, board and tuition $10 per month. Patronage is earnestly desired. For further information address me at Clanton, Ala.
Respectfully,
A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

State Normal College,
FLORENCE, ALA.
JAS. K. POWERS, A. M. President.
THE COURSE OF STUDY embraces all the branches required in the public schools of the State.
THE THEORY AND PRACTICE of teaching receive careful attention throughout the course.
DRAWING, VOCAL MUSIC AND CALISTHENICS are taught. No teacher is thoroughly equipped for his work without training in these branches.
STATE CERTIFICATES are granted to graduates, entitling them to teach in any public school in Alabama, without further examination.
TUITION IS FREE
to teachers and those preparing to teach and good board costs only ten to fourteen dollars a month.
Fall Term Opens Sept. 17, 1889.
For catalogue or further information, apply to the President.

ALABAMA CENTRAL
FEMALE COLLEGE.
While the patronage of many other schools in the Town and State has diminished, the attendance at this College has increased 25 per cent. during the past Session. Literary, Scientific, Music and Art Departments under the direction of [illegible] teachers. Send for catalogue. [illegible] September 18, 1889.
S. B. FOSTER, President, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County, S. S.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86.
A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by druggists, 75 cts.
oct 11-y

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

UNAPPRECIATIVE.
How little we are apt to appreciate that which we possess. The hardy wood-sawyer envies the wealth of his employer. The rich man envies the health and strength of his poor neighbor.
"Our mind and our time we employ
In longing for what we have not,
Unmindful of what we enjoy."
How much better if all exerted themselves to obtain their heart's longing. If poor in purse seek to gain wealth by industrious and frugal habits. If poor in health seek to use those remedies which are the best and truest medicines. Among remedies sold by druggists none is the equal of Botanic Blood Balm for curing the ills of flesh and blood.
Felix Foster, Atlanta, Ga., says: "I took B. B. B., for several foul ulcers, which had given me much trouble and would not heal from a use of
ULCERS other remedies. Within ten days my health improved, and before I had used three bottles every sore was entirely healed. It improved my appetite and gave me flesh and strength."
Hudson Clark, Camden, Ark., says: "I was afflicted with the severest form
BAD BLOOD of rheumatism for about 12 years, and suffered extreme misery during all that while. I also had catarrh so bad it almost stopped
CATARRH my breathing through my nose. My flesh in some places looked as if it had been charred or scalded. My back was so lame I could hardly stand. I tried nearly every-
RHEUMATISM thing but found no relief until I tried B. B. B. I used several bottles and am now as sound and well as any man in Arkansas."
J. W. Messer, Howell's Cross Roads, Cherokee County, Ga., writes: I was afflicted with chronic
SORES sores nine years, and had tried many medicines and they did me no good. I then tried B. B. B., and eight bottles cured me sound and well."
[sep27 cw 1y]

NOTICE NO. 8941.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
July 24, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 7, 1889, viz: William H. Mills, homestead No. 15149 for the n w ¼ of n e ¼, the n ½ of n w ¼ and s w ¼ of n w ¼, sec 14 t 20, north, r 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James T. Chambers, Henry A. Sewell, John Hamilton, and Thomas Anderson, all of Kincheon, Ala.

jul25* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 9042.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 21, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 28, 1889, viz: Ephram Vasser, homestead 14371 for the n e ¼ of section 28 township 21 n, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Coldwell Choate, Chambers Young, Fed Latham, and Anderson Peoples, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug22o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8988.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
August 6, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court, Clanton, Ala., on September 14th, 1889, viz: Abner C. Poole, Homestead 15889 for the n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 32, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William I. Mullins, Robert S. Owen, James Owen, and John W. Scott, all of Kincheon, Ala.

aug8o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8989.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 8, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 14th, 1889, viz: Edy Garner, widow of Dick Garner, deceased, Homestead 9616 for the n e ¼ of n w ¼ of sec 2, township 21 north range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Henry Young, Ben Talley, Noah Coleman, Aaron Talley, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug 8* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

A. E. BIVINGS,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, AND Medicines, FAMILY Groceries, ETC.
Clanton, Alabama.
I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

BUY YOUR
PIANOS and ORGANS
—FROM—
GRAMBS & BUCHANAN,
—2107 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
—:o:—
THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES, or on easy installments. Sohmer Cranich & Bach, Gabler, Wheelock and Newby & Evans Pianos, and the world renowned Wilcox & White organs. Mail orders for sheet music or musical merchandise given prompt attention.
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When ordering please state in what paper you saw our advertisement.

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BOILER MAKERS
Copper and Sheet Iron Workers
Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.
Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
☞ AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE, ☜
Birmingham, Ala.
mar21 y

I. N. LANGSTON,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—
I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.
☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.
oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜
nov 8-y

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
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1889 1889
S. C. MARKS, P. H. S. GAYLE, WM. A. GAYLE.
MARKS & GAYLE,
The Montgomery Warehouse.
Just back of the Exchange Hotel. Very convenient to the business centre, and close to the Fire Department.
ALL COTTON CAREFULLY WEIGHED & HANDLED.
Bagging and Ties at Lowest Rates.
We will take pleasure in forwarding orders for Cotton Bagging for our customers, charging them actual cost for same, free from any profit whatever to ourselves.
Montgomery, Ala.
☞ FREE WAGON YARD THE YEAR ROUND. ☜

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST.
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville
[ma15 y]

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.
Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER.
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

DR. OWEN'S
ELECTRIC BELT
AND SUSPENSORY.
PATENTED AUG. 16, 1887. IMPROVED JULY 30, 1888.
DR. OWEN'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC BODY BELT AND SUSPENSORY are guaranteed to cure the following diseases, namely: All Rheumatic Complaints, Lumbago, General and Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Trembling, Sexual Exhaustion, Wasting of Body, Diseases caused by Indiscretions in Youth, Age, Married or Single Life. In fact all diseases pertaining to the womb or genital organs of male or female.
☞ SENT TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON 30 DAYS TRIAL.
TRY A PAIR OF DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC INSOLES PRICE $1 PER PAIR.
Send 6c. postage for free illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Mention this paper, address
OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURE!
ELECTRIC BELT AND TRUSS COMBINED.
DR. ISRAEL'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC TRUSS, with Dr. Owen's Electric Belt Attachment. This truss is worn with ease and comfort. The current can be made mild or strong. This is the only combined electric truss and belt ever made. It will CURE Rupture in from 60 to 90 days. For full description of Dr. Owen's Electro-Galvanic Belts, Spinal Appliances, Trusses and Insoles send 6c. for free illustrated pamphlet which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Sold only by the
OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.
sep 5

HERBINE
TRADE MARK.
After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.
Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.
Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find nothing equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."
Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family"
Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than [illegible].
Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Billious Fever with one bottle.
It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Billious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by
The Herbine Co.,
(Successors to Wm. Condell.) St. Louis, Mo.
mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION
PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.
The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.
CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.
Easy and pleasant to use.
Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.
nov22-y

ALLEGER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
FROM $85. to $53.
This Elegant Parlor Organ style 70 containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells, Stool and Book free. For only $53.00. With right and left couplers. "Warranted for 6 years."
It is only necessary to send references as to your responsibility from any banker, postmaster, merchant or express agent and the Organ will be shipped promptly on ten days' test trial.
Circular free [illegible]
[illegible]
Mention Paper where this "AD" is seen.
[illegible]
H. W. ALLEGER,
Washington, Warren County, New Jersey
[illegible]

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

LADY DUFF GORDON'S PET SNAKE.

Lady Duff Gordon had a tame snake and used to carry her pet about with her, wound around her arm (inside the large baggy sleeves that were then the fashion), and it would put its slender head out at the wristhole and lap milk out of the palm of her hand. It was as fond of glittering things as Lucie herself, and when she took her many rings off her fingers and placed them on different parts of the table, it would go about collecting them, stringing them on its little body, and finally tying itself into a tight knot, so that the rings could not be recovered until it chose to untie itself again.—*London Spectator.*

ROOMS THE QUEEN LOCKS UP.

As is well known, Queen Victoria is in the habit of keeping rooms which have been occupied by deceased relatives locked up. The apartments a Claremont in which the Princess Charlotte died more than seventy years ago are rigorously closed, and nobody is allowed to use them. Prince Albert's apartments at Windsor, Osborne and Balmoral are all kept precisely as they were when he was alive, and on the wall of the room in which he expired there is a tablet with an inscription recording the fact that "this apartment was the scene of his demise." The Duchess of Kent's rooms at Frogmore are also shut up—an arrangement which renders that abode absolutely useless, inasmuch as they are the best in the house. Frogmore, by the way, is officially a part of Windsor Castle, and any repairs that are done there go into the castle's account. The Queen has also kept John Brown's rooms at Windsor closed since the death of that domestic, and a large brass has been erected in the apartment in which he expired, with an inscription commemorating his virtues and deploring his loss.—*Chicago Herald.*

WONDERFUL CORK WORK.

One of the latest crazes and perhaps that carried out the least successfully is the cork work which originated with the Swiss people. It is said that a number of studios are to be opened in the fall in this city where the art of producing wonderful effects in cork is to be taught. The material is bought in its rough state and a piece of the required size selected. It is then put through a course of knives, sandpaper and emery dust until a smooth surface is obtained; then the landscape, marine view or other design is worked out with small, fine-pointed knives and chisels, after which it is touched up with water colors. In Europe most of this difficult art is done by men, but, from all accounts, some of our American girls are coming in for honors in the near future. In an architect's office on Broadway one of the draughtswomen carved out several models in cork for which she received both praise and a goodly sum of the needful. The task of carving in cork is rendered especially difficult because of the imperfectness of the material and its exceeding brittleness. In a ton of cork there might not be five pounds of material perfect enough to be used in this fine class of work. The steadiest of nerves is also a part of the programme of success, as the slightest slip of the knife or chisel is death to the result. The art is not new, but its practice is only just becoming popular. The winter exhibition of the Academy of Design will no doubt show us what can be done in this line of work.—*New York World.*

SAD STORY OF FEMININE VANITY.

One of the strangest and saddest stories of feminine vanity comes from Berlin. The victim, one Elise Killer, a German waitress in the student's quarter—a waitress ugly, freckled, square shouldered and awkward. But Elise was happy in her humble solitude, until one day coming to a student's table with her sleeves rolled up, he glancing carelessly at the awkward girl, discovered that her arms were white, round, splendidly moulded, such arms as might have belonged to the Venus de Milo.

He was enchanted and immediately secured her for his model. Then all the students wanted her and she lived in clover from the money she earned.

Success and pleasant compliments improved her. She grew better looking and her awkwardness like that of the ugly duckling began to disappear as her good looks increased. She began to dress well and to move with more grace as the world became more lenient to her square shoulders and stumbling ways. She was dined and wined by the students until she believed her swain days had really come. But her dream was dispelled. She called one day at the studio of the man who had first discovered her arms.

He, looking up carelessly from his palette, said:

"I want you no more, I've found a girl with prettier arms than yours."

With a set, white face, she turned from his door and the next morning was found dead in her bed, a bottle of laudanum by her side.

A foolish suicide and yet as sensible as any. The girl had lost her fortune, she had absolutely nothing of earthly good left.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

FASHION NOTES.

Dresses made entirely of crape are worn only by widows.

The newest wrinkle in Paris is a colored gown with black sleeves.

Henrietta cloth is the material used for the first mourning dress.

Warm weather fancy work should not require the use of needles.

Never any fashion in dress died so hard as the bustle, but it is almost gone.

Every well regulated costume bears a fan attachment at the present time.

Blazers are closed with one button at the throat, or three buttons placed lower down.

Discontent is known to be possible even to a girl with red cheeks and a dimple in her chin.

The straight skirts which are now so fashionable measure four and a half yards around.

Woolen dresses of different weights are the most appropriate fabrics for seaside costumes.

Shoe laces are made in thirty or forty shades to match the many colors in which shoes are now made.

Dotted white mull, Swiss, and veiling gowns are in vogue, along with striped lawned white dresses.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

A fool is a wise man's ladder.

He who is born a fool is never cured.

A fool may by chance say a wise thing.

A fool's bolt may sometimes hit the mark.

A fool always finds a greater fool that admires him.

Only trust thyself and another shall not betray thee.

A fool who speaks the truth is better than a hundred liars.

Both men and women belie their nature when they are not kind.

Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy.

Though flattery blossoms like friendship, yet there is a great difference in the fruit.

A man may be doing much who is successfully overcoming adverse influences.

Those who live on vanity must, not unreasonably, expect to die of mortification.

The humblest occupation has in it materials of discipline for the highest heaven.

Whatever you dislike in another person, take care to correct in yourself by the gentle reproof.

Any one may do a casual act of good nature, but a continuation of them shows it is a part of the temperament.

Avoid him who, from mere curiosity, asks three questions running about a thing that cannot interest him.

Affectation is certain deformity; by forming themselves on fantastic models, the young begin with being ridiculous and often end in being vicious.

Nothing more impairs authority than a too frequent or indiscreet use of it. If thunder itself was to be continual it would excite no more terror than the noise of a mill.

Great talents for conversation should be attended with great politeness. He who eclipses others owes them great civilities; and whatever a mistaken vanity may tell us, it is better to please in conversation than to shine in it.

Use of Palms.

In order to be able to appreciate how much the native tribes of the countries where palms most abound are dependent upon this noble family of plants, and how they take part in some form or other in every action of the native's life, we must enter his hut and inquire into the origin and structure of the various articles we see around us. Suppose we visit an Indian cottage on the banks of the Rio Negro, in South America. The main supports of the building are the trunks of some forest tree of durable wood, but the light rafters are formed of the straight stems of the jara palm. The roof is thatched with large, triangular leaves, and bound to the roof with forest creepers. The leaves are those of the carana palm. The door of the house is a framework made of the stems of the pashinba palm. In one corner stands a harpoon for capturing the cow-fish; it is made of the black wood of the pashinba palm. Beside it is a blow pipe ten or twelve feet long, for shooting birds or even the wild hog or tapir; it is made from the stem of one of two species of palms. The Indians' large bassoon-like musical instruments are made of palm stems; the cloth in which he wraps his valued feather ornaments is a fibrous palm spathe, and the rude chest in which he keeps his treasures is woven from palm leaves. His hammock, bow-string, and fishing line are from the fibres of leaves which he obtains from different palm trees, the hammock from the miriti, and the bow-string and fishing-line from the tucum.

The comb that he wears on his head is ingeniously constructed from the hard bark of a palm, and he makes fish hooks of the spines, or uses them for tatooing purposes. His children are eating the agreeable red and yellow fruit of the pupunba or peach palm; and from the assai he has prepared a favorite drink which he offers you to taste. That carefully suspended gourd contains oil which he has extracted from another species of palm; and that long elastic plaited cylinder used for squeezing dry the mandrocea pulp to make his bread is made of the bark of one of the singular climbing palms, which alone can resist for a considerable time the actoin of the poisonous juice. In fact, there seems no end to the economical purposes to which the products of palms are applied in the countries where they grow.—*Scientific American.*

Handling Hay in the Metropolis.

The city of New York consumes daily about 1500 tons of hay. The handling of hay in this city busies fully 10,000 men. The tool of the hay handler is a hook formed like the freight handler's hook but shorter. A bale of hay weighs from 100 to 250 pounds. There is a special knack in handling it, and often a small man with skill is better for the work than a strong man who has not thoroughly learned the trick. Ordinarily two men handle a bale. They thrust their hooks into opposite ends and on the outward side of the bale, tilt it inward, then with the aid of their knees lift it clear of the floor of the car and carry it to the open doorway which looks out on the waitng dray. Here an intelligent looking pair of great iron hooks is ready to take hold. The hooks are controlled by a single rope and an ingenious mechanism in the loft by which a bale may be stopped by a single jerk of the rope, at any point in the descent or ascent.

A single bale of damp hay in a car may make the whole carload musty and almost worthless. Twenty-four hours' exposure to sun and wind may dry out the delightful dead green of timothy and rot it of its flavor. The owners of great racing stables buy only the best timothy and that known to have been carefully cured. Such hay easily brings $20 a ton wholesale at ordinary times, while inferior timothy sells as low as $14 and clover hay $2 or $3 lower. The retailer expects to make about 15 cents per hundred on hay.—*New York Star.*

Opium for Virtue and Vice.

The opium of the drug store and the opium of the Chinese joint are two different substances. The crude gum is "cooked" before it reaches the joint. There are seven cookeries of opium in the United States. There is a duty of $10 a pound on the imported article. The druggist buys his opium in New York, the Chinese in San Francisco.

More coal was mined in 1888, both anthracite and bituminous, than was needed for consumption in the United States.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

CABBAGES THAT DO NOT HEAD.

The defective cabbages in the fall are those that have been checked in growth during summer. To head properly a cabbage should grow without ceasing after it has recovered from the shock of transplanting. The shock is perhaps useful, as it supplies the plant with a new set of roots. If a dry time comes on, water liberally with water in which commercial fertilizers have been dissolved. No crop grown will prove better for this labor than cabbage. It may make the difference between a cabbage head and a mess of unsalable leaves.—*Boston Cultivator.*

BRITTLENESS OF THE HOOF.

A hard hoof is desirable rather than otherwise, as the foot will not wear so much when the horse goes unshod in the summer; but it tends to become brittle and break away under the strain of the shoe nails. If the hoof is brittle in this way it is an advantage rather than otherwise, as the injury by breaking can easily be prevented by keeping the hoofs dressed with a mixture of vaseline and glycerine. If the hoof, however, crumbles at the sole and around the walls into soft powder, this indicates disease of the horn induced by an inflamed condition of the foot, and often follows an attack of founder (laminitis or fever of the feet). This should be treated by the use of a cooling laxative, as a pound of epsom salts and bran mashes for food for a time; the feet should be poulticed with linseed meal until all heat about them is removed, and then dressed daily with the vaseline and glycerine mixture. This condition of the feet is frequently produced by the horse standing in soft manure, which rots the horn and causes the brittleness complained of.—*New York Times.*

THE POTATO ROT.

Every year the farmers dread the potato rot, which has done great damage in seasons past. The rot first appeared in Ireland in 1847 and was imported into this country but recently. It is a fungus which grows within the plant, filling the cells with white threads, which bear small balls or capsules containing black spores. It is these black spores which discolor the potatoes and from which the new plants spring. If diseased potatoes are left in the ground they infect the land and propagate a pest for the next season's crop of potatoes. When the potatoes die and rot in the ground the small spores turn into dust and rise in the air to be carried away to some other field. The disease spreads rapidly in this way. The best way to destroy the germ is to gather up all of the potatoes, small and large, and boil them for the fowl and swine. This will kill the spores and prevent the spread of the disease. Never feed them to the animals before boiling them.

The damaged potatoes should be kept from the sound ones after they are dug. It is well, then, to dust the sound ones with fresh, air-slaked lime, which will destroy any adhering spores. Keep the potatoes dry, too, as this will tend to keep the spores dormant. In selecting seed potatoes never take one that shows any black places; then roll the cuttings in air-slaked lime. The potato rot is strictly contagious and it should be killed wherever it manifests itself. If every farmer would be as careful in dealing with his crop of potatoes the rot would soon be exterminated and never heard from again in this country.—*Washington Star.*

DIRECTIONS FOR CHEESE MANUFACTURE.

The materials employed in making cheese are milk and rennet. The milk may be of any kind from the very poorest to that which is rich in cream. The former will make very mean cheese, the latter will make the richest sort. Put two-thirds of the milk into a large tub, and raise the temperature of the last third to that of new milk. The whole quantity is then whisked together, the rennet added, and the tub covered over: in this state it is allowed to stand until it is completely turned, when the curd is struck down several times with the skimming dish, after which it is allowed to subside. The vat covered with cheese cloth is next placed over the tub and filled with curd by means of a skimmer; the curd is pressed down with the hands and more added as it sinks, until the curd rises above the edge of the vat to about two inches. Now add the proper quantity of salt, after which place a board over it and under it and apply pressure for two or three hours. The cheese is next turned out and surrounded by a fresh cheese-cloth, and pressure again applied for eight or ten hours, when it is commonly removed from the press, salted over again, and pressed again for twelve to twenty hours. The quality of the cheese depends on this part of the process to a great extent, as if any of the whey is left in it, it will not keep. Further, the cheese must be washed in warm water, wiped dry, and placed in a cool place to ripen. This is a bare outline of the process of making cheese. Experience will quickly teach more than we could tell in a column. It is important to have a good rennet, which should never be taken from a calf that has not sucked, or that is not at least two days old.—*Courier-Journal.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

It is a mistake to stop feeding young turkeys when grown.

If too late to set out cabbage or celery where the early vegetables were grown, clear off the land and sow rye, it will be fine to turn under this fall.

The best and strongest chicks are hatched—some will be raised two months hence, but they are not considered as good as the early birds.

Ripe timothy hay is worth very little more than straw for milk and butter, while timothy cut when the grass is in early blossom is much more productive.

There is no more dismal sight than a sparsely painted farm-house without the sheltering shade of a small tree and with bare earth where luxuriant grass should abound.

Have the fair in mind while at work about the garden, any fine specimens of vegetables, crowd—exhibit at the fair and then save the seed for next year's planting.

According to Professor E. Morrow it is better, in draining wide, nearly level tracts, to have two, three or more lines parallel by each other than to have one main drain with short ditches at right angles.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

CARE NECESSARY WHEN BOILING JELLIES.

The experienced housekeeper is careful not to boil preserves and jellies too long after the sugar has been added, because the acids in the fruits may cause the sugar to "invert," or split up into two other forms of sugar, neither of which possess much sweetening power. Neither will she boil jellies made from gelatine too long, or a chemical change will take place, and the gelatine lose its power of "setting," or gelatinizing.—*Boston Cultivator.*

CLEANSING OILCLOTH.

Oilcloth ought never to be scrubbed with a brush, but after being swept may be cleaned by washing with a soft flannel and lukewarm water or cold tea. On no account use soap or water that is hot, as either would have a bad effect on the paint. When the oilcloth is dry rub it with a small portion of a mixture of beeswax, softened with a minute quanity of turpentine, using for this purpose a soft furniture polishing brush. The following is also used to make oilcloths look well: Wash them once a month with skim milk and water, equal quantities of each; rub them once in three months with boiled linseed oil; put on a very little and rub it well in with a rag and polish with a piece of old silk.—*Washington Star.*

GARNISH FOR FISH SALAD.

A pretty garnish for a fish salad is made by arranging six sardines (the bones carefully removed), on the top, with heads meeting in the centre, a fringe of lettuce or parsley leaves in a border, and lemon points at intervals. The round red radishes can be prepared in such a way as to be very ornamental. Cut off the root close, and with a sharp knife pare the radish toward the top; the knife can only take up a narrow portion at a time; repeat this until all the red part is cut, and the result will be that the cut portion will look like petals, and the radish will closely resemble a flower. Let them stand in water until they are crisp, and serve them in a blue bowl with cracked ice. Olives also taste better if served on a bed of cracked ice.—*New York Observer.*

TO KEEP CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLING.

Wash the cucumbers in cold water. First put a layer of coarse salt, an inch or more in depth, in the bottom of whatever you wish to pack them in. Then a layer of cucumbers (lay them closely as it will not hurt them to touch). Cover each layer with salt. Always have a layer, on top. After putting in one day's picking cover all over, the salt on top layer, with a clean cloth wrung out of cold water then a board and weight to press them. In a few days brine will form from the dampness. After putting in each day's picking, rinse the scum from the cloth before replacing. When the vessel is full as desired cover over and about once a week rinse the cloth to remove the scum. Although some say to let it remain as it does no harm.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

CURRANTS IN TEMPTING FORMS.

Currant jam is made by stemming and washing the berries, adding no water, but two-thirds the quantity of sugar, and stirring and simmering for one hour, or till a smooth and even mass.

Currant preserve is made of equal weight of fruit and sugar, cooked slowly, and not stirred, so as to retain somewhat the shape of the currants.

Iced currants make a beautiful dessert, especially the red and white varieties, mixed. Take the clean, whole bunches, and dip them, holding by the stem, into beaten white of egg, then into finely powdered sugar, dry for an hour, and then repeat.

Another currant dessert, very ornamental as well as very palatable is currant froth. It is light and delicate for a warm day. Get one pint of currant juice, make perfectly clear by straining. Soak two ounces of gelatine in two cups of cold water for an hour. Then put currant juice, the gelatine and two coffee cups of sugar together in a milk boiler, over a clear fire; let it come to boiling point only; then strain into a vessel to cool. When cool, but before the jelly stiffens, add the frothed white of three eggs, and beat all till it is a stiff froth. Pour into a mold, and put near the ice. This should be made the day before it is wanted. This dish may be varied by making it sweeter, and serving with flavored whipped cream poured around it.

Currant flummery is another pleasing dessert. Get the juice from two quarts of currants and strain very clear; add one pint of granulated sugar. Now take out one pint of the currant juice and blend with it one-half pint of ground rice. It must be very smooth and free from lumps. Then put the remainder of the juice into a milk boiler, set it on the fire, and when it boils, stir the rice batter gradually in. When it has cooked till quite thick, put it into molds to congeal. It should be served with sweetened cream.

Currant Bavarian Cream—The flavor of currants in cream is especially agreeable, but they require more sugar from their acid nature than most fruit or berries to make it an acceptable dish. Cover one ounce of gelatine with half a cup of cold water for one hour, then put over the fire and add one pint of currant juice, one cup and a half of sugar, bring just to a boil and strain into a large earthen bowl, set in a cool place and stir till it thickens, when add one pint of whipped cream and whip all well together and put into molds and upon ice. In warm weather it should be chilled upon the ice before stirring.

Canned currants require so much sugar to make them good, that to make them into jam or preserve is the better way: but white currants are preferable to the red for the purpose. They must have a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit, be handled carefully and canned like any other berry.

Spiced currants to serve with meat are an agreeable relish. To four quarts of currants washed and stemmed, add two and one-half quarts of light brown sugar, one spoonful of ground cinnamon, one of ground cloves and half a spoonful of ground allspice, also one pint of vinegar. Mash the currants, stir often and cook slowly for two hours.—*New York Independent.*

The Summer's Trial.

IS not your patience worn out, pray,
THIS broiling, warm and sultry day?
NOT troubled by the heat a bit—
HOT days don't worry you a whit!
ENOUGH she does, I'll guarantee;
FOR instance, when a he or she
YOU hear repeat that query now:
"SIR, is this not enough for you?"
—[illegible]

SWIFT ON THE WING.

An Express Train Slow Compared With the Wild Duck and Goose.

"The gadwale—but there, it isn't likely at all that you know what a gadwale is," said an observant wild fowl hunter. "The gadwale is a duck. It is a wild duck that doesn't get East very often, but is a familiar fowl in the West. I was just about to remark that the gadwale is a bird that can travel nearly a hundred miles while the fastest railroad train is going fifty, and yet it is slow on the wing compared with a canvasback duck, the broadbill, or even the wild goose. I have held my watch on about every kind of wild fowl there is, and know to a dot just how much space any of them can get over in an hour. The canvasback can distance the whole wild fowl family, if it lays itself out to do it. When the canvasback is out taking things easy he jogs along through the air at the rate of eighty miles an hour. If he has business somewhere, though, and has to get there, he can put two miles behind him every minute, and do it easy. If you don't believe that, just fire square at the leader in a string of canvasbacks that are out on a business trip some time when you have the chance. Duck shot, propelled by the proper quantity of powder, travels pretty quick itself, but if your charge brings down any member of that string of ducks at all it will be the fifth or sixth one back from the leader, and I'll bet anything there is on it. If you have the faintest idea in the world of dropping the leader you must aim at space not less than ten feet ahead of him. Then the chances are that he will run plump against your shot. When he drops you will find him a quarter of a mile or so on, because even after he is dead he can't stop short of that distance.

"The mallard duck is lazy. He seldom cares to cover more than a mile a minute, but he can if he wants to. His ordinary every-day style of getting along over the country takes him from place to place at about a 45-mile an hour rate. The black duck can fly neck-and-neck with the mallard, and neither one can give the other odds. If the pin tail widgeon and wood-duck should start in to race either a mallard or a black duck it would be safe to bet on either one. But if a redhead duck should enter the race you can give big odds on him, for he can spin off his ninety miles an hour as easy as you can walk around the block, and can do it all day. He would be left far behind, though, by the blue-winged or the green-winged teal. These two fowl can fly side by side for 100 miles and close the race in a dead heat in an hour, and appear to make no hard task of it. The broadbill duck is the only fowl that flies that can push the canvasback on the wing. Let a broadbill and a canvasback each do his best for an hour, and the broadbill will only come out about ten miles behind. One hundred and ten miles an hour can be done by the broadbill, and he consequently makes a mark for a shotgun that a pretty good gunner wouldn't be apt to hit once in a lifetime.

"The wild goose is an astonisher on the fly. It has a big heavy body to carry, and to see it waddling on the ground you wouldn't suppose it could get away from you very fast on the wing. But it manages to glide from one feeding place to another with a suddenness that is aggravating to the best of wing shots. To see a flock of 'honkers' moving along, so high up that they seem to be sweeping the cobwebs off of the sky, you probably wouldn't dare to bet that they were traveling at the rate of ninety miles an hour, but that is just what they are doing, any hour in the day. The wild goose never fools any time away. His gait is always a business one."—[New York Sun.

Oldest Man in the World.

The oldest man in the civilized world, says a New York *Sun* writer, is Nagy Ferencz, a peasant in Bares, Hungary. He was born in Hedrahley, 121 years ago next September. Just 100 years ago last May he fell in love with the daughter of an inn-keeper. She promised to mary him on the July 31, 1789. Two days before the marriage day she jilted him for his best friend. Since then, Nagy has been a woman-hater. Four years later he went to the war of the first coalition. For the twenty succeeding years he was almost constantly under arms, in camp or on the battle-field. Nagy Ferencz is penniless, but he is not a beggar nor a public charge. He takes all his meals with seven Bares families, whom he has known for fifty years. Each one entertains him one day in the week. After each meal he smokes a pipefull of strong tobacco, as he has done every day for the last 104 years. He is fond of his wine and an occasional beer. His friends give him money with which to buy tobacco and liquor. He is erect and quick in his movements; is scrupulously neat in his person, and looks to be about seventy or seventy-five years old.

CHARLES LAMB said of the water-cure: "It is neither new nor wonderful, for it is as old as the deluge, which, in my opinion, killed more than it cured."

TEXAN marriage notices are quite in the national style of manners: "No cards, no cake, no flowers, no thanks, no regrets, nobody's business."

Sunstroke.

The effects of undue exposure to heat vary widely, and are by no means always proportionate to the temperature to which the person has been exposed. The so-called sunstroke, or heat-stroke, may occur either in the direct rays of the sun, or in hot rooms, such as laundry rooms or the holds of steamships. Attacks may occur in the night as well as during the day, and, in general, are to be feared at times when the atmosphere is loaded with moisture, so that free perspiration is checked. Experience shows that the drinking of ice-water, when the body is over-heated, is a prolific cause of these attacks.

All degrees of severity are met with, from the lightest attack of headache and dizziness, to the sudden stroke which ends in death within a few minutes. Some authorities would make three distinct degrees of heat prostration, although the line is seldom distinctly drawn in any given case.

The first variety includes those cases which show nothing more than a sudden faintness, muscular weakness and dizziness, with, perhaps, nausea and vomiting. The surface of the body is cool, the pulse rapid and feeble. In such cases, rest in a recumbent position in a cool place for a few hours will generally give relief.

In the second class of cases, the respiration and heart's action are affected and the patient may die suddenly of syncope. Active measures must be entered upon at once. The patient should be removed to a cool spot, the clothing removed or loosened, and cold water applied to the head. Complete recovery from the effects may not take place for years.

The third form is the most severe, and in the majority of cases proves fatal. The sufferer becomes unconscious, the skin is dry, the pulse slow and full, the face flushed and the breathing labored. Generally there is entire unconsciousness, and sometimes convulsions.

The temperature runs excessively high, and the first attempt should be to bring it to the normal point. For this purpose cold baths and the application of ice are indicated. As soon as the temperature is lessened stimulation must be commenced, to counteract the great depression which always follows.

It is important to remember that there is little danger from heat so long as the perspiration is free. By bearing this in mind many who are exposed might no doubt avert the threatened attack by leaving work and seeking shelter as soon as the diminution in perspiration is noticed.—[Youth's Companion.

Substitute for Glass.

It is impossible to conceive of anything that could supersede glass in the matter of transparency, but in respect of brittleness and rigidity, it is very far from being a perfect material. A substitute is now proposed, which, if it lacks in transparency, is free from the defects mentioned. It is fine wire netting covered with a prepared varnish which permits the light to pass through as freely as glass of the variety known as cathedral. It is almost as flexible as a sheet of canvas, and is absolutely air tight and water tight. The inventor has been working at the problem for years, and after experimenting with many products, he found that he could, by passing the wire netting through a series of baths of linseed oil chemically prepared, produce a material with the properties of amber. It is at once tough and elastic, and cannot be broken even by a very considerable weight falling upon it.

The House Fly.

Put a fly on the window and up he goes toward the top; he can't be made to walk downward. A gentleman hit upon an idea. Why not use that habit against them? Forthwith he made a window screen divided in half. The upper half lapped over the lower, with an inch of space between. As soon as a fly would light on the screen he would proceed to travel upward, and would thus walk straight out of doors. On reaching the top of the lower half he would be outside. Not being able to walk down, he had to was to return to the room. By this means a room can be quickly cleared of flies, which always seek the light.

Ancient Catacombs.

An ancient catacomb has been discovered in Naples, containing several perfect skeletons. The toombs, from inscriptions, are believed to be three thousand years old. Some lamps found therein were in such good preservation that they were at once used by the explorers to light up the vaults.

Sarah Bernhardt.

is coming to America, and great will be the enthusiasm aroused amongst her admirers. But, we have our own bright star, Mary Anderson, who will continue to bear off the palm in the dramatic, as does *Lucy Hinton* in the great tobacco world.

The reason for having Monday washing-day, the next after Sunday, is probably because cleanliness is next to godliness.

Considerable Boast of Success.

[illegible] warranted in selling it (as they are ... through druggists) under a positive guar of its giving satisfaction in every cas money paid for it will be refunded. No cine of ordinary merit could be sold such severe conditions with profit to its prietors, and no other medicine for the cases for which it is recommended was before sold under a guarantee of a cure pay. In all blood taints and impuritie whatever name or nature, it is most po in its curative effects. Pimples, blot eruptions and all skin and scalp disea radically cured by its wonderful medi Scrofulous disease may affect the gla causing swellings or tumors; the bone ing "fever-sores," "white swellings," "hip-joint disease," or the tissues of the lu causing pulmonary consumption. No mat in which one of its myriad forms it crop or manifests itself, "Golden Medical Di ery" will cure it if used perseveringly and in time.

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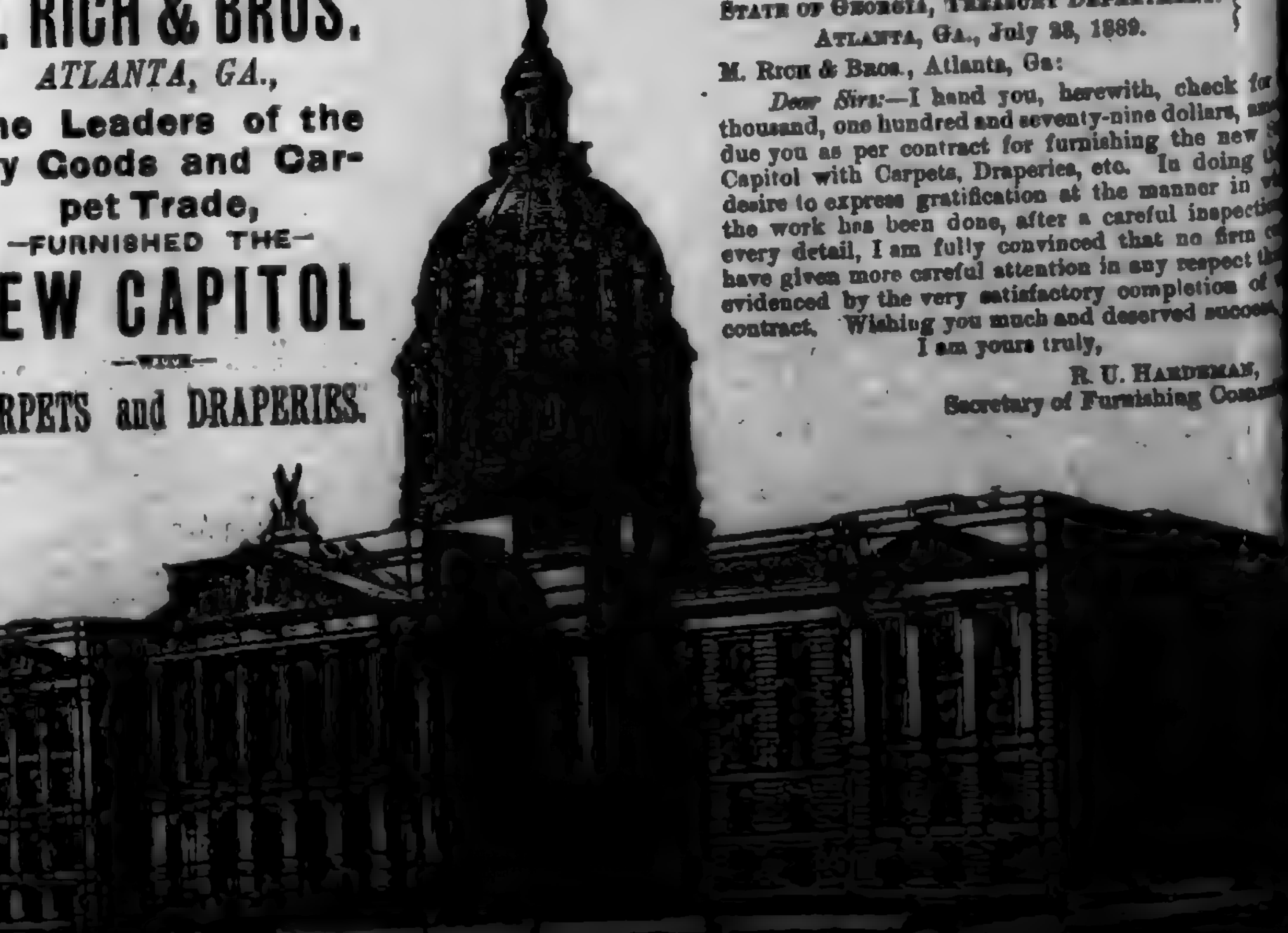

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ATLANTA, GA., July 23, 1889.

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VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1889. NUMBER 46.

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Early as it is, we are selling quantities of Fall Dress Goods, probably because we now have a great assortment at very attractive prices. New goods are arriving daily and we will beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt have the largest, finest and best assorted stock ever shown in Birmingham.

My Ships That Went to Sea.

One after one they slipped the stocks,
And one by one they sailed.
Slow creaked the heavy tackle blocks,
And low the pennants trailed.
As on beyond the restless tide
Fast ebbing far to lee,
They drifted o'er the ocean wide
My ships that went to sea.

Adown the long horizon's rim,
I watched them as they passed,
Until within the distance dim
They faded out at last;
As happy birds, that seek the skies
When from the cage set free,
So disappeared before mine eyes
My ships that went to sea.

And other ships have come and gone
Since my ships sailed away.
And many a year in dusk and dawn
And many a night and day,
Full oft the grass has shimmered green
And budded flower and tree,
But since that hour none e'er have seen
My ships that went to sea.

And yet, and yet, within my dreams
Shows every mast and rope,
And sweetly on my farewell gleams
The smiling face of hope;
My slumbering fancies grope afar,
Through visions not to be;
I see them cross the harbor bar,
My ships that went to sea.

Ah, nevermore! Nay, nevermore!
Shall I such gladness feel.
Doubtless upon some storm-strewn shore
Lies every shattered keel;
Yet still, defying all that Fate
Has brought or keeps for me,
Upon the moaning sands I wait
For all my ships at sea.

—*Ernest McGaffey, in Pittsburg Dispatch.*

A KNOT IN THE SKEIN.

BY MRS. NORA MARBLE.

They made a pretty picture, did grandmother and little Dot. Grandmother sat in her low rocking-chair, with her glasses pushed back above her forehead, and before her stood Dot holding outstretched a brilliant skein of wool upon her chubby little hands.

"Hurry up, drandma," said Dot, with a slight frown, "you's so slow."

Grandma took no heed, apparently, but went on with the utmost precision. Slowly the yarn reeled over the chubby thumbs, slowly went on the winding about grandma's ball.

Dot stood first upon one foot, then the other, like a barn-yard fowl, and gave at intervals a tremendous sigh as evidence of her weariness.

"You's 'zasperatin'," she at last broke out; "really and truly, drandma, you's old 'zasperatin' hisself."

"What?" cried the startled old lady, who had been intent upon her winding or perhaps lost in a reverie of other days; "what is that you are saying, Dot?"

"I said you was a 'zasperatin' old poke," replied Dot firmly. "I is most tired to deaf, and there you go on windin' jes' as if you was asleep."

"Well, I never," gasped the old lady.

I pretended to be intent upon the work before me, yet could scarce refrain from laughing aloud.

"Tired, eh!" queried grandma, with a twinkle in her eye; "well, we will soon be through, and you can lie down and rest."

"No, I'm going out to jump rope," incautiously said Dot, "with Willie and Rose. They're jumping now, don't you hear them, drandma?"

"Ah, you are going to rest your weary limbs by jumping rope," replied grandma. "Well, so that you won't be entirely used up, suppose you sit on this chair," pulling one beside Dot.

Dot sulkily complied, but as she did so dropped her hands in feigned weariness.

"See," cried grandma, "you are letting strands of the wool drop over your fingers. Hold up your hands, dear, and we will soon be through," and on went the old lady, placidly and slowly winding as before.

Dot for a space looked the picture of youthful resignation, but soon her impatience returned.

"Hurry up," she cried vehemently. "You're enough to 'zasperate the patience of Job," and again I saw her slyly drop a loop or two from her fingers, as she moved restlessly upon the chair.

Grandma looked at her reprovingly, but hastened somewhat her movements. There was a pause presently in the winding. The old lady brought her spectacles down from her forehead, and peered at the skein of wool.

"There's a snarl," she said, "dear, dear, how did that come?"

"It's an awful hard knot," cheerfully said Miss Dot, after grandma had made several attempts to disentangle the snarl. "I dess you had better get it all right, drandma, and we'll wind the ball 'nother time."

"Oh, no, Dot, we'll get it all right now," replied grandma, with a jerk.

Snap went the strand. Several minutes were consumed in straightening the skein, and grandma carefully knotted the broken threads together before resuming her winding.

The sounds of laughing and jumping outside the window came borne in upon the stillness of the room. Another petulant movement from Dot.

"I is so nervous I can't hold still," she next exclaimed, impatiently tugging at the wool.

"Dear, dear, another knot," cried grandma, peering over her spectacles at Dot. "Why, at this rate we will never get through."

But at last it was done, and away scampered Dot, every vestige of ill-humor vanished from her pretty face.

Grandma's glance met mine.

"The wool is for her own stockings," quietly said she, as if in answer to something she read in my eyes, "and I intend those knots shall teach her a lesson which mere words would fail to accomplish. Youthful experiences, if rightly impressed, may serve to guard the future from sterner ones."

The old lady's favorite expression, "I know," played about her firmly closed lips, but she gave no utterance to them as with ball in hand she sat gazing upon pictures of the past—pictures whose lights and shadows were reflected in her own dim eyes, in the flitting smile upon brow or lip.

Well, if grandma had been slow in winding the ball, it was more than she was in lessening it again. How fast her needles flew! Early in the morning, late at night went on the knitting. Dot's eyes watched the progress of the stockings, and her admiration was unbounded over their hue.

"Red stockins, an' a red hood, and red mittins! My, it 'pears Sunday won't ever come!"

"Crimson" corrected grandma; "not red." But it mattered little to Dot what the color was named when she drew the bright stockings upon her chubby legs and over them again a pair of shining new shoes.

"You will be proud of these stockings," said grandma, on Saturday night, as she rounded the toe with a bit of white wool, "because you helped me to wind the wool, you know, Dot."

"Yes," assented the little one, with a proud air, "wasn't I dood, grandma?"

"And you so tired, too," went on grandma, ignoring her question.

"And so nervous," responded Dot.

"Yes, and you called me a 'zasperatin' old poke,'" gravely answered grandma, "and snapped the thread on purpose to make me give over the winding."

Dot opened wide her eyes.

"How did you know that?" she queried. "Now, don't say a 'little bird' told you, drandma, 'cause I'se tired to deaf hearin' that story."

"Never mind how I know, Dot. The fact remains that there were knots in my fair ball of wool, and knots, you know, can never be straightened out, never!"

Dot looked at her grandma reflectively.

"Didn't you ever make knots in your drandma's wool?" she asked, soberly.

"None but what I had to pay for," replied the old lady, suppressing a smile. "Knots are troublesome things, Dot, as you may find out before you are many days older."

Off to Sunday-school hied Dot the next morning, resplendent in new attire. Grandma smiled grimly when she returned with a perceptible limp in her gate.

"Somefin' is hurtin' my heel," she informed us at dinner, reluctantly.

"Your new shoes, I suppose," suggested her mother, "you had best take them off and put on your old ones."

But Dot demurred, and like her elders, sometimes, for vanity's sake, endured the torture the remainder of the day.

Grandma said never a word. Bedtime came, and with a sigh of relief Dot drew off her shoes.

"It's in my stockie," said she, after due examination; "there's two dreat big knots in the heel."

"Knots?" echoed grandma.

There was no stupidity about our bright Dot, and she understood all the meaning conveyed in grandma's tone and look at once.

"Knots of impatience, Dot," I could not refrain from saying, "for which you have suffered all day long."

"And undutifulness," added grandma, "and covert untruthfulness."

Dot turned the color of her stockings.

"You might have smooved 'em out," she said, carefully examining her blistered heel.

"Out of the wool, perhaps," answered grandma earnestly, "but not so easily the knots when formed in the skein of character, Dot."

Several days afterward grandma beckoned me to approach an open door. Within could be heard the voices of Dot, Willie and Rose. An altercation was evidently in progress concerning the destruction of a doll. In a rocking-chair sat Dot with a pair of grandma's spectacles upon her nose. Gravely she peered over them at the flushed face of Willie.

"Who broke Dolly's head?" she questioned.

"Rose!" answered he, promptly.

"Dear, dear," exclaimed Dot, bending forward, "such a snarl as you are dettin' the skein into, Willie!"

"What skein?" asked he sulkily.

"Did you or didn't you break Dolly's head?" she continued without answering his question.

"No, I didn't!" this very emphatically.

"'Nother knot in the skein," said Dot, imitating grandma's tone and manner to perfection, "'nother dreat big knot, my child, 'cause—'cause I saw you do it."

An impressive silence, broken only by Willie's sniffles.

"Keep on tellin' stories, Willie," gravely went on the little monitor, "and you'll det all tangled up like—like a skein of wool when you let your hands drop. Then comes knots, and knots never can be smooved out, never. They'll get knitted into your hide, my child, and—and div' you a heap of torment, I know," and pushing the spectacles back upon her head, Dot sank into a gentle reverie, so much like her grandma's that the smile died from our lips, and the dear old lady, as we tip-toed back to our room, said in trembling tones: "Heaven bless the child."

Same Place, but Different Persons.

Romantic Spinster—Excuse me, sir, but is not this the spot where that beautiful girl fell into the water last summer, and was so gallantly rescued by the gentleman who afterward married her?

Practical Bachelor (giving her a penetrating glance)—Yes, ma'am; but I can't swim.—*Puck.*

Orange Short Cake.—One cup of sugar, one tablespoon of butter rubbed in the sugar, three eggs, one full cup of flour, two tablespoons of cream; bake in jelly tins; spread with sliced oranges sprinkled with powdered sugar.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

The best wolf is the wolf that has never seen a sheep.

The fear of ridicule prevents more failures than ambition.

When woman remembers to be kind man forgets to be cross.

There is a time for man to laugh, but it is not when he sees his wife crying.

Man, with all his wisdom, never knows who is his best friend as well as a baby.

There are two ways of raising boys, but, judging from the men turned out, both ways are wrong.

The man who does not believe in friendship never deserves any. There are plenty of good friends in the world for those who deserve them.

The danger of admitting today that raisins are as good as plums in pudding is that you will say tomorrow that currants are as good as raisins.

In marriage one preaches economy and the other practices it, but no man and woman were ever able to agree as to who did the preaching and who the practicing.

We have always been hearing of men who did the best they could, but we should like to see one. The best man we ever knew mourned a good deal because of neglected opportunities.

The man of the present day who marries a girl with a calloused hand, with the hope that he will find a hard-working wife, too often wakes up to the fact that she is a lawn-tennis player.

Japanese Horticulture.

Japanese horticulture shows wonderful patience and a sort of ill-directed skill. The object of the Japanese uyekiya, like that of his Chinese brother, but in a greater degree, is to deform, maim and cripple nature, as we see especially in the dwarfing of trees and shrubs—nanization, as Dr. Rein somewhat pedantically terms the process, which consists mainly in starving the plant and crippling the circulation of its juices. Kaempfer is quoted as describing a trio he once saw in a small box 1½ inches broad, 4 inches long and 6 inches deep, for which the price of $500 was asked. The three denizens of the box were a bamboo, a blossoming plum tree, and a pine tree, perfectly formed, but in piccolo.—*Athenæum.*

A New Rain Theory.

A curious theory has been advanced that from the steam given out by the enormous number of locomotives and stationary engines is derived the water which, formed into clouds, causes the excessive amount of rainfall and storms that have lately prevailed. The Northwestern Railroader is responsible for this theory. The Railroader calculates that from steam engines alone 470,000,000,000 cubic yards of steam are sent forth each week, enough it thinks, to give a moderate rainfall every twenty-four hours.

The Quintessence of Sycophancy.

An Eastern potentate once asked a group of his courtiers whom they thought the greatest man, himself or his father. At first he could elicit no reply to so dangerous a question. At last a wily old courtier said: "Your father, sire; for, though you are equal to your father in all other respects, in this he is superior to you—that he had a greater son than any you have." He was promoted on the spot.—*Argonaut.*

Four Geographical Points.

The most eastern point of the United States is Quoddy Head, Me.; the most northern point is Point Barrows, Alaska; the most western is Alton Island, and the most southern Key West. Working from these four points, many will be surprised when they locate the geographical center of the United States.—*Chicago Times.*

Innishmacsaint Lace.

The Innishmacsaint lace comes from a region in Ireland interesting, not only from the loveliness of the scenery about the upper and lower lakes of Lough Erne, that splendid northern rival of glorious Killarney to Kerry, but also from the singular beauty of the maidens and mothers who dwell and labor amid these mountains, vales, glens, and upon these transcendent shores. Innishmacsaint itself is a dainty island half a mile from shore in upper Lough Erne. A famous abbey was founded there in the sixth century by St. Nenn or Nernid of the royal blood of Ireland. The saint's bell, ornamented with gold and silver, is still preserved there as a sacred and precious relic. The parish, partly in County Donegal and partly in Fermanagh, derives its name from the island of ruins, and the entire peasantry of this wild and beautiful region in manner and dress, strikingly remind one of the picturesque folk of the Tyrol. Nearly every family has a member who is a lace-maker; and without organization, technical instruction, or any attention whatever to preserving or developing artistic effort, these blue-eyed, black-haired, red-lipped women produce marvels in point lace as wonderful as were ever known in point d'Alencon. I found one worker who had been employed more than five months upon one handkerchief. She said two months more would be required to complete it. "What will you get for it?" I inquired. "Faith, an' I'm thinkin' a pound ($5) it'll bring." "And what will you do then?" I asked again. "Go to America, plase God!" was the reply. And yet the rich Belfast lace dealers showed me handkerchiefs by no means as rich and delicate, for which they easily got $150 each.

An Ancient Church Organ.

The oldest organ in the United States is said to be in St. John's church, Portsmouth, N. H. It was imported by Thomas Brattle in 1713 and presented to the society worshipping at King's Chapel by him. There was such a prejudice existing against setting it up that the cases containing its parts remained unopened for seven months, after which time the organ was in use until 1756, when it was sold to St. Paul's church, Newburyport. In 1836 St. John's church, Portsmouth, N. H., became the owner, paying $450 for the instrument. A new case was provided, the old pipes and the wind chest being found in perfect order. There the organ is today, doing service in the vestry where the veteran is regarded with the tenderest solicitude.

Erratic Courses of Bullets.

Bullets have been known to flatten round a bone as if the bone, having been broken, had been thus joined with the pliant lead. In another curious case, a bullet went exactly six times in and out of a skirmisher's body without doing him any serious harm. Kneeling when firing the ball had passed first in and out of one arm, had traversed the ribs, entering one side and making its exit at the other, and finished its erratic course by entering and finally taking its departure from the other arm of that curiously perforated soldier. Another bullet passed through thick plate-glass and smashing against a wall, flew into particles, bespattering a man's face without seriously injuring him; while the instance of a little child, who, endeavoring to stop, in her childish playfulness, what turned out to be a spent cannon-ball, which danced like a plaything before her, and who was crushed to death by its falling on her as she ran forward to catch it, is still fresh in the memory.—*Argonaut.*

Undoubtedly Honest.

"I see in the dictionary that honest means chaste."

"Then Browne must be honest. He was chased all the way to Canada by the police."—*Bazar.*

THE LABOR WORLD.

Detroit is getting to be a great shoe town.

The last of the Western iron mills have signed the scale.

At San Francisco union cooks and waiters get $2.50 per day.

Several large iron works are to be built on the Pacific coast.

Five large iron corporations have advanced wages lately.

Farmers' unions, with 1,500,000 members, took of amalgamating.

London cabmen collectively earn about $11,250,000 per annum.

The Iron Moulders' Union of North America is thirty years old.

A San Francisco cable company has raised wages to $2.50 per day.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has in its relief association treasury $170,700.

It takes 300 men to harvest the wheat crop of one ranch in Colusa County, Cal.

The iron-workers in South Wales have demanded a ten per cent. increase in wages.

A great coal strike was recently averted in England by a majority of one vote against it.

New England factory operatives worked from 4:30 A. M. to 7:45 P. M., thirty years ago.

One of the growing industries of San Diego County, Cal., is the manufacture of asbestos goods.

None under sixteen can work in Belgium without obtaining a physician's certificate of fitness.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is taking steps to pension its superannuated employes.

The National Association of Stationary Engineers has 185 branches, with 10,000 members.

The Sultan of Turkey has a small electric railway, constructed entirely by native workmen.

Within a short time there has been some important labor legislation in Belgium, Holland and Germany.

There is a general revolt against the leaders of the trade unions in England opposed to an eight-hour law.

In Glasgow, Scotland, there are more factories to the square mile than in any other city in the United Kingdom.

English moulders work nine hours, and their average life is fifty-one years. In Ohio they work ten and die at forty.

Michigan has a ten hour law for women and those under eighteen. An hour for dinner makes the day nine hours long.

In Belgium there is now a law for the establishment of councils of industry or arbitration boards, in which trade disputes may be settled.

The Reading (Penn.) Railroad officials are about to place an order for 1500 hopper gondola cars of sixty thousand pounds capacity for use in the coal trade.

A war is being carried on in St. Louis between the laundry girls and the Chinese laundrymen. Parades are being held to arouse sympathy for the women.

North Dakota was the first State, as a State, to make provision of a system of manual training. Forty thousand acres of land are set apart for that purpose.

As the result of mining by electricity, it has been proved that ten men can accomplish with the electrical drill what it requires 100 men to do with other methods.

The shoe salesmen of New York city are organized to the number of 600. The work of organizing more thoroughly has been begun and a federation will be formed.

No one in Great Britain under eighteen, and no woman of any age, can work more than sixty hours a week in factory or store, and only fifty-six and a half hours in textile factories.

In Germany, the law enacted by the Reichstag for pensioning aged and infirm workmen provides for assessing the wages of labor and the incomes of employers to raise a fund for this purpose.

Mrs. Gill, of Mulberry street, is the only woman shoemaker in New York city. She made a pair of shoes before she was fourteen years old, and has worked at the cobbler's bench for the last ten years.

Many farmers in the north of Ireland grow tired of farming, sell out and start grocery stores in the towns and cities. Of late numbers of them are emigrating to America with the object of starting stores in Western cities.

The percentage of wages paid for food by American workingmen, as shown by a recent return from various countries, is much less than is paid by the workmen of either Germany, Spain, Great Britain, France, Italy or Belgium.

Hatched By a Partridge.

The Irwinton (Ga.) Appeal says that while Mr. S. J. Fountain, who lives in Bethel district, was out walking over his plantation, about two hundred yards from his home in the woods, he was surprised to find a hen's nest containing four eggs and a male partridge hovering over them as the hen would do that laid them. He left the bird unmolested, and the next morning about the hour of ten, joined by a number of friends, he returned and the bird had snugly concealed under its wings three chickens, and the fourth egg being thoroughly pipped. When removed from the nest, the bird made its exit to a branch near by, the three chickens following it. A few days afterwards Mr. Fountain returned for the purpose of carrying the bird and chickens back with him, but when they were found, a huge snake that they had run in contact with had ate two of them, and but for the presence of Mr. F., the third one would have been devoured. Mr. F. killed the snake and caught the remaining chicken, and tried to get the bird, but failed to do so.

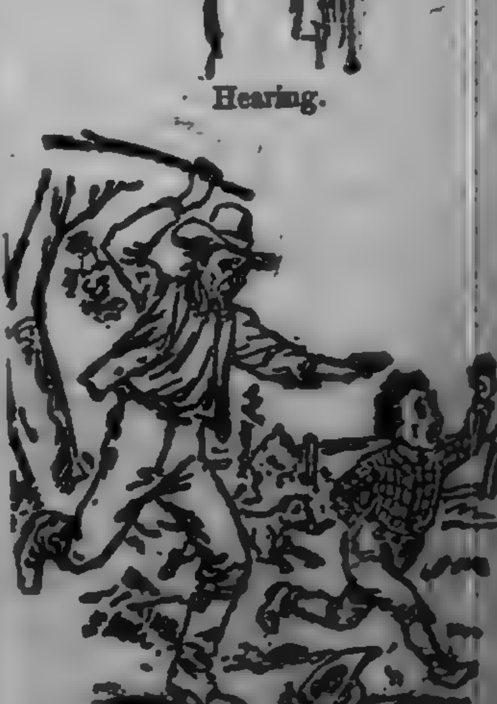
The Five Senses.

Taste.

Smell.

Sight.

Hearing.



Touch.

—*New York Herald.*

The investment of foreign capital in American industries is increasing at a rapid rate. Aside from the $50,000,000 or more which English capitalists are reported as having expended in the purchase of breweries in the leading cities, many millions of English capital have been used to establish and develop entirely new enterprises—for instance, to open mines, build railroads, construct iron furnaces and steel works, buy out cattle ranches, develop timber resources and so on ad *[illegible]*. Some of these investments have been very heavy; in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, on the line between southeastern Kentucky and east Tennessee, $4,000,000 has already been spent by the [illegible] Association, limited, of London, in developing an iron, steel and railroad [illegible] and $1,000,000 additional [illegible] for the [illegible] the work. [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
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It is about time for the Age-Herald to give us another dissertation on the race problem.

Fannie Bryant has been convicted as an accessory in the Hawes murders, and sentenced to life imprisonment. Hawes says she got off light.

A concise prayer, said to have been offered by an "earnest" New England deacon was as follows: "Lord, give us grace to know thy will and grit to do it."

The most exaggerated accounts of a race war in Bibb county, Ala., have appeared in the northern press. It all originated in the yarn of our over-excited and rather too enterprising Birmingham contemporary.

A convention of the Greenback party of Alabama, numbering about fifty of the true and tried lovers of "greenbacks," was held in Birmingham last week. J. A. Logan was in the convention from Chilton. What the party proposes to do is something unknown.

Cotton is now commanding good prices, and the figures are such as to induce the bringing of the staple to market. The Advertiser does not believe that any true friend of the planter will advise the holding back of his product now, when the chances are that in the near future the prices will materially decline. Our advice is to get good prices while you can.—*Advertiser.*

The Ala. Baptist compliments the VIEW because it has refused to advertise lotteries and breweries. We cannot deserve compliments for shunning what we know would be evil for ourselves and our readers, and which we cannot, as a churchman, recommend. When we can no longer make a living and keep a clear conscience we can ask to be provided for as a pauper. Just now we are getting along very well.

A blood red card with the word "when" printed on it, and circulated extensively at Calera was thought to be the ominous sign of a race riot until it was finally discovered to be a cigar advertisement. Most of the reported race troubles rest on about the same kind of an insecure foundation. The trouble at Blocton is found to have had no better foundation than the meeting of a Masonic lodge in the woods, because there was no house suitable for holding the meeting.—*Ex.*

Here is a good bear story from the Alta California. "A big grizzly bear started to walk around a pine tree and caught up with his own hind-quarters. Thinking they belonged to another bear, he opened war on his own rear with tooth and toenail. When he felt himself clawing himsely he thought, of course, that it was the other bear, then he chawed the harder. He never discovered his mistake until he had swallowed himself clear down to his ears, and then it was too late to retreat."

An east Alabama exchange makes a point against Col. Thos. G. Jones as a candidate for governor in the fact that the masses of people are prejudiced against a railroad attorney for such a high position. This prejudice we believe to exist whether reasonable or not. In this particular case we think it is unreasonable, since Col. Jones is attorney for a corporation (the L. & N. R. R.) that has done more for the growth and development of the State than any other agency that we know anything about. Yet this may militate against Col. Jones.

THE SOUTHERN EXPOSITION.

Brethren of the Chilton Co. Alliance:

The Southern Exposition to be held at Montgomery from November 5th to 15th, 1889, promises to be the grandest affair of the kind ever known in the South. It does not in any way conflict with the State Fair at Birmingham, as it begins three days after the State fair closes.

Your attention is especially directed to the handsome premiums for field crops grown by the members of any local Alliance, Grange, or club, on page 25 of Premium List.

Copies of said Premium List can be had at the Probate Office of your county, or by addressing the undersigned at the Alliance Exchange in this city. Montgomery is naturally the centre and headquarters of the agricultural interests of Alabama, and we trust you will attend the Exposition and compete for the handsome premiums for field crops.

No charge is made for space for exhibitions. New and unusual attractions too numerous to specify in detail will assure a large attendence, not only from Alabama and adjoining States, but also from the North and West.

The most favorable rates possible will be secured on all railroads, and local excursions will be run out from Montgomery to the Agricultural, timber and mineral regions for the accommodation of Northern visitors.

Held at the first capital of the Confedracy, in the very heart of the Gulf States, and at the seat of government of Alabama, the most progressive State of this section, the Southern Exposition can not fail to be superior and successful in its exhibits and attractions. Your co-operation and personal interests in this enterprise are respectfully solicited, and we hope you will attend and make an exhibit, one or both.

Yours Fraternally.
JNO. S. BIRD, President,
GEO. F. GAITHER, Secretary,
Alliance Exchange.

A CRIME TO GET DRUNK.

Minnesota's New Law Regulating the Drink Habit.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 20.— The first experiment in any non-prohibition state of making drunkeness a crime has now been in effect two months in Minnesota. The act know as the "Scheffer law," because introduced in the last legislature and championed by Senator Albert Scheffer, went into effect, June 1st, and makes it compulsory upon the police magistrate to impose the penalty of thirty days' imprisonment upon any one found guilty of drunkenness the third time.

While the law of Maine is much more rigid regarding drunkenness, Minnesota is supposed to be the first state to impose such severe penalties on the drinker of liquor the end of the law being usually to punish the seller. For the reason the result of the law is of great importance its champions in the legislature claimed it would materially reduce the number of cases of drunkenness.

During the last months of June and July, 1888, the number of prisoners arrainged at the bar of the municipal court for drunkenness, or for drunk and disorderly combined was 225 for June and 259 for July a total of 484. During the same months of this year, since the Scheffer law has been in effect, the total number of such cases in the same court was 446, there being 199 in June and 247 in July. These figures show a decrease of thirty-eight cases as compared with last year, and whether this is a direct result of the Scheffer law or simply accident of time, certain it is that the admirers of the law earnestly claim the former. For the past few years the Prohibitionists of Minnesota have been very active, but the only result of the statute books is the high license law, $1,000 in large cities and $200 in towns, which was enacted by the Republicans as a counter irritant.

While Senator Scheffer is by no means a prohibitionist, being a champion of German liberality as regards drinking liquor, yet the prohibitionists were highly pleased at the stand he took in procuring the enactment of the new law He says that while he has no objections to anyone drinking liquor he thinks it an offense to public morals and decency for one to be seen intoxicated; and for this reason he sanctioned the new law. Judge Burr, who presides in the court having jurisdiction in this class of cases, is becoming impressed with the idea the Scheffer law is a good one and acts as a deterrent in many cases. He explains that there are plenty of men who do not fear a trial in the municipal court, where they give false names and make light of a fine for drunkenness, but shudder at the idea of the penalty attached to the third offense—imprisonment in the workhouse for thirty days. Thus far only two cases of the offense have been before Judge Burr, although unless the parties are well known, it is easy to evade the law by giving fictitious names.

Commissioner Kolb has returned from a trip to Atlanta and Washington.

Jemison Locals.

(Written for last issue.)

Jemison High School, with Prof. Ruffin as principal and Miss Kate Sherrill as assistant, opened this morning under the most favorable auspices. Quite a number of the patrons and friends of the school were present at the opening seventy pupils were present and matriculated, several of whom were from other portions of the State. The number enrolled will increase largely during the month. Jemison is justly proud of her school and with such an able principal and assistant, its high moral and literary standard is assured.

Mr. J. M. Hand has sold out his interest in the business of the Jemison Lumber Co.

Mr. L. J. Hand is building a nice two-story house in south Jemison, and will remove his family from Pine Hill to this place at an early day.

Mrs. Mollie Allen and Miss Minnie Wells have returned to Jemison after a protracted visit to Six Mile and other places.

Mrs. I. C. Caftey and daughter, Miss Mary of Marion have been visiting relatives in Jemison.

Miss Lilla Ward, a charming young lady of Six Mile, is lending her smiles to our village.

Dr. Woolley of Randolph, paid our town a visit today.

Mr. I. N. Langston has taken in Mr. Latham as a partner, and the style of the firm is now I. N. Langston & Co. X. Y. Z.

Too True.

The more a newspaper man exerts his ability to please a whimpering public, the more good he does for a town, the more charitable he becomes, the more he is criticised. Speaking of this, a writer has said: "The man who can run a newspaper without being criticised, censured and threatened, is yet to be found. He is a barren ideality, beautiful to think about, but incapable of taking on mortality and associating with vulgar humanity. It is as impossible for him to please everybody as it is for everybody to please him and the sooner he makes up his mind to this stubborn fact, the better for everybody concerned, If he works hard for public good, he receives private censure; if he compliments merit, he is censured by jealous demerits; if he approves morality, he is cursed by imorality; if he tries to be fair, he is censured by the unfair; if he makes a mistake, few are found to overlook it or apologize for him. No matter how good his motive may be, how innocent his purpose, or unsullied his writings, he is picked to pieces misrepresented, maligned, ridiculed, sometimes licked, and seldom ever defended. He works from twelve to fifteen hours a day for a bare living, while other men get rich around him. He works up a marriage notice many yards long to the queen's taste for nothing, and is threatened with a libel suit or a duel if he records a drunken spree of the groom six months afterwards. Yes, it is impossible, we repeat, for a newspaper man to please everybody. You might as well attempt to chain the wind or stop the furious lightning.

Talking about supporting party nominees, the Eufaula Times says: The Age-Herald may support democratic nominees always, and just because they are such but this paper won't do it, and we don't care who knows it. The Times is fierce in its democracy, but when its support is expected for a nominee who happens to be unfit for the office, we caution the public that we may not meet its expectations. The Times is for democracy and honest men in public places.

Swift's Specific has saved me years of untold misery by relieving a partial paralysis in my left side. This was after I had been treated by the best physicians in St. Louis and Chicago. The trouble was caused by some derangement of my blood, which has been corrected by S. S. S.

T. A. Sheppart, Sherman, Tex.

It would appear from the following, in the West Alabama Breeze, that sand is of the "jumping kind" about Northport, Ala: "The other day a gentleman of Northport took a pan and went out to get some sand to put into a bird cage. He filled the pan up from a place where hogs had previously had a bed, and started home with it. When the fleas had all hopped out of the pan there was nothing left but the pan."

When a young Christian continually wants to know why it is wrong for him to do this and that doubtful thing, and if it may not be all right in case his conscience approves, I am sure it will end by his doing all of the desired things right or wrong, conscience or no. Moths play around the light until they get fatally burnt.

When a man tells me that he is an infidel and then asks me for a dollar to save him from starvation, I answer by recommending him to the charitable organizations founded and maintained by infidels. And when he replies, in bewilderment, that he does not know of any I assure him that he has uttered one of the strongest arguments against infidelity and for Christianity.

A Decatur special to the Montgomery Advertiser says: "Major C. H. Albes, proprietor of the Hotel Bismarck, has been experimenting with the culture of jute, which may afford a solution of the much mooted bagging question. The 3rd of June, after gathering a crop of peas, he planted some jute on the same ground. The stalks are now eight feet high and still growing. It requires good fertile ground but less cultivation than cotton.

BEWARE! BE PRUDENT!

When the proprietors of a blood remedy tell you that iodide of potash is a poison simply because their opponents use it, their assertions are made to deceive, and your use of 100 bottles of inert stuff their object. Iodide of potash is as essential to a true blood remedy, as pure blood is essential to good health. No remedy has proven

QUICK CURE

itself so safe, sure and quick an eradicator of mercurial, syphilitic, scrofulous, malarial or other poison, foreign to health, that gets into bone and blood, when all else fails as B. B. B. Send to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for illustrated "Book of Wonders," filled with convincing proof of QUICK CURES of seemingly incurable cases.

A. F. Britton, Jackson, Tenn., writes: "I contracted malaria in the swamps of Louisiana while working for the telegraph company, and used every kind of medicine I could hear of without relief. I at last succeeded in breaking the fever

POISON

but it cost me over $100.00, and then my system was prostrated and saturated with poison and I became almost helpless. I finally came here, my mouth so filled with sores that I could scarcely eat, and my tongue raw and filled with little knots. Various remedies were resorted to without effect. I bought two bottles of B. B. B. and it has cured and strengthened me. All sores of my mouth are healed and my tongue entirely clear of knots and soreness, and I feel like a new man."

R. R. Saulter, Athens, Ga., writes: "I have been afflicted with Catarrh for many years, although all sorts of medicines and several doctors did their best to cure me. My blood was very impure, and nothing ever had any effect upon the

CATARRH

disease until I used that great Blood Remedy known as B. B. B., a few bottles of which effected an entire cure. I recommend it to all who have Catarrh. I refer to any merchant or banker of Athens, Ga., and will reply to any inquiries."

Benj. Morris, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I had no appetite, my kidneys felt

SORE TONSILS

sore, my throat was ulcerated and my breast a mass of running sores. Seven bottles of B. B. B., entirely cured me." (7)

[sep27 cw 1y]

NOTICE NO. 9049.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. }
August 22d, 1889. }

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 5th, 1889, viz: Calvin Hall, Homestead entry 15640, for the n ½ of n w ¼ sec 26, tp 21 n, r 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ambrose Kiener, Daniel Scoggins, William S. Lawrence, Jeffie J. Scoggins, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 9047.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., }
Aug. 22, 1889. }

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit at Clanton, Ala., on October 5th, 1889, viz: William S. Lawrence, Homestead entry 14698 for the s e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 2, tp 21 n, range 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ambrose Kiener, Jeffie J. Scoggs, Calvin Hall, and Daniel Scoggins, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 9048.

U. S. Land Office, }
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 22, 1889. }

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 5th, 1889, viz: Ambrose Kiener, Homestead entry No. 16880 for the n w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 14 tp 21 n, range 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William S. Lawrence, Calvin Hall, Daniel Scoggins and Jeffie J. Scoggings, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 9068.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 27, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 4th, 1889, viz: William E. Culp, Homestead 14722 for the s ½ of n e ¼ and e ½ of s e ¼ sec 18 t 21 n r 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Headley, Willis Barber, Ira Headley, Dan Barber, all of Clanton, Ala.

aug29 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Bring your job printing to this office.

Catarrh

Is a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathsome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla — the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troublesome complaint and completely restored my health."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrh, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that anything would cure me. I became emaciated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was about discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and referred me to persons whom it had cured of catarrh. After taking half a dozen bottles of this medicine, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate disease is through the blood."—Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

tma16

DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN'S
TREATMENT BY INHALATION
TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN
COMPOUND OXYGEN
NOT A DRUG
1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

Drs. Starkey & Palen's office records show over 50,000 cases in which their Compound Oxygen Treatment has been used by physicians in their practice, and by invalids independently. Over 1000 physicians and more than 49,000 invalids.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their Treatment:

Rev. O. A. Darby, Columbia, S. C.
Col. T. B. Crews, editor Herald, Laurens, S. C.
Rev. John L. Gerardeau, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. Sidi H. Browne, editor Christian Neighbor, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. H. F. Chreitzburg, Chester, S. C.
Mrs. Wm. H. Johnstone, Tarboro, N.C.
Rev. S. P. Richardson, Athens, Ga.
John J. Mason, M. D., Columbus, Ga.
Rev. W. F. Cook, D. D. Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Ella R. Tennent, Home Magazine, Marietta, Ga.
Rev. T. R. Kendall, Macon, Ga.
Rev. W. A. Candler, President Emory College, Oxford, Ga.
W. H. Lawrence, Editor Chilton View, Clanton, Ala.
Rev. Henry D. Moore, Montgomery, Ala.

Would you like to know whom it has cured, where these restored and vitalized people live and what were the diseases removed? Return mail will bring you a brochure of 200 pages containing these points if you will drop a postal to

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Or Mrs. A. W. MOORE, Camden, S. C.

Administratrix's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Chilton county, State of Alabama, the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of M. C. McRee, deceased, will proceed to sell at the Court House door in Clanton, Alabama at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, the 7th day of October, 1889, the real estate—including the widow's dower interest therein—belonging to the estate of said M. C. McRee, deceased, to-wit: South East Fourth of Block No. Fifteen, East of the South and North Alabama Railroad, in the town of Clanton, Alabama, together with all the buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging. Said lot running 140 feet East and West and 150 feet North and South: And that lot of land in the town of Clanton, Ala., described as follows, to-wit: Twenty-five (25) feet fronting street from Court House to South and North Alabama Railroad tracks and running one hundred and fifty feet back in a northerly direction and being in the western part of lots No. 10 and 15 in Block No. 7 East of the S. and N. Railroad, together with the Store House situated thereon.

ANN JANE McREE,
Administratrix.
Clanton, Ala., Aug. 29th, 1889.

Jemison High School.

:o:

Good House, Well Furnished, Healthful Locality, Dry Sandy Roads, Good Board Cheap, Tuition Low, Maps, Globes, Charts, etc., Moral Community, Three Churches, No Whisky, Well Trained Teachers, Fine Success, Teachers Re-elected without a Dissenting Voice. Session opens Sept. 2d, 1889.

Apply to J. L. RUFFIN, JR.,
aug29 Principal.

Legal Notice.

W. M. Moore vs. G. H. Fisher. Attachment before A. A. Dyer, a Notary Public and ex-officio Justice of the Peace for Chilton County, Alabama.

The defendant in the above stated case, whose residence is not known will take notice that an attachment has been issued in said case and levied upon one ox the property of defendant, and that the trial of said case will be had before me at my office in Stanton, Ala., on the 12th day of October, 1889.

This September 7th, 1889.

A. A. DYER,
sep12-4 N. P. & Ex-Officio J. P.

Barber Shop.

Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop in the Farmer's Alliance Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

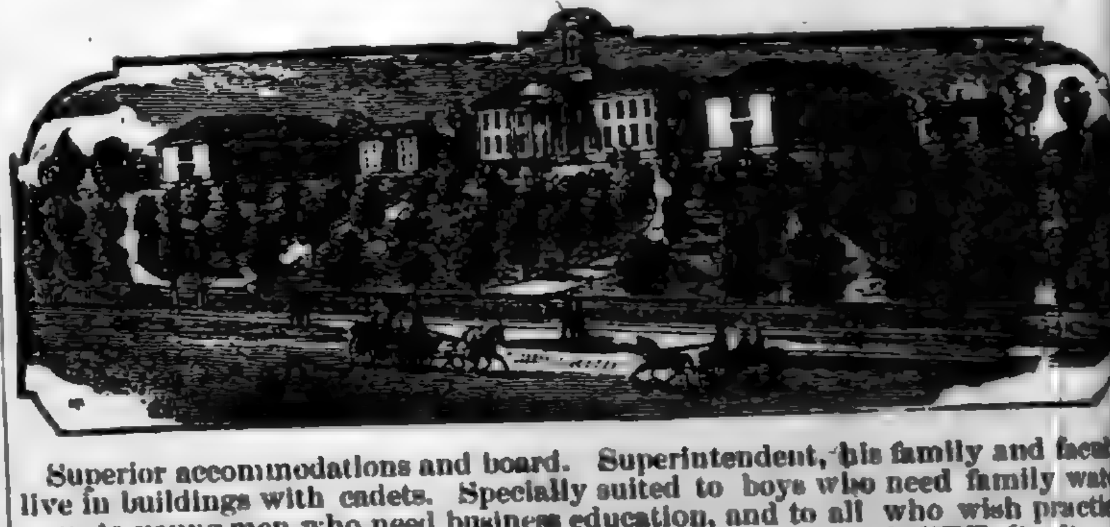
The Lawson Carpet Co.
Birmingham, Ala.
Take pleasure in directing the attention of the people of Chilton county to their large and attractive stock of
Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,
Curtains & Household Novelties.

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,
ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

BAINS & PORTER.
(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.
1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS
Birmingham, Ala.
☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜
P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

Marion Military Institute.



Superior accommodations and board. Superintendent, his family and faculty live in buildings with cadets. Specially suited to boys who need family watch care, to young men who need business education, and to all who wish practical and thorough training. Terms moderate.
J. T. MURFEE, Sup't.,
Marion, Alabama.

THOMAS FOSHEE,
(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,
feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

The Largest and Cheapest Furniture Store
IN THE STATE.
New Stock is arriving daily, and Oh, what Styles and Assortments. You have never seen such a Beautiful and Artistic Stock in Montgomery Before and CHEAP, Something Wonderful. I am Agent for the Grand Rapids School Furniture Company, the Best Manufactured School Desk in the United States. Any one Contemplating Refurnishing School will save money and get the Best Desk Made by
—CALLING ON ME—
B. WOLFF,
20 and 22 Commerce and Corner Court and Coosa Streets.
sep12 6 —MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,
MOULDINGS,
—AND—
PRACTICAL PAPER HANG
H. M. MANCHA,
204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will samples on application.
apr 11-y

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.
THOS. H. HOLT,
PRACTICAL WORKMAN
—AND DEALER IN—
American and Italian Marbl
—Manufacturer of all kinds of—
CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WO
Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,
Birmingham, Alaba

GO TO BLANK BROS, LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA

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Marion, Alabama.

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STONE WO
Fourth Street,
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CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPT. 12, 1889.

The View is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the vicious, the immoral or the ungodly, but will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:08 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:16 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Miss Sankey Butler has returned to Florida.

Col. R. M. Williamson went to Wetumpka Monday.

Mrs. W. A. Collier visited Montgomery this week,

Mr. S. T. Nelson has moved into the old Marsh house.

Durword Foshee visited friends in Birmingham last week.

Mr. P. D. Wilson is back in business with his brother in Clanton.

Mr. T. H. Watts, of Montgomery, was in Clanton on business Monday.

Sumner Ashley, of Birmingham, has been visiting his parents in Clanton.

Mr. Buist Bivings, of Montgomery, is visiting friends and relatives in Clanton.

Mr. B. H. Chestnut has secured a position with D. A. Childs & Co. of Birmingham.

Miss Lucile Butler left for Huntsville last week to resume her school.

The public road leading to Verbena, is in a bad condition near Goose Pond Creek.

Miss Kate Campbell, of Montgomery, visited Mr. W. A. Collier's family this week.

Mr. Andrew Watts and daughter, of Lowndes county, have been visiting relatives in Clanton.

That jovial old farmer, Mr. R. S. Owen, of Kincheon, was in town selling cotton on Tuesday.

The Misses Collier, of Troy, have returned home after a pleasant visit to relatives in Clanton,

A Nashville drummer, Mr. Frank French, died at Verbena Saturday night of congestion of the bowels.

Mrs. John Sampey, who has been visiting relatives here left for Birmingham last Saturday to visit her aunt.

Unity Baptist Association meets at Stanton this year. We believe the date is Friday, before the fifth Sunday in September.

The Clanton postoffice has been removed to the Garner store near the depot. The postmaster proposes to put in a new lot of lock boxes soon,

If you could see your own scalp through an ordinary magnifying glass, you would be amazed at the amount of dust, dandruff, and dead-skin thereon accumulated. The best and most popular preparation for cleansing the scalp is Ayer's Hair Vigor.

With a feeble appetite and imperfect digestion it is impossible for the body to secure the requisite amount of nourishment. Ayer's Sarsaparilla not only stimulates the desire for food, but aids the assimilative organs in the formation of good blood and sound tissue.

New Goods.

W. L. Sampey has been receiving some very nice goods lately and the prices are very reasonable Shoes are crowded and need to be sold to get them out of the way. Some nice saddles are priced at very low figures. A few suits of Spring clothing will be sold at cost to make them go. Lots of little things have been added to the stock.

Clanton, Aug. 14. 1889.

Mr. J. F. McCary, of Birmingham, was in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Frye, of Verbena, visited Clanton this week.

Mr. Wm. Walker, Jr., of Maplesville, called to see us last week.

Mr. Jim Puckett has moved to Clanton and occupies the Chestnut house near the courthouse.

Miss Nona Thorington after a pleasant visit to relatives here has returned to her home in Montgomery.

Rev. T. H. Prim, of this county was in town last week. He will shortly go to Indian Territory in mission work.

The program of the teachers institute to be held at Verbena Sept. 27th and 28th is published in another column.

The party who delivered a sermon at this place one night last week is pronounced a fraud by the Ala. Christian Advocate.

A call for a meeting of the Confederate veterans of Chilton county to be held at Clanton on Saturday Sept. 28th, will be published next week.

John Edwards, a white man, was arrested in the western part of the county on Tuesday by Sheriff Hayes and brought to Clanton and jailed on a charge of perjury.

Read the announcement elsewhere of the re-opening of Pleasant Grove Academy. Prof. Hicks. the worthy principal, is county Superintendent of education for our county, and any commendation from us would be superfluous.

Herman Herzfeld, the Birmingham furniture dealer, solicits the patronage of the people of this section through our columns. From this house you can obtain anything needed in house-furnishing goods from the finest to the cheapest.

The Nashville American, of a recent date says:

> Miss Samuella Russell, of South Vine Street, will leave to-morrow for Helena, Ala., where she will visit the family of Prof. J. L. Ruffin. After spending a few days in Helena, she and Prof. Ruffin, will go to Jemison, where she will enter the Jemison High School, of which Prof. Ruffin is principal.

J. S. Edwards has taken charge of the Clanton postoffice under the Bennie Harrison and Alex. Wilson administration. This has afforded him an opportunity to "show his colors" and get squarely into the Radical camp, where it is well known by the Democrats of the county he really belongs. He promises to make a good postmaster, and, barring his politics and lack of gallantry, we can see no reason why he should not. If we must have a Republican postmaster, we think the new incumbent will fill the office as well as could be expected under such circumstances.

Abstract of Assessment.

An abstract of assessment showing the value of taxable property in Chilton county has been made out by the Probate Judge. It makes the following showing: No. of acres of land 402,066, valued at $535,302. Town property is valued at $126,117. The Board of Revenue increased the valuation to the amount of $20,955. Making a total of $682,374, as the value of real estate in Chilton county. The total value of personal, railroad and telegraph property is $1,343,431.52; making the total value of the taxable property of the county $2,025,805.52. The abstract of assessment for 1888 showed a total of $1,942,473; and the abstract for 1889 thus shows an increase of $83,332.52 in the taxable values of the county during the past year.

Catarrh Can't be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATION, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucus surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucus surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Prop., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Mr. John King, of Jackson, Miss., says that he was cured of rheumatism in his feet and legs by taking Swift's Specific. This was after he had tried many other remedies, both internal and external and paid many doctor's bills.

HERMAN HERZFELD,

—DEALER IN—

All Kinds of Furniture at all Prices.

Parlor and Bed-Room Suits, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Blankets, Comforts and Lace Goods.

☞ Everything necessary in the House-Furnishing Goods Line. ☜

NINETEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND AVENUES

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

PROGRAM

Of County Teacher's Institute to be Held in Verbena, September 27th and 28th.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m., Welcome Address by Prof. Stott.

10:30 a. m., G. L. Speer, "Relations of Parents and Teacher.

11 a. m., Mrs. M. A. Bowden, Paper, "A Model Country School."

12 m.—Recess.

2 p. m. W. H. Strock, "How to Teach Algebra."

3. p. m. "Educational Entertainments."

SATURDAY.

9 a. m., J. W. Moore, "Teacher's Influence in a Community."

9:30 a. m., J. W. Kemp, "Helps in Country Schools."

10 a. m., J. L. Ruffin, Jr., "How to Teach the First Four Rules in Arithmetic."

11 a. m., A. J. Scott, "Classifications of an Ungraded School·"

12 m.—Recess.

2 p. m., J. A. Harwood. "How Much Should the State Educate."

3 p. m., Miss E. B. Bonham, Paper, "Teacher's Progress."

3:30 p. m., Miss Edna Wilson, "How Should Ladies Manage Large Boys."

4. p. m., Mrs. V. Z. Palmer. School Entertainments. Closing speeches.

The law requires the teachers to attend the Institutes held in the county. This is the last opportunity that teachers will have in this scholastic year.

Everybody is invited.

Respectfully,
R. E. R. HICKS,
Supt. of Education.

His name is R. J. McKinney; his residence is Woodbury, Hill county, Texas; his statement May, 1889: My little son was cured by S. S. S. of bad sores and ulcers, the result of a general breaking down of his health from fever. He was considered incurable, but two bottles of Swift's Specific brought him out all right.

B. O. Gillett, of Purdy, Mo., says Swift's Specific cured him of Eczema on his limbs and body. He took only two small bottles,

PLEASANT GROVE MALE and FEMALE ACADEMY.

—:o:—

The second session of this school will open Oct. 21st 1889. This Academy is situated about four miles southeast of Montevallo, in the most healthful portion of the county, above malaria and free from epidemic diseases. No sale of intoxicating liquors anywhere within reach of the Academy. Church advantages good. Board for pupils at from $6 to $8 per month. Conveyance from railroad to boarding houses free of charge. For further information address R. E. R. HICKS,
sep12 Montevallo, Ala.

CLANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

—:o:—

This School will open Monday, Sept. the 2nd, 1889. Advantages the best in the county. Rates low, board and tuition $10 per month. Patronage is earnestly desired. For further information address me at Clanton, Ala.

Respectfully,
A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

For Sale.

—:o:—

TWO DESIRABLE HOMES.

If you would like to purchase a lovely cottage home or splendid residence, both well finished, well painted, and nearly new, with new outhouses, gardens, young orchards, etc., in one of the most quiet and moral communities, and within a stone's cast of one of the best high schools in the State AT A SPLENDID BARGAIN. Call on or address,
A. E. BURNS,
sep 5 tf Jemison, Ala.

Money to Loan.

Loans can be negotiated on first mortgage security on improved farming lands. Call on or address
R. M. WILLIAMSON,
ST. CLAIR THORNTON,
jan27 Clanton, Ala.

ALABAMA CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE.

While the patronage of many other schools in the South and State has diminished, the attendance at this College has increased 25 per cent. during the past Session. Literary, Scientific, Music and Art Departments under the direction of skilled teachers. Send for catalogue.
[illegible] Session opens September 18, 1889.
[illegible] PORTER, President, [illegible], Ala.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

NOTICE NO. 9064.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 26, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence, the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., October 7th, 1889, viz: Coldwell Choate, Homestead 13704 for the e ½ of s w ¼ sec 34 township 21 n range 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Jackson, Sr., Allen Jackson, Dennis Green, and J. P. Haley, all of Dixie, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 9042.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 21, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 28, 1889, viz: Ephram Vasser, homestead 14371 for the n e ¼ of section 28 township 21 n, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Coldwell Choate, Chambers Young, Fed Latham, and Anderson Peoples, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug22o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8988.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
August 6, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court, Clanton, Ala., on September 14th, 1889, viz: Abner C. Poole, Homestead 15369 for the n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 32, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William I. Mullins, Robert S. Owen, James Owen, and John W. Scott, all of Kincheon, Ala.

aug8o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 8989.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 8, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 14th, 1889, viz: Edy Garner, widow of Dick Garner, deceased, Homestead 9316 for the n e ¼ of n w ¼ of sec 2, township 21 north range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Henry Young, Ben Talley, Noah Coleman, Aaron Talley, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug 8* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 9067.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
August 26, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 7th, 1889, viz: Daniel Martin, Homestead 14614 for the e½ of n w ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼ sec 20, t 21 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ben Brown, Charles Jackson, Madison Popwell, James Headley, all of Kincheon, Ala.

aug29* J. G. HARRIS, Register.

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FLORENCE, ALA.

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The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
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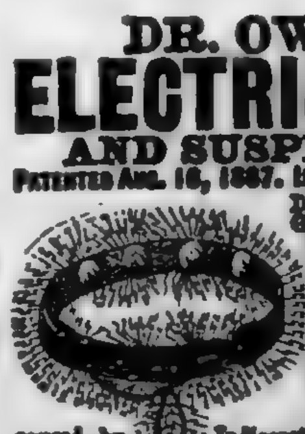

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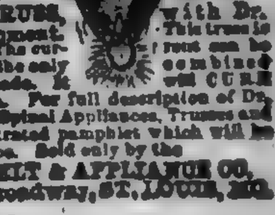

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After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.

Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."

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Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than [illegible]

Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle.

It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by

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Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

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CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost. Easy and pleasant to use. Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
FROM [illegible]

This Elegant Parlor Organ style 79 containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells. Stool and Book free. For only [illegible]. With right and left coupler. "Warranted for 6 years."

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H. W. ALLEGER,
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20 12 y

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

REPAIRING TINS.

Farmers who live remote from any place where there is a tinsmith are often troubled by leaks in tin roofs, or eave troughs. Any farmer can repair them and make them stronger than before. Find the leak, and apply a good coat of rather thick paint; put on a piece of old bagging or coarse muslin, then a second coat of paint, rubbing it well in and smoothly. Then cover with a piece of tin, nailing it down tightly close to the edge, using large-headed tacks; those known as twenty-four or thirty ounce. Iron tacks are best. Then give another coat of paint, and the leak is not only repaired, but that part will last much longer than the rest. Old fruit cans are just the thing for the purpose; set them on top of a hot stove till the solder is melted, and then flatten them out.—*New York Witness.*

CURE FOR COLIC IN HORSES.

C. H. Allen, Queens County, N. Y., writes the *American Agriculturist* that he has found three drops of tincture of colocynth a sure cure for colic. The tincture is to be given in three or four tablespoonfuls of water, repeating the dose every twenty minutes until there is relief. Colocynth is a strong irritant, yet, although we do not doubt that horses have recovered from colic after taking three drops of tincture of colocynth, we can hardly believe that so small a dose has produced this effect. It is given to the human subject in doses of from five to fifteen grains. Among the most effectual remedies for both spasmodic and flatulent colic in the horse are the following: Aloes, eight drams; tincture of aconite, thirty drops, in a pint of water; or linseed oil a pint, to which may or not be added an ounce of sulphuric ether; or oil of turpentine, two drams; laudanum, one ounce; linseed oil, a pint, or in great pain, laudanum two ounces; warm water, eight ounces. Veterinarians often use hypodermically Magenda's solution of morphine from twenty to forty drops, or asafetida two ounces, tincture of opium (laudanum) half an ounce. The doses above are in marked contrast to the doses of colocynth, which are not more than from a quarter to a grain, probably.

THE ODDS-AND-END CORNER.

Every one should have a corner of the garden in which to grow flowers to cut from. If you have not the flowers, you have the corner and the flowers ought to find place in it. We have a bed into which a little of everything goes. It is called the "odds-and-end" bed. Does a branch get broken off the geranium? We stick it down in this bed, and before we know it it has taken root and begun to grow, and before long we are cutting flowers from it. Are there some old house-plants that seemed to have outlived their usefulness in pots, but which we do not want to throw away? The "odds-and-end" bed has a place for them, and when we find them renewing their youth and giving us fine blossoms for the daily bouquet we are glad that we gave them a place there. Here we plant the annuals that there is no other place for after a thinning out the beds; here we set out the bulbs that we are a little fearful about. Aristocratic plants and plebeian plants are all on an equal footing. There is a thicket of vines all along the fence, a tangle of plants all about the corner, and more flowers, we sometimes think, than we get from the show-bed in front of the house. It is the most attractive part of the garden, so utterly informal, and has a "sit-down-and make-yourself-at-home" air about it. By all means, have and "odds-and-end" corner in your garden.—*American Agriculturist.*

BREEDING TURKEYS.

In selecting turkeys for breeding purposes choose those that have long, symmetrical bodies, full breasts and broad backs. The neck should be slender but not too long, head small and keen-looking, covered with short, black hair; the wattle and gills should be of a bright red color.

The legs should be of moderate length, and in birds eight or nine months old are a dead black color; as they grow older their legs become lighter in color, until they are quite pink. The plumage of a healthy bird is bright and glistening.

When you select birds take those that are gentle—not wild. They will cause you much less trouble than those that are easily frightened. Generally better results will be obtained if you mate birds that are not related. Would at least change "Toms" every second year.

Turkeys will not stand crowding; they should be allowed to range at will. They are great foragers, and are of great benefit, as insect destroyers, to growing crops. The hen turkey naturally hides her nest, and it is best to humor this whim, yet there is no need of its location being known only to the turkey—and a rat or mink. If turkeys are petted and are not scared by man or dog, they will nest near the house, and will deposit their eggs in nests that you make, if you do not make "nice" ones. The turkey abhors pomp and "style." A good nest is made with an old barrel laid upon its side in some secluded fence corner; then carefully throw some brush over it. Or a brush pile that has an accidental (?) opening to a smooth place beneath. When the hen goes peering about to find this place, don't watch her from where she can see you. Be just as particular as she is not to be seen. Gather the eggs when she is not about (use one or two nest eggs), and keep them in a dry, cool place. Our plan is to set the first "litter" under hens, and let the turkey have those she lays for a second litter. Unless she is a remarkably good layer she will be able to cover all she lays at this time. If she steals her nest and brings off a nice brood of turks before you are aware she is laying, don't show your disappointment by neglecting her and her brood, but give her to understand that you appreciate her sagacity and success in getting the start of you. Treat her well and when fall comes her nice, great big birds, plump and fat for the table, will be an ample reward.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

The Dampest Place on Earth.

The heaviest annual rainfall on the globe, 600 inches, is on the Khasia Hills, in India, about 500 inches of which falls in seven months. This astonishing amount is due to the abruptness of the mountains, which face the Bay of Bengal.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

JELLIED CHICKEN.

Boil a chicken in as little water as possible until the meat falls from the bones; chop rather fine and season with pepper and salt. Put in a mold a layer of the chopped meat and then a layer of hard boiled eggs cut in slices, a layer of meat and eggs alternately until the mold is nearly full. Boil down the liquor left in the pot one-half; while warm add a tablespoonful of gelatine, and when this is dissolved pour into the mold over the meat; set in a cool place over night to jelly.

CHOW CHOW.

Half peck of green tomatoes, two large heads of cabbage, fifteen large onions, twenty-five cucumbers, one pint of grated horseradish, half pound of white mustard seed, one ounce of celery seed, fifteen or twenty small onions, white, half a teacup of ground pepper, turmeric and cinnamon each. Chop the tomatoes, cabbage, onions and cucumber in small pieces and salt them down one night. In the morning drain off the brine and put them to soak in vinegar and water for two days, drain off again and mix in the spices. Boil one and one-half gallons of vinegar and four pounds of brown sugar together and pour over them hot. Do this three mornings successively. The third time mix one pound of mustard with one-half pint of pure salad oil and add to it.—*Detroit Free Press.*

HUNGARIAN TEA LOAF.

A pound and a quarter of Hungarian flour, two ounces of white sugar and half a teaspoonful of salt are to be mixed in a large bowl; in another bowl half a pint warm milk (in which three ounces of butter have been melted) is added to the yelks of two eggs, the white of one and two tablespoonfuls of fresh barm. With this mixture the ingredients in the large pan must be made into dough with the hand and left to rise for a couple of hours, then put into a tin, well greased, and plenty of room left for rising. The heat of the oven should be quickened at the first, and allowed to subside during the baking. As soon as the loaf is taken from the oven, brush it over with the white of an egg, beaten up with a tablespoonful of castor sugar; sprinkle it with chopped almonds, then return it to the oven to set, and lightly brown the surface. Dried yeast, half an ounce, may take the place of fresh barm; it should be "creamed."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

FIFTEEN-CENT BREAD PUDDING.

Soak three half pints of moderately stale bread crumbs in a quart of five cent milk half an hour. Separate the yolks and whites of two eggs. Cream one ounce of butter with two ounces of powdered sugar by stirring them together in a soup plate with a silver plated fork. Now add the yolks to this and the grated rind of one lemon. Beat thoroughly, and add to the milk-soaked bread crumbs, mix and bake in a quick oven until a delicate brown on top. Then remove from the oven and let stand while you beat up the whites of the egges with two ounces of powdered sugar and the juice of half a lemon. Spread this meringue evenly over the pudding and return to the oven long enough to tinge the meringue a light russet color.

If the meringue is added to the pudding the moment it is taken from the oven it is apt to overflow.

This will make sufficient pudding for two meals for a family of four. Serve the cold pudding at lunch next day.—*New York Sun.*

METHOD OF CANNING SWEET CORN.

The factory method of canning sweet corn can be to a certain extent followed in the household by providing the necessary outfit. Whether it pays on a small scale is perhaps a question. A North Carolina bulletin furnishes the following directions: When a first-class article is desired it will be necessary to select the best corn, rejecting the immature and over-ripe ears. The sooner it is canned after being taken from the stalk the better. The corn is first cut from the cob with a curved knife, made for that purpose. The cobs are then placed in a vessel containing just enough water to cover them and boiled one hour. Fill the can through the opening with the corn that has been cut from the bob, pressing it in closely, leaving empty space of above one-fourth of an inch at the top to allow for the expansion of the contents by heat. Add to each can enough of the liquid obtained by boiling the cobs to just cover the top of the corn, then solder on the caps, each of which is provided with a small vent in the centre. Place the cans with a vent open in a kettle of water and boil for three hours; then take them out. Wipe the top with a cold, wet cloth and close the vent with the solder, after which return them to the kettle and boil four hours longer. Some add a little white sugar to the liquor obtained by boiling the cobs if the corn is lacking in sweetness. The proportion of sugar is about a teaspoonful to each can of corn.—*New York World.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Serve cherries piled on cracked ice.

Serve boiled fish on a folded napkin.

Old tablecloths worn thin make excellent dish towels.

Only salads among vegetable dishes are served separately now.

Really good butter is sometimes spoiled by the use of inferior salt.

Porcelain kettles and wooden spoons are best to use in making preserves.

It is well to examine the refrigerator every day to keep it thoroughly clean.

Leather chair seats may be revived by rubbing them with well-beaten white of egg.

Dip ink spots in linen in melted tallow. The ink will come out with the tallow when the linen is washed.

Soft tissue paper is the best for polishing mirrors. This may also be used for polishing or drying window-glass.

Oranges peeled, cut in very thin slices, baked in a deep dish for ten minutes, then covered with grated cocoanuts and eaten ice cold make a good dish for high tea.

Borax water tends to keep the hands soft and smooth. Dissolve the borax in hot water, using as much as the water will take up; then bottle it. Use a spoonful to a pint of water, preferably before going to bed.

For hard-boiled eggs cook them twenty minutes in water just bubbling. The yelk of an egg cooked ten minutes in rapidly boiling water is tough and indigestible; cooked twenty minutes it is dry, mealy and easily digested.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

A SOCK DARNING FACTORY.

Mrs. Ellen Snodgrass, a lady in Wickoff, a town in Yorkshire, England, has started a new industry. She employs a number of women in darning stockings and socks, and sends a woman periodically to the big towns in the neighborhood to solicit patronage. She is at work on a machine for the purpose of darning, which will enable her to extend her operations.

A PARIS ESTIMATE OF AMERICANS.

According to the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, a Paris dressmaker thus explained the system on which goods are sold to Americans: "Ze Boston lady, oh! she is very easy; we sell her ze thing that ze English ladies have bought. Ze New York lady we sell her ze thing that ze English ladies have not bought, and which we offer to ze lady from Lyons, from Marseilles, what will you! Or to some New York ladies we sell ze fanciful thing, as dress for ze chateau, and zey call it ze street dress, figure that to yourself! But to ze Chicago lady we sell ze thing zat ze English lady will not looks affright, and at which ze New York lady scream. Ah, we know zem all!"

A LOVE-LORN FEMALE HERMIT.

A hermit has just been discovered living on the banks of the Raritan River, but a few miles from New Brunswick, N. J. The hermit is a woman, upward of eighty years of age, and lives alone with an old servant in a secluded mansion in the woods. She is reported to be very wealthy, and although most of the rooms in the house are never used, they are handsomely furnished.

The hermit keeps to her room and has not looked on a human face but that of the old servant for thirty years. Thirty-three years ago she was disappointed in love, and although a reigning belle and heiress, she withdrew from all society.

Her meals are served to her on gold and silver dishes and she still possesses the fine dresses and jewelry of bygone days. She has never slept in a bed since her disappointment in love. The old woman spends her time in reading the thousands of old musty volumes in the book cases in her room. She has twenty-eight cats, fifteen dogs and a goat, which she feeds on the choicest viands, and when any of her pets die, she orders that they be buried in expensive coffins by an undertaker, and her wishes are faithfully carried out by the old servant.

Her jewels are kept in a curious iron bound box in her room. Her estate is also large, and is looked after by a prominent lawyer, who transacts all her business with the servant only, who is as great a mystery as her mistress. The place is thought to be haunted by the ignorant, who shun it. There are people, however, who say that they have seen the old servant digging the woods at night by the light of a lantern and this fact has given rise to the ghost stories. A large amount of money and valuables are said to be buried in the woods surrounding the old house. The hermit's name is Merritt.—*New York Press.*

MERRY AS A MARRIAGE BELL.

I was having luncheon in a cafe on Fifth avenue, writes a New York correspondent to the Chicago *Herald*, when a somewhat unusual company of people entered the almost deserted room and arranged themselves about a table which had been specially set for them. There were eight men and one young woman in the group. I recognized the occasion as a wedding breakfast of persons that were scarcely of the fashionable sort. The girl was pretty enough, but she was quite awkward, while the men hardly knew what to do with their hands, and their conversation did not scintillate, as it were, with wit or repartee. The repast was nervously gone through, two bottles of claret and two of champagne being disposed of. When the waiter brought in the coffee he was accompanied by an assistant who bore on a tray before him what appeared to be a bird pie, the crust brown and tempting, and the silver plate on which it rested garnished about with green. When this was placed before the bride she looked at her husband in surprise, but apparently did not dare suggest that this was a rather substantial dish to bring on at such a late moment. All the faces of the men were twitching with excitement, with the exception of the husband's, which expressed blank amazement at what seemed a serious breach of correct form. The waiter handed a knife and fork to the bride.

"Will madam cut the pie just here?" he asked, indicating the outer rim of the top crust.

The bride took the knife tremblingly in her hand, and, with the aid of the waiter, succeeded in lifting the entire top crust away from the lower part of the pie. Then she gave a little cry of astonishment, for a white dove lifted up its head from the interior of the pie and cooed. Around the dove's neck was a very beautiful little diamond bracelet. It was a gift from the men who were present.

The episode was certainly not consistent with the customs of good society, but it was so thoroughly enjoyed, and brought that little awkward party so close together, that it appeared quite proper and was undoubtedly very pretty. The coffee was drank amid the best of good fellowship, and everything went as merry as the proverbial marriage bell—all because of a white dove's coo.

FASHION NOTES.

The newest red is a dull shade called Eiffel rouge.

Yokes are much employed for the waists of thin dresses.

Toques grow smaller, and are more worn than ever.

Black silk stockings are in good taste with any kind of a dress.

Ribbon bandeaux and metal fillets for the coiffure are much worn.

The Sir Joshua fichu grows in popularity and in fashionable favor.

Large, loose bishop sleeves of lace are frequently seen on silk bodices.

Pale blue is fashionably combined with dark green, and pale green with dark blue.

The popular hat of midsummer was the light sailor hat of straw, in any color preferred.

The dressiest hats are made of tulle, lace, and silk gauzes over very slight wire frames.

Epaulettes and shoulder knots grow more and more fashionable as the season advances.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

There is no influence of more value than the individual sense of existence.

The man who lives without work can prove that right does not always prevail.

Custom is the shell of ignorance that progress must break through by picking at the shell, the same as chickens come to light.

The man who can determine what good training is does not need it, and the man who cannot, does not know enough to be trained.

People become educated according to their ability to throw off the influence of their training and learn something by experience.

If a baby is not weaned before it is twenty-one years old, it is more than probable that it will never develop into manhood.

All men are "queer" that dare to act themselves, but those who hope to be mistaken for others, by acting like them, are foolish.

Ability does not depend upon the volume of acquirements one may possess, but, instead, it depends upon an honesty of purpose and courage, derived from one's common sense.

Trained persons becomes more and more dependent upon what was taught them, for confidence in their own wit will in a like degree disappear.

A person who takes the trouble to slander another, unconsciously exposes the effort to advertise their own virtue, for vice needs no pointing out, neither does virtue need to be advertised.

Depravity must first be taught, for a man untaught has no knowledge other than his instinct, his consciousness, and is as innocent of wrong as a stone rolling down hill. Hence the educated only are responsible for wickedness.—*Sturdy Oak.*

The Frost-Proof Man.

Humanity's manifold freaks are dwarfed by the appearance of a man insensible to the differences of heat and cold. His name is Silas C. Litchfield, and for thirty-five years he has lived in a temperature averaging thirty-six degrees above zero. In all those years Mr. Litchfield has had seven days' vacation. The rest of the time he spent in a subterranean refrigerator.

This frost proof being lives in Boston, Mass. Mr. Litchfield, the frost proof man, has the reputation of being one of the strongest men physically that was ever known around the market. In discussing himself, Mr. Litchfield said:

"My name is Silas C. Litchfield. I am sixty years old. For thirty-five years I have worked in this cellar, during which time I have had only seven days' vacation, and during the last twenty-six years only one day off, when I attended the firemen's muster last year. In my early days I was supposed to be the strongest man physically hereabouts, and carried the largest ox and hog that ever came into the market. I am the only man who has been seen to take a barrel of beef weighing 400 pounds, walk up the stairs and deliver it across the street. I have coopered ten barrels in less than eleven minutes right in here. I come to work at 3:30 A. M., and continue to cut beef, with about two hours out of the refrigerator for meals, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

"How do I like it? Why, I would rather be in there on a hot day than outside sweltering. I'm acclimated, and think no more of coming in here to work than you do of going into your office. Ain't I ever sick? Why, bless you, I've never been sick a day in my life, and never have a pain or ache. I can either go in or come out with impunity, and never feel the slightest difference in the two extremes.

"I can go from an atmosphere of 100 degrees into my thirty-six degree icebox and don't feel any different from what you do going from one room to another. In fact I've got no feeling as far as hot and cold is concerned."

Mr. Litchfield's employer speaks in the highest terms of his employe, and said that at one time Silas Litchfield was considered the strongest man in Boston. His insensibility to cold is due entirely to his long life in the refrigerator.—*New York Graphic.*

The Speed of Fishes.

The speed of fishes is almost an unknown quantity, being, as Professor G. Brown Goode says, very difficult to measure. "If you could get a fish," said Professor Goode to a *Post* reporter, "and put him in a trough of water 1000 feet long and start him at one end and make him swim to the other without stopping, the information could be easily obtained, but fish are unintelligent and they won't do this. Estimates of the speed of fish consequently are only approximated, and more or less founded on guessing. You can tell, however, at a glance whether a fish is built for speed or not. A fast fish looks trim and pointed, like a yacht. Its head is conical shaped, and its fins fit down close to its body, like a knife blade into its handle. Fish with large heads, bigger than their bodies, and with short, stubby fins, are built for slow motion."

"What are the fastest fishes?"

"The predatory fish, those which live on prey, are the fastest swimmers. The food fish are generally among the slowest, and are consequently, easily captured. Their loss is recompensed, however, by the natural law which makes them very prolific in reproduction. Dolphins have been known to swim around an ocean steamer, and it is quite safe to say that their speed is twenty miles an hour, but it may be twice as much. The bonito is a fast-swimming fish. Just what its speed is I do not know. The head of the goose fish is very large—twenty times as big as its body. It moves about very little, and swims at the bottom of the ocean. The Spanish mackerel is one of the fastest of the food fishes. Its body is cone-shaped and as smooth as burnished metal. Its speed is as matchless as the dolphin, and in motion it cuts the water like a yacht."—*Washington Post.*

Students Who Rise at 2:30 A. M.

How happy are the Mussulman students at the University of Fez. True, they have to rise at 2:30 A. M. in summer and at 5 A. M. in winter and their labors are not over until 9:30 P. M.; they have but one holiday in the week, and on that they are expected to practice total abstinence both from studies and from food. But in revenge they have no examinations. Each professor knows how to distinguish those of his hearers whose qualities render them worthy of a diploma, which diploma is highly valued, and gives those who possess it a veritable prestige in the Mussulman world.—*Revue Francaise.*

CURIOUS FACTS.

Melons were found originally in Asia.

The Mormons founded Nauvoo, Ill., in 1840.

Sage is a native of the South of Europe.

An Atlanta (Ga.) store is built entirely of paper.

In France a seventh son in direct succession is called a marcou.

There is only one lawyer in Millville, N. J., a city of over 10,000 inhabitants.

It is an ancient belief that a change in the body of a man occurs every seventh year.

Mr. C. W. Oldrive walked five miles on the surface of the water near Boston recently.

The New York Custom House has an efficient clerk, William O. Fitzgerald, who is a deaf mute.

The present English national debt may be said to have commenced in the reign of William III., 1689.

Ship building was begun at Salem, Mass., about 1640. So began the ship building industry in this country.

It is said that the number of derelicts recorded each month in the North Atlantic alone varies from twenty-five to forty-five.

About a week's association with a thrashing machine will pitch a farmer's voice fully an octave higher, as all town folks know.

A Jefferson City (Mo.) man manages to make a living by following up picnic parties and gathering up the empty bottles which they leave.

Toads from the squares loiter around the Philadelphia electric light poles to feast on the fried bugs that tumble to them sizzling hot.

The Minie rifle was invented at Vincennes, France, about 1833, by M. Minie, who from a common soldier raised himself to a high rank.

A Pennsylvania boy found a bird's nest that contained eggs of four different colors—white, pink, blue and green. All were of the same size.

A Chicago detective has just had his pocket picked of $600, which he had drawn from a building association to make a payment on a house.

A goat at Dallas, Texas, which came upon a rattlesnake, walked back a few yards, and taking a running start, made a long jump, alighting with his legs bunched, and cutting the snake in pieces.

Spiders have been known to come out of their webs and crawl down the sides of the wall at the sound of music, seemingly enchanted by the sounds, but hurrying back to their hiding-place as soon as the music ceased.

The latest development of the slot machine is a brass frame inclosing the city directory, which permits the volume to be opened only when a cent has been inserted in the slot. It is hailed as a blessing by druggists and others whose directories are in constant demand by the public.

It is believed by the Moslems that at the Judgment day painters will be required to furnish with souls all representations of human beings which they have made. Failing in this ordeal, they will lose their own souls as a forfeit for their presumptious imitation of the work of the Creator.

One method of keeping the railroad track clear of sand near the Caspian Sea is to soak the road-bed with sea-water. In other places it is protected with an armor of clay. Palisades are erected sometimes to stop drifting. Another method employed is the cultivation of hardy plants, such as are used for the same purpose on the Danish coast.

Romance of a Famous Mineral Water.

David Andreas Saxlehner, owner of the Hunyadi Janos, died recently while on his way to Carlsbad. He was a man of limited education, but practical in the extreme. After failing in several undertakings, he established a "national clothing-house" in Buda Pesth, in which home-goods alone were sold. Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, consented to act as Saxlehner's clerk for several days, in consequence of which the business increased enormously. While Saxlehner was sitting one day in his office, a peasant entered and complained that he could get no fresh water on his farm. He had bored wells in a number of places, but succeeded in getting only a peculiarly scented fluid, which he feared to use. Saxlehner was interested. He asked the peasant to bring him a sample-bottle of the water, had it analyzed, and decided to purchase the estate. He paid one thousand gulden per acre for the farm, and established a factory as soon as possible. The water became popular at once, and the red label upon the bottles a famous trade-mark. Of late years, the sales reached four millions annually, and made Saxlehner many times a millionaire.

An Algerian Horror.

A performance which is qute out of the common rut is that of the Aissaouas in the Algerian concert at the Paris Exposition. The Aissaouas are not actors, dancers, or athletes; they belong to a tribe where religious juggling is kept in great honor. To please the Divinity they eat the leaves of the thorny cactus, make their eyes project from their orbits, pierce their cheeks with long needles, have themselves bitten by vipers, swallow snakes or keep their equilibrium on a dagger, and all this is accomplished without shedding blood and without apparent pain or injury to themselves. After roasting for a few minutes over a brazier holding hot coals, they look intoxicated and give to the head a rotary impulse which leaves them in a sort of hypnotized state. Then, at the sound of a particular sort of music, they perform before the public all the acts that I have just enumerated. It is terrifying, even repugnant, but all the same it is very curious, and is one of the great attractions of the Exposition.—*Chicago Herald.*

Poetry Inspired by a Centipede.

Professor Lankester speaks at length in *Nature* of the series of instantaneous photographs of men and animals in motion taken by Muybridge for the University of Pennsylvania. He suggests that by this means we may be able to analyze the movements of the separate legs of the centipede, an insect which has absorbed many of the Professor's valuable hours. So enthusiastic does he become that he bursts forth in the following ditty:

"A centipede was happy—quite!
Until a toad in fun
Said, 'Pray which leg moves after which?'
This raised her doubts to such a pitch,
She fell exhausted in the ditch,
Not knowing how to run."

Wife (looking up from newspaper): "Astronomy must be a fascinating study. Here's an account of an astronomer sweeping the heavens with his telescope."

Husband: "Yes; that's the latest style of telescope, with broom attachment."

"Mamma's Gittin' Better."

There is gladness in the household;
The shadow fades away
That darkened all the sunshine
Of many a summer day.
"O, mamma's getting better,"
The happy children cry,
And the light of hope shines bright again
In the loving husband's eye.

In thousands of homes women are "sick unto death" with the terrible diseases so common to their sex, and it would seem as if all the happiness had gone out of life and the household in consequence. For when the wife and mother suffers all the family suffers with her. This ought not to be, and it need not be, for a never-failing remedy for woman's ailments is at hand. Many a home has been made happy because the shadow of disease has been banished from it by the potent power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—the unfailing remedy for all weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women.

$500 Reward offered for an incurable case of Catarrh by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cts., by druggists.

The worst hypocrite is the man who tells his wife that she always looks her prettiest when dressed in calico.

ENDERS, PA., Feb. 18, 1889.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieved the cough, checked the night-sweats and emaciation—in short, gave a new lease of life to a patient of mine who was rapidly and surely approaching the final stage of this dreaded disease.

To-day she is in the enjoyment of fair health, and this result is due to the beneficial effects of only a few bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

If we take into consideration the DURATION of this patient's sickness, the SEVERITY of the symptoms, the SMALL quantity of the remedial agent and the BRIEF PERIOD OF TIME within which a CURE WAS EFFECTED, we cannot fail to acknowledge the truly wonderful effects of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

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In every community there are living witnesses to testify that in naming our medicine Piso's Cure for Consumption, we have not claimed more than it can do. Its standing in the market also proves its merit. We have not published sensational notices; our advertisements have been mere signs to indicate the existence of Piso's Cure for Consumption. Instead of endeavoring to excite fear our purpose has been to encourage hope.

Yet Piso's Cure for Consumption stands to-day at the head of all medicines of its class, requiring for its manufacture a factory full of skilled workers and improved machinery, whereas about twenty years ago all the work was done in one little room by one man.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

Harvest Excursions.

The golden harvest time is near, and fortunately the facilities for enjoying it are ample. The CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY will sell Harvest Excursion Tickets to all points in Kansas and Nebraska (west of but not on the Missouri River), Colorado, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Texas, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Dakota, Arizona, Northwestern Iowa and Southwestern Minnesota at ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. Dates of sale September 10th and 24th, and October 8th, 1889; return limit, 30 days from date of sale, thus affording opportunities for investment or the location of farms and homes in growing sections of new country SUCH AS WERE NEVER BEFORE OFFERED, the territory to choose from being very much larger than that included in the scope of any similar previous excursion. THE SOLID VESTIBULE TRAINS OF THE ROCK ISLAND are composed of elegant Day Coaches, Pullman Palace Sleepers, FREE Reclining Chair Cars and Dining Cars to and from Omaha, and via Kansas City and St. Joseph through the most desirable portions of Kansas and Nebraska to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, where direct communications are made with diverging lines (also at St. Paul) to all points in the States and Territories above named. For more detailed information call on or address JOHN SEBASTIAN, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Sarah Bernhardt.

is coming to America, and great will be the enthusiasm aroused amongst her admirers. But, we have our own bright star, Mary Anderson, who will continue to bear off the palm in the dramatic, as does **Lucy Hinton** in the great tobacco world.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which if taken at the flood leads on to fortune." If your affairs are at a low ebb now, don't fail to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., who have plans that will enable you to make money rapidly.

Bradfield's Female Regulator will cure all irregularities or derangements peculiar to woman. Those suffering should use it. Sold by all Druggists.

The most prominent physicians in the city smoke and recommend "Tansill's Punch."

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

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You take Hood's Sarsaparilla, if you have impure blood, have lost your appetite, have that tired feeling or are troubled by sick headache, dyspepsia or biliousness. It has accomplished wonders for thousands of afflicted people, and, if given a fair trial, is reasonably certain to do you good.

"I have been troubled a great deal with headache, had no appetite, no strength, and felt as mean as anyone could, and be about my work. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have not had the headache, my food has relished, and seemed to do me good, and I have felt myself growing stronger every day." M. A. STEINMAN, 19 Grand Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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HOME STUDY

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

REPAIRING TINS.

Farmers who live remote from any place where there is a tinsmith are often troubled by leaks in tin roofs, or eave troughs. Any farmer can repair them and make them stronger than before. Find the leak, and apply a good coat of rather thick paint; put on a piece of old bagging or coarse muslin, then a second coat of paint, rubbing it well in and smoothly. Then cover with a piece of tin, nailing it down tightly close to the edge, using large-headed tacks; those known as twenty-four or thirty ounce. Iron tacks are best. Then give another coat of paint, and the leak is not only repaired, but that part will last much longer than the rest. Old fruit cans are just the thing for the purpose; set them on top of a hot stove till the solder is melted, and then flatten them out.—*New York Witness.*

CURE FOR COLIC IN HORSES.

O. H. Allen, Queens County, N. Y., writes the *American Agriculturist* that he has found three drops of tincture of colocynth a sure cure for colic. The tincture is to be given in three or four tablespoonfuls of water, repeating the dose every twenty minutes until there is relief. Colocynth is a strong irritant, yet, although we do not doubt that horses have recovered from colic after taking three drops of tincture of colocynth, we can hardly believe that so small a dose has produced this effect. It is given to the human subject in doses of from five to fifteen grains. Among the most effectual remedies for both spasmodic and flatulent colic in the horse are the following: Aloes, eight drams; tincture of aconite, thirty drops, in a pint of water; or linseed oil a pint, to which may or not be added an ounce of sulphuric ether; or oil of turpentine, two drams; laudanum, one ounce; linseed oil, a pint, or in great pain, laudanum two ounces; warm water, eight ounces. Veterinarians often use hypodermically Magenda's solution of morphine from twenty to forty drops, or asafetida two ounces, tincture of opium (laudanum) half an ounce. The doses above are in marked contrast to the doses of colocynth, which are not more than from a quarter to a grain, probably.

THE ODDS-AND-END CORNER.

Every one should have a corner of the garden in which to grow flowers to cut from. If you have not the flowers, you have the corner and the flowers ought to find place in it. We have a bed into which a little of everything goes. It is called the "odds-and-end" bed. Does a branch get broken off the geranium? We stick it down in this bed, and before we know it it has taken root and begun to grow, and before long we are cutting flowers from it. Are there some old house-plants that seemed to have outlived their usefulness in pots, but which we do not want to throw away? The "odds-and-end" bed has a place for them, and when we find them renewing their youth and giving us fine blossoms for the daily bouquet we are glad that we gave them a place there. Here we plant the annuals that there is no other place for after a thinning out the beds; here we set out the bulbs that we are a little fearful about. Aristocratic plants and plebeian plants are all on an equal footing. There is a thicket of vines all along the fence, a tangle of plants all about the corner, and more flowers, we sometimes think, than we get from the show-bed in front of the house. It is the most attractive part of the garden, so utterly informal, and has a "sit-down-and make-yourself-at-home" air about it. By all means, have and "odds-and-end" corner in your garden.—*American Agriculturist.*

BREEDING TURKEYS.

In selecting turkeys for breeding purposes choose those that have long, symmetrical bodies, full breasts and broad backs. The neck should be slender but not too long, head small and keen-looking, covered with short, black hair; the wattle and gills should be of a bright red color.

The legs should be of moderate length, and in birds eight or nine months old are a dead black color; as they grow older their legs become lighter in color, until they are quite pink. The plumage of a healthy bird is bright and glistening.

When you select birds take those that are gentle—not wild. They will cause you much less trouble than those that are easily frightened. Generally better results will be obtained if you mate birds that are not related. Would at least change "Toms" every second year.

Turkeys will not stand crowding; they should be allowed to range at will. They are great foragers, and are of great benefit, as insect destroyers, to growing crops. The hen turkey naturally hides her nest, and it is best to humor this whim, yet there is no need of its location being known only to the turkey—and a rat or mink. If turkeys are petted and are not scared by man or dog, they will nest near the house, and will deposit their eggs in nests that you make, if you do not make "nice" ones. The turkey abhors pomp and "style." A good nest is made with an old barrel laid upon its side in some secluded fence corner; then carefully throw some brush over it. Or a brush pile that has an accidental (?) opening to a smooth place beneath. When the hen goes peering about to find this place, don't watch her from where she can see you. Be just as particular as she is not to be seen. Gather the eggs when she is not about (use one or two nest eggs), and keep them in a dry, cool place. Our plan is to set the first "litter" under hens, and let the turkey have those she lays for a second litter. Unless she is a remarkably good layer she will be able to cover all she lays at this time. If she steals her nest and brings off a nice brood of turks before you are aware she is laying, don't show your disappointment by neglecting her and her brood, but give her to understand that you appreciate her sagacity and success in getting the start of you. Treat her well and when fall comes her nice, great big birds, plump and fat for the table, will be an ample reward.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

The Dampest Place on Earth.

The heaviest annual rainfall on the globe, 600 inches, is on the Khasia Hills, in India, about 500 inches of which falls in seven months. This astonishing amount is due to the abruptness of the mountains, which face the Bay of Bengal.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

JELLIED CHICKEN.

Boil a chicken in as little water as possible until the meat falls from the bones; chop rather fine and season with pepper and salt. Put in a mold a layer of the chopped meat and then a layer of hard boiled eggs cut in slices, a layer of meat and eggs alternately until the mold is nearly full. Boil down the liquor left in the pot one-half; while warm add a tablespoonful of gelatine, and when this is dissolved pour into the mold over the meat; set in a cool place over night to jelly.

CHOW CHOW.

Half peck of green tomatoes, two large heads of cabbage, fifteen large onions, twenty-five cucumbers, one pint of grated horseradish, half pound of white mustard seed, one ounce of celery seed, fifteen or twenty small onions, white, half a teacup of ground pepper, turmeric and cinnamon each. Chop the tomatoes, cabbage, onions and cucumber in small pieces and salt them down one night. In the morning drain off the brine and put them to soak in vinegar and water for two days, drain off again and mix in the spices. Boil one and one-half gallons of vinegar and four pounds of brown sugar together and pour over them hot. Do this three mornings successively. The third time mix one pound of mustard with one-half pint of pure salad oil and add to it.—*Detroit Free Press.*

HUNGARIAN TEA LOAF.

A pound and a quarter of Hungarian flour, two ounces of white sugar and half a teaspoonful of salt are to be mixed in a large bowl; in another bowl half a pint warm milk (in which three ounces of butter have been melted) is added to the yelks of two eggs, the white of one and two tablespoonfuls of fresh barm. With this mixture the ingredients in the large pan must be made into dough with the hand and left to rise for a couple of hours, then put into a tin, well greased, and plenty of room left for rising. The heat of the oven should be quickened at the first, and allowed to subside during the baking. As soon as the loaf is taken from the oven, brush it over with the white of an egg, beaten up with a tablespoonful of castor sugar; sprinkle it with chopped almonds, then return it to the oven to set, and lightly brown the surface. Dried yeast, half an ounce, may take the place of fresh barm; it should be "creamed."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

FIFTEEN-CENT BREAD PUDDING.

Soak three half pints of moderately stale bread crumbs in a quart of five cent milk half an hour. Separate the yolks and whites of two eggs. Cream one ounce of butter with two ounces of powdered sugar by stirring them together in a soup plate with a silver plated fork. Now add the yolks to this and the grated rind of one lemon. Beat thoroughly, and add to the milk-soaked bread crumbs, mix and bake in a quick oven until a delicate brown on top. Then remove from the oven and let stand while you beat up the whites of the egges with two ounces of powdered sugar and the juice of half a lemon. Spread this meringue evenly over the pudding and return to the oven long enough to tinge the meringue a light russet color.

If the meringue is added to the pudding the moment it is taken from the oven it is apt to overflow.

This will make sufficient pudding for two meals for a family of four. Serve the cold pudding at lunch next day.—*New York Sun.*

METHOD OF CANNING SWEET CORN.

The factory method of canning sweet corn can be to a certain extent followed in the household by providing the necessary outfit. Whether it pays on a small scale is perhaps a question. A North Carolina bulletin furnishes the following directions: When a first-class article is desired it will be necessary to select the best corn, rejecting the immature and over-ripe ears. The sooner it is canned after being taken from the stalk the better. The corn is first cut from the cob with a curved knife, made for that purpose. The cobs are then placed in a vessel containing just enough water to cover them and boiled one hour. Fill the can through the opening with the corn that has been cut from the bob, pressing it in closely, leaving empty space of above one-fourth of an inch at the top to allow for the expansion of the contents by heat. Add to each can enough of the liquid obtained by boiling the cobs to just cover the top of the corn, then solder on the caps, each of which is provided with a small vent in the centre. Place the cans with a vent open in a kettle of water and boil for three hours; then take them out. Wipe the top with a cold, wet cloth and close the vent with the solder, after which return them to the kettle and boil four hours longer. Some add a little white sugar to the liquor obtained by boiling the cobs if the corn is lacking in sweetness. The proportion of sugar is about a teaspoonful to each can of corn.—*New York World.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Serve cherries piled on cracked ice.

Serve boiled fish on a folded napkin.

Old tablecloths worn thin make excellent dish towels.

Only salads among vegetable dishes are served separately now.

Really good butter is sometimes spoiled by the use of inferior salt.

Porcelain kettles and wooden spoons are best to use in making preserves.

It is well to examine the refrigerator every day to keep it thoroughly clean.

Leather chair seats may be revived by rubbing them with well-beaten white of egg.

Dip ink spots in linen in melted tallow. The ink will come out with the tallow when the linen is washed.

Soft tissue paper is the best for polishing mirrors. This may also be used for polishing or drying window-glass.

Oranges peeled, cut in very thin slices, baked in a deep dish for ten minutes, then covered with grated cocoanuts and eaten ice cold make a good dish for high tea.

Borax water tends to keep the hands soft and smooth. Dissolve the borax in hot water, using as much as the water will take up; then bottle it. Use a spoonful to a pint of water, preferably before going to bed.

For hard-boiled eggs cook them twenty minutes in water just bubbling. The yelk of an egg cooked ten minutes in rapidly boiling water is tough and indigestible; cooked twenty minutes it is dry, mealy and easily digested.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

A SOCK DARNING FACTORY.

Mrs. Ellen Snodgrass, a lady in Wickoff, a town in Yorkshire, England, has started a new industry. She employs a number of women in darning stockings and socks, and sends a woman periodically to the big towns in the neighborhood to solicit patronage. She is at work on a machine for the purpose of darning, which will enable her to extend her operations.

A PARIS ESTIMATE OF AMERICANS.

According to the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, a Paris dressmaker thus explained the system on which goods are sold to Americans: "Ze Boston lady, oh! she is very easy; we sell her ze thing that ze English ladies have bought. Ze New York lady we sell her ze thing that ze English ladies have not bought, and which we offer to ze lady from Lyons, from Marseilles, what will you? Or to some New York ladies we sell ze fanciful thing, as dress for ze chateau, and zey call it ze street dress, figure that to yourself! But to ze Chicago lady we sell ze thing zat ze English lady will not looks affright, and at which ze New York lady scream. Ah, we know zem all!"

A LOVE-LORN FEMALE HERMIT.

A hermit has just been discovered living on the banks of the Raritan River, but a few miles from New Brunswick, N. J. The hermit is a woman, upward of eighty years of age, and lives alone with an old servant in a secluded mansion in the woods. She is reported to be very wealthy, and although most of the rooms in the house are never used, they are handsomely furnished.

The hermit keeps to her room and has not looked on a human face but that of the old servant for thirty years. Thirty-three years ago she was disappointed in love, and although a reigning belle and heiress, she withdrew from all society.

Her meals are served to her on gold and silver dishes and she still possesses the fine dresses and jewelry of bygone days. She has never slept in a bed since her disappointment in love. The old woman spends her time in reading the thousands of old musty volumes in the book cases in her room. She has twenty-eight cats, fifteen dogs and a goat, which she feeds on the choicest viands, and when any of her pets die, she orders that they be buried in expensive coffins by an undertaker, and her wishes are faithfully carried out by the old servant.

Her jewels are kept in a curious iron bound box in her room. Her estate is also large, and is looked after by a prominent lawyer, who transacts all her business with the servant only, who is as great a mystery as her mistress. The place is thought to be haunted by the ignorant, who shun it. There are people, however, who say that they have seen the old servant digging the woods at night by the light of a lantern and this fact has given rise to the ghost stories. A large amount of money and valuables are said to be buried in the woods surrounding the old house. The hermit's name is Merritt.—*New York Press.*

MERRY AS A MARRIAGE BELL.

I was having luncheon in a cafe on Fifth avenue, writes a New York correspondent to the Chicago *Herald*, when a somewhat unusual company of people entered the almost deserted room and arranged themselves about a table which had been specially set for them. There were eight men and one young woman in the group. I recognized the occasion as a wedding breakfast of persons that were scarcely of the fashionable sort. The girl was pretty enough, but she was quite awkward, while the men hardly knew what to do with their hands, and their conversation did not scintillate, as it were, with wit or repartee. The repast was nervously gone through, two bottles of claret and two of champagne being disposed of. When the waiter brought in the coffee he was accompanied by an assistant who bore on a tray before him what appeared to be a bird pie, the crust brown and tempting, and the silver plate on which it rested garnished about with green. When this was placed before the bride she looked at her husband in surprise, but apparently did not dare suggest that this was a rather substantial dish to bring on at such a late moment. All the faces of the men were twitching with excitement, with the exception of the husband's, which expressed blank amazement at what seemed a serious breach of correct form. The waiter handed a knife and fork to the bride.

"Will madam cut the pie just here?" he asked, indicating the outer rim of the top crust.

The bride took the knife tremblingly in her hand, and, with the aid of the waiter, succeeded in lifting the entire top crust away from the lower part of the pie. Then she gave a little cry of astonishment, for a white dove lifted up its head from the interior of the pie and cooed. Around the dove's neck was a very beautiful little diamond bracelet. It was a gift from the men who were present.

The episode was certainly not consistent with the customs of good society, but it was so thoroughly enjoyed, and brought that little awkward party so close together, that it appeared quite proper and was undoubtedly very pretty. The coffee was drank amid the best of good fellowship, and everything went as merry as the proverbial marriage bell—all because of a white dove's coo.

FASHION NOTES.

The newest red is a dull shade called Eiffel rouge.

Yokes are much employed for the waists of thin dresses.

Toques grow smaller, and are more worn than ever.

Black silk stockings are in good taste with any kind of a dress.

Ribbon bandeaux and metal fillets for the coiffure are much worn.

The Sir Joshua fichu grows in popularity and in fashionable favor.

Large, loose bishop sleeves of lace are frequently seen on silk bodices.

Pale blue is fashionably combined with dark green, and pale green with dark blue.

The popular hat of midsummer was the light sailor hat of straw, in any color preferred.

The dressiest hats are made of tulle, lace, and silk gauzes over very slight wire frames.

Epaulettes and shoulder knots grow more and more fashionable as the season advances.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

There is no influence of more value than the individual sense of existence.

The man who lives without work can prove that right does not always prevail.

Custom is the shell of ignorance that progress must break through by picking at the shell, the same as chickens come to light.

The man who can determine what good training is does not need it, and the man who cannot, does not know enough to be trained.

People become educated according to their ability to throw off the influence of their training and learn something by experience.

If a baby is not weaned before it is twenty-one years old, it is more than probable that it will never develop into manhood.

All men are "queer" that dare to act themselves, but those who hope to be mistaken for others, by acting like them, are foolish.

Ability does not depend upon the volume of acquirements one may possess, but, instead, it depends upon an honesty of purpose and courage, derived from one's common sense.

Trained persons becomes more and more dependent upon what was taught them, for confidence in their own wit will in a like degree disappear.

A person who takes the trouble to slander another, unconsciously exposes the effort to advertise their own virtue, for vice needs no pointing out, neither does virtue need to be advertised.

Depravity must first be taught, for a man untaught has no knowledge other than his instinct, his consciousness, and is as innocent of wrong as a stone rolling down hill. Hence the educated only are responsible for wickedness.—*Sturdy Oak.*

The Frost-Proof Man.

Humanity's manifold freaks are dwarfed by the appearance of a man insensible to the differences of heat and cold. His name is Silas C. Litchfield, and for thirty-five years he has lived in a temperature averaging thirty-six degrees above zero. In all those years Mr. Litchfield has had seven days' vacation. The rest of the time he spent in a subterranean refrigerator.

This frost proof being lives in Boston, Mass. Mr. Litchfield, the frost proof man, has the reputation of being one of the strongest men physically that was ever known around the market. In discussing himself, Mr. Litchfield said:

"My name is Silas C. Litchfield. I am sixty years old. For thirty-five years I have worked in this cellar, during which time I have had only seven days' vacation, and during the last twenty-six years only one day off, when I attended the firemen's muster last year. In my early days I was supposed to be the strongest man physically hereabouts, and carried the largest ox and hog that ever came into the market. I am the only man who has been seen to take a barrel of beef weighing 400 pounds, walk up the stairs and deliver it across the street. I have coopered ten barrels in less than eleven minutes right in here. I come to work at 3:30 A. M., and continue to cut beef, with about two hours out of the refrigerator for meals, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

"How do I like it? Why, I would rather be in there on a hot day than outside sweltering. I'm acclimated, and think no more of coming in here to work than you do of going into your office. Ain't I ever sick? Why, bless you, I've never been sick a day in my life, and never have a pain or ache. I can either go in or come out with impunity, and never feel the slightest difference in the two extremes.

"I can go from an atmosphere of 100 degrees into my thirty-six degree icebox and don't feel any different from what you do going from one room to another. In fact I've got no feeling as far as hot and cold is concerned."

Mr. Litchfield's employer speaks in the highest terms of his employe, and said that at one time Silas Litchfield was considered the strongest man in Boston. His insensibility to cold is due entirely to his long life in the refrigerator.—*New York Graphic.*

The Speed of Fishes.

The speed of fishes is almost an unknown quantity, being, as Professor G. Brown Goode says, very difficult to measure. "If you could get a fish," said Professor Goode to a *Post* reporter, "and put him in a trough of water 1000 feet long and start him at one end and make him swim to the other without stopping, the information could be easily obtained, but fish are unintelligent and they won't do this. Estimates of the speed of fish consequently are only approximated, and more or less founded on guessing. You can tell, however, at a glance whether a fish is built for speed or not. A fast fish looks trim and pointed, like a yacht. Its head is conical shaped, and its fins fit down close to its body, like a knife blade into its handle. Fish with large heads, bigger than their bodies, and with short, stubby fins, are built for slow motion."

"What are the fastest fishes?"

"The predatory fish, those which live on prey, are the fastest swimmers. The food fish are generally among the slowest, and are consequently, easily captured. Their loss is recompensed, however, by the natural law which makes them very prolific in reproduction. Dolphins have been known to swim around an ocean steamer, and it is quite safe to say that their speed is twenty miles an hour, but it may be twice as much. The bonito is a fast-swimming fish. Just what its speed is I do not know. The head of the goose fish is very large—twenty times as big as its body. It moves about very little, and swims at the bottom of the ocean. The Spanish mackerel is one of the fastest of the food fishes. Its body is cone-shaped and as smooth as burnished metal. Its speed is as matchless as the dolphin, and in motion it cuts the water like a yacht."—*Washington Post.*

Students Who Rise at 3:30 A. M.

How happy are the Mussulman students at the University of Fez. True, they have to rise at 3:30 A. M. in summer and at 5 A. M. in winter and their labors are not over until 9:30 P. M.; they have but one holiday in the week, and on that they are expected to practice total abstinence both from studies and from food. But in revenge they have no examinations. Each professor knows how to distinguish those of his hearers whose qualities render them worthy of a diploma, which diploma is highly valued, and gives those who possess it a veritable prestige in the Mussulman world.—*San Francisco.*

CURIOUS FACTS.

Melons were found originally in Asia.

The Mormons founded Nauvoo, Ill., in 1840.

Sage is a native of the South of Europe.

An Atlanta (Ga.) store is built entirely of paper.

In France a seventh son in direct succession is called a marcou.

There is only one lawyer in Millville, N. J., a city of over 10,000 inhabitants.

It is an ancient belief that a change in the body of a man occurs every seventh year.

Mr. C. W. Oldrive walked five miles on the surface of the water near Boston recently.

The New York Custom House has an efficient clerk, William O. Fitzgerald, who is a deaf mute.

The present English national debt may be said to have commenced in the reign of William III., 1689.

Ship building was begun at Salem, Mass., about 1640. So began the ship building industry in this country.

It is said that the number of derelicts recorded each month in the North Atlantic alone varies from twenty-five to forty-five.

About a week's association with a thrashing machine will pitch a farmer's voice fully an octave higher, as all town folks know.

A Jefferson City (Mo.) man manages to make a living by following up picnic parties and gathering up the empty bottles which they leave.

Toads from the squares loiter around the Philadelphia electric light poles to feast on the fried bugs that tumble to them sizzling hot.

The Minie rifle was invented at Vincennes, France, about 1833, by M. Minie, who from a common soldier raised himself to a high rank.

A Pennsylvania boy found a bird's nest that contained eggs of four different colors—white, pink, blue and green. All were of the same size.

A Chicago detective has just had his pocket picked of $600, which he had drawn from a building association to make a payment on a house.

A goat at Dallas, Texas, which came upon a rattlesnake, walked back a few yards, and taking a running start, made a long jump, alighting with his legs bunched, and cutting the snake in pieces.

Spiders have been known to come out of their webs and crawl down the sides of the wall at the sound of music, seemingly enchanted by the sounds, but hurrying back to their hiding-place as soon as the music ceased.

The latest development of the slot machine is a brass frame inclosing the city directory, which permits the volume to be opened only when a cent has been inserted in the slot. It is hailed as a blessing by druggists and others whose directories are in constant demand by the public.

It is believed by the Moslems that at the Judgment day painters will be required to furnish with souls all representations of human beings which they have made. Failing in this ordeal, they will lose their own souls as a forfeit for their presumptuous imitation of the work of the Creator.

One method of keeping the railroad track clear of sand near the Caspian Sea is to soak the road-bed with sea-water. In other places it is protected with an armor of clay. Palisades are erected sometimes to stop drifting. Another method employed is the cultivation of hardy plants, such as are used for the same purpose on the Danish coast.

Romance of a Famous Mineral Water.

David Andreas Saxlehner, owner of the Hunyadi Janos, died recently while on his way to Carlsbad. He was a man of limited education, but practical in the extreme. After failing in several undertakings, he established a "national clothing-house" in Buda Pesth, in which home-goods alone were sold. Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, consented to act as Saxlehner's clerk for several days, in consequence of which the business increased enormously. While Saxlehner was sitting one day in his office, a peasant entered and complained that he could get no fresh water on his farm. He had bored wells in a number of places, but succeeded in getting only a peculiarly scented fluid, which he feared to use. Saxlehner was interested. He asked the peasant to bring him a sample-bottle of the water, had it analyzed, and decided to purchase the estate. He paid one thousand gulden per acre for the farm, and established a factory as soon as possible. The water became popular at once, and the red label upon the bottles a famous trade-mark. Of late years, the sales reached four millions annually, and made Saxlehner many times a millionaire.

An Algerian Horror.

A performance which is qute out of the common rut is that of the Aissaouas in the Algerian concert at the Paris Exposition. The Aissaouas are not actors, dancers, or athletes; they belong to a tribe where religious juggling is kept in great honor. To please the Divinity they eat the leaves of the thorny cactus, make their eyes project from their orbits, pierce their cheeks with long needles, have themselves bitten by vipers, swallow snakes or keep their equilibrium on a dagger, and all this is accomplished without shedding blood and without apparent pain or injury to themselves. After roasting for a few minutes over a brazier holding hot coals, they look intoxicated and give to the head a rotary impulse which leaves them in a sort of hypnotised state. Then, at the sound of a particular sort of music, they perform before the public all the acts that I have just enumerated. It is terrifying, even repugnant, but all the same it is very curious, and is one of the great attractions of the Exposition.—*Chicago Herald.*

Poetry Inspired by a Centipede.

Professor Lankester speaks at length in *Nature* of the series of instantaneous photographs of men and animals in motion taken by Muybridge for the University of Pennsylvania. He suggests that by this means we may be able to analyze the movements of the separate legs of the centipede, an insect which has absorbed many of the Professor's valuable hours. So enthusiastic does he become that he bursts forth in the following ditty:

"A centipede was happy—quite!
Until a toad in fun
Said, 'Pray which leg moves after which?'
This raised her doubts to such a pitch,
She fell exhausted in the ditch,
Not knowing how to run."

Wife (looking up from newspaper): "Astronomy must be a fascinating study. Here's an account of an astronomer sweeping the heavens with his telescope."

Husband: "Yes; that's the latest style of telescope, with broom attachment."

"Mamma's Gittin' Better."

There is gladness in the household,
The shadow fades away
That darkened all the sunshine
Of many a summer day.
"O, mamma's getting better,"
The happy children cry,
And the light of hope shines bright again
In the loving husband's eye.

In thousands of homes women are "sick unto death" with the terrible diseases so common to their sex, and it would seem as if all the happiness had gone out of life and the household in consequence. For when the wife and mother suffers all the family suffers with her. This ought not to be, and it need not be, for a never-failing remedy for woman's ailments is at hand. Many a home has been made happy because the shadow of disease has been banished from it by the potent power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—the unfailing remedy for all weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women.

$500 Reward offered for an incurable case of Catarrh by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cts., by druggists.

The worst hypocrite is the man who tells his wife that she always looks her prettiest when dressed in calico.

ENDERS, PA., Feb. 14, 1889.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieved the cough, checked the night-sweats and emaciation—in short, gave a new lease of life to a patient of mine who was rapidly and surely approaching the final stage of this dreaded disease.

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Price, 25 cents per bottle.

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Harvest Excursions.

The golden harvest time is near, and fortunately the facilities for enjoying it are ample. The CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY will sell Harvest Excursion Tickets to all points in Kansas and Nebraska (west of but not on the Missouri River), Colorado, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Texas, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Dakota, Arizona, Northwestern Iowa and Southwestern Minnesota at ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. Dates of sale September 10th and 24th, and October 8th, 1889; return limit, 30 days from date of sale, thus affording opportunities for investment or the location of farms and homes in growing sections of new country SUCH AS WERE NEVER BEFORE OFFERED, the territory to choose from being very much larger than that included in the scope of any similar previous excursion. THE SOLID VESTIBULE TRAINS OF THE ROCK ISLAND are composed of elegant Day Coaches, Pullman Palace Sleepers, FREE Reclining Chair Cars and Dining Cars to and from Omaha, and via Kansas City and St. Joseph through the most desirable portions of Kansas and Nebraska to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, where direct communications are made with diverging lines (also at St. Paul) to all points in the States and Territories above named. For more detailed information call on or address JOHN SEBASTIAN, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Sarah Bernhardt.

is coming to America, and great will be the enthusiasm aroused amongst her admirers. But, we have our own bright star, Mary Anderson, who will continue to bear off the palm in the dramatic, as does *Lucy Hinton* in the great tobacco world.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which if taken at the flood leads on to fortune." If your affairs are at a low ebb now, don't fail to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., who have plans that will enable you to make money rapidly.

Bradfield's Female Regulator will cure all irregularities or derangements peculiar to woman. Those suffering should use it. Sold by all Druggists.

The most prominent physicians in the city smoke and recommend "Tansill's Punch."

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

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You take Hood's Sarsaparilla, if you have impure blood, have lost your appetite, have that tired feeling or are troubled by sick headache, dyspepsia or biliousness. It has accomplished wonders for thousands of afflicted people, and, if given a fair trial, is reasonably certain to do you good.

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Special Advertising.

Business Notices Ten Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞ The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

Caheen's Grand Introductory Sale OF NEW FALL DRESS GOODS!

EVERYTHING NEW, BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

New Silks, New Velvets, New Trimmings, New Henriettas, New Brilliantes, New Drap D'Almas, New Dress Fringes and New High Art Production Novelty Combination Suits.

Early as it is, we are selling quantities of Fall Dress Goods, probably because we now have a great assortment at very attractive prices. New goods are arriving daily and we will beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt have the largest, finest and best assorted stock ever shown in Birmingham.

The Grapevine Swing.

When I was a boy on the old plantation,
Down by the deep bayou—
The fairest spot of all creation,
Under the arching blue—
When the wind came over the cotton and corn,
To the long slim loop I'd spring,
With brown feet bare, and a hat brim torn,
And swing in the grapevine swing.

Swinging in the grapevine swing,
Laughing where the wild birds sing—
I dream and sigh
For the days gone by
Swinging in the grapevine swing.

Out—o'er the water lilies bonnie and bright,
Back to the moss-grown trees;
I shouted and laughed with a heart as light
As a wild rose tossed by the breeze.
The mocking-bird joined in my reckless glee,
I longed for no angel's wings:
I was just as near heaven as I wanted to be,
Swinging in the grapevine swing.

Swinging in the grapevine swing,
Laughing where the wild birds sing
Oh, to be a boy,
With a heart full of joy,
Swinging in the grapevine swing.

I'm weary at morn, I'm weary at night
I'm fretted and sore of heart;
And care is sowing my locks with white
As I wend through the fevered mart.
I'm tired of the world, with its pride and pomp,
And fame seems a worthless thing;
I'd barter it all for one day's romp,
And a swing in the grapevine swing.

Swinging in the grapevine swing,
Laughing where the wild birds sing—
I would I were away
From the world today,
Swinging in the grapevine swing.

—Samuel M. Peck in Times-Democrat.

Saved By a Broken Strap.

AN ADVENTURE IN SWITZERLAND.

The sun was just beginning to sink toward the great snow-peaks of the Central Alps, on a fine summer evening, when three strapping young fellows, knapsack on shoulder and pikestaff in hand, came tramping down the steep hillside that overhung one of the prettiest valleys in northern Switzerland. And there, on the farther side of it, barely three miles away, lay nestling beneath the shadow of a vast rocky mountain, thousands of feet high, the snug little village where they meant to halt for the night—a welcome sight to them all, for they had had a long and hard tramp that hot summer day.

But all at once the tallest of the three, who was lagging a few paces behind the other two, as if he were either less active or more foot-sore than his comrades, stopped short, uttering an impatient exclamation.

"There's that plaguy strap given way again!" cried he angrily, as he slipped his heavy knapsack off his shoulders. "One would think I had nothing else to do but to keep fussing with it!"

"Are you sure you didn't help it a little yourself, Ludwig?" asked Franz, with a sly grin. "It's queer that every time you begin to feel a bit tired, that strap's sure to come loose again."

"Well, anyhow, we can't wait till the repairs are completed, for I want my supper," said Kaspar, who was almost as good at eating as at walking. "We had better go on to the village; and when Ludwig's straps are mended—or his feet are rested, which is the same thing—I suppose he'll come after us."

And so, laughing and joking like school-boys, the doomed men went merrily onward to the very spot which, of all places on earth, they ought to have avoided.

Meanwhile Ludwig, who really was rather tired after his long march, and also, perhaps, somewhat vexed with his two friends for leaving him, took his time about splicing and repairing the broken strap; and even when all was done he found the grass upon which he lay so soft, and the shade of the tree above him so pleasant, that he was in no hurry to move.

"If they couldn't take the trouble to wait for me," he muttered, looking after his two companions, who were just disappearing among the clustering trees far below, "I don't see why I should take the trouble to run after them; so I'll just lie still a little longer, and have a bite."

And taking out of his pouch a piece of brown bread and some hard cheese, he fell to with a will.

Just as he was finishing his meal, and thinking of getting up to march on, he suddenly caught sight of something in the distance which puzzled him a good deal, and, to tell the truth, somewhat frightened him.

A number of birds which were wheeling around the tree-tops of the valley below checked their movements all of a sudden, fluttered confusedly to and fro for a few moments, and then, with shrill screams of terror, came flying to the other side of the valley as if pursued by some terrible enemy, passing Ludwig with a rush that stirred the leaves above his head like a strong breeze.

What could it be that was terrifying them? Ludwig strained his eyes toward the village, expecting to see a hawk, or a mountain vulture, or some other bird of prey, but nothing of the kind was to be seen.

A few minutes later, however, he saw something which disturbed him still more. A flock of sheep, which were feeding peacefully in a wide green meadow that lay midway between the village and a small lake in the centre of the valley, suddenly ceased to feed, lifted their heads uneasily, and then, without any apparent reason, rushed wildly away from their pasture, and came galloping up the narrow path to the spot where Ludwig stood, as if a whole pack of wolves were at their heels. But neither wolf nor any other creature was there.

Then a strange horror, which he could not himself understand, began to creep over the lonely man as he stood watching there. And even while he looked he was startled by another portent more awful and mysterious still. Although not a breath of wind was stirring, the smooth surface of the lake heaved itself all at once into angry waves, which surged furiously to and fro, while the trees were shaken as if by the rush of a storm.

Ludwig took out his spyglass in order to observe this extraordinary commotion more closely. But as he glanced through it he gave a start, and his sunburned face grew pale to the very lips, as well it might.

For as long as its oldest inhabitants could remember, a small stream had come leaping and flashing down the mountain side just beyond the village, bounding from ledge to ledge of the great precipice in an endless succession of tiny water-falls; and when he had passed through the valley only a few weeks before he had seen it there himself, just the same as ever. Where was it now?

Where, indeed? He rubbed his eyes, thinking that they must have deceived him; but no—he had seen only too truly. The bed of the torrent was dry.

Never before, even in far hotter and drier summers than this, had that stream been known to fail; and even had the sun had the power to parch it up, the heavy rains which had lately fallen would have been more than enough to swell it to its wonted size again; yet now not a trace of it was left!

As Ludwig stood gazing at this unaccountable phenomenon he suddenly saw, or thought he saw, the outlines of the great mountain wall that overhung the village begin to quiver and tremble as if seen through wet glass. He wiped his spy-glass with the skirt of his coat, and looked again. In that one glance the fearful truth burst upon him—the whole mountain was falling!

The cry of horror that broke from his lips was drowned by a crash as if the earth itself had been rent in twain. Instantly all was dark as night, the air trembled, the ground shook beneath his feet, and he fell heavily to the earth.

How long he lay there, helpless and unconscious, he never knew; but when he began to come to himself again, and rose to his feet, shaking off, as he did so, a thick cloud of dust that covered him from head to heel, the unnatural gloom had passed away, and the last rays of the setting sun were lighting up the surrounding landscape.

But oh, what a scene those rays revealed to his shuddering sight! The beautiful green valley, the happy village, the smooth, shining lake, were gone as if they had never been; and in their places lay outspread beneath him one wide waste of hideous ruin—broken rocks, vast mounds of earth and gravel, shattered trunks of uprooted trees, and great sheets of muddy water; for so mighty a mass of ruin had been hurled into the lake that its waters had been actually forced from their bed, and dashed over the surrounding country in one gigantic wave, sweeping to instant destruction every living thing that lay in the path of its rush. Of the ill-fated village itself nothing was ever seen again, except the bell of its church, which was found amid a heap of earth and stones fully a mile and a half away.

Years have passed since that fatal evening, and among the wrecks of the tremendous landslip other villages have sprung up. But its traces are as plain as ever, and many people still live there who have heard from the lips of a white-haired old man named Ludwig Stein how his life was once saved by a broken strap.—*Harper's Young People.*

Colts Lick a Calf.

A farmer named Hilton hired a very inexperienced boy to help him about the place. One morning he told the lad to go and salt the calf over in the pasture. The boy took about a quart of salt, rubbed it all over the calf working it into the hair. A gang of colts in the pasture scented the salt and got after the calf. They licked the hair all off the calf's back and tried to lick the hide off, too. The farmer tried to catch the calf to wash it, but the creature thinking he wanted to lick, too, kept out of the way. The boy, calf and farmer are all unhappy. The colts are the only ones that got any fun out of it.—*Savannah (Ga.) Republican.*

Seeing the Wind.

Take a polished metallic surface of two feet or more, with a straight edge; a large hand-saw will answer the purpose. Select a windy day, whether hot or cold, clear or cloudy, only let it not rain or the air be murky—in other words, let the air be dry. Hold the metallic surface at right angles to the wind, i. e., if the wind is north, hold your surface east and west, and incline it at an angle of about forty-five degrees, so that the wind striking, glances and flows over the edge. Now sight carefully over the edge at some minute and clearly defined object, and you will see the air flow over as water flows over a dam.

Baby Snakes at Breakfast.

Workmen doing the grading on a railroad near Atlanta, Ga., witnessed the sight the other day of a snake feeding its offspring. The baby snakes were secure in the roots of an old tree, and the mother, which caught flies by springing at them, would, when possessed of a fly, rapidly glide to the young snakes, which came pell-mell, helter-skelter to meet her. She caught a fly a minute, and was watched securing them for over two hours.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

A Missouri Fruit Farm.

Several years ago five men purchased 2200 acres of land in Howell County, Mo., for the purpose of establishing a fruit farm. They now have 31,000 peach trees, 22,000 apple, 200 pear, and 600 cherry trees, all bearing, and 40 acres in small fruit. The peach crop from the farm this year is estimated at 30,000 crates.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

The best excuse is to have none.

Vows made in storms are forgotten in calms.

Envy shoots at others and wounds herself.

Youth and white paper soon make an impression.

Zeal without knowledge is like fire without light.

A goosequill is more dangerous than a lion's claw.

Beware of a silent dog and a wet rat.

What we call time enough always proves little enough.

History is not fable agreed upon, but truth disagreed upon.

Remember impertinence isn't wit, any more than insolence is brilliancy.

A little seeing saves much looking; a little speaking saves much talking.

He who waits to do a great good at once will seldom do anything at all.

Gratitude is the music of the heart when its chords are moved by kindness.

Fortunes are made by taking opportunities; character is made by making them.

Don't indulge in the luxury of strong opinions in the presence of your elders and betters.

If young men will not believe in themselves, no man or woman can believe in them.

Ten Years Old and Weighs 234 Pounds

Mr. S. W. Power, who lives about eight miles from Nashville, Ark., was in the city recently with his son, a lad of 10 years. The little fellow gave his name as Zelates Orestes Power. He is something of a wonder in his way, weighing at this early age 234 pounds. Considering his ponderous size for a child of 10 he is quite active. He enjoys good health, is intelligent and even industrious—that is, as far as is compatible with his great weight and tender years. He has quite a tact for machinery and has great mechanical ingenuity. When walking the streets he presents the appearance of a huge miniature giant. He is about the height of children at the age of 10 ordinarily, possibly some taller, but not much. His parents are of average size and not large. They stand high in their community. They live at Corinth, a small interior town in the county.

Chinese Cooking Stoves.

A cooking stove from China is cylindrical in shape, about 18 inches in height, and made of pewter. In the top are circular orifices for pots and kettles, which, when in position, surround a little portable furnace. The Chinese cooking utensils, like the Japanese and Corean seem all to be on a diminutive scale. Economy is attained by their arrangement, as it is not necessary to burn a scuttle or two of coal in a big range in order to make a cup of tea. The Corean has a fire-pot made of soapstone. It is like a bowl with a little circular furnace in the centre. The coals are put in the furnace, the meats or vegetables to be cooked placed in the bowl around it and the cover put on. The Chinese have fire-pots similar in construction but made of metal.

A Safety Coffin.

One of the most curious inventions of 1868 was that of a safety coffin, intended to obviate the results of premature burial, and invented by M. Vester, a German. The coffin was made larger than required by the size of the body; it had at the head a movable lid, communicating with the open air by means of a square trough from the bottom of the grave. The arrangement was such that a person might then readily escape from the tomb. The inventor proposed to place refreshments in the coffin as a [illegible]

A Bleak Signal Service Station.

The officer in charge of the United States Signal Service Station on the top of Pike's Peak passes his days in a low, flat building made of stone and anchored and bolted to the granite bowlders. During the winter he has no connection whatever with the rest of the world. No human being can ascend to his station, and it is almost impossible for him to go down. Lee Meriwether, who ascended the snow-covered mountain one July day, says that the signal officer's face wears that careworn, depressed expression which comes from unbroken solitude. "You don't often see snow in July?" he said, after I had thawed out before a blazing fire. "Not often. You don't yourself, do you?" "Yes, two or three times a week. Snow is my only water supply. That boiler there," pointing to the stove, "is full of melting snow. Even in the heat of summer there is always enough snow at my door to furnish all the water needed." "Does not life become weary and desolate here, so far from the world?" "So much so that I sometimes fear it will drive me crazy. My official duties are light; they require only an occasional inspection of the instruments. The rest of the time I have nothing to do but read. Too much reading becomes wearisome. Sometimes I stand at the window with my telescope. The wind without is keen and cutting as a knife. I can see the houses of Colorado Springs," he continued, "twenty miles away; see the visitors sitting in their shirt-sleeves, sipping iced drinks to keep cool, and the ladies walking about in white summer-robes. Then I lower the glass; the summer scene is gone. Green trees and animal life, men and women, fade away like creatures in a dream, and I am the only living thing in a world of eternal ice and snow and silence.—*Argonaut.*

Lightning Flashes.

The length of the track of air through which lightning flashes is sometimes surprisingly great: M. d'Abbadie measured lightnings in Abyssinia which were four miles long from the place where they issued from the cloud to the point where they struck the earth. M. Petit, another very trustworthy authority, marked the extent of a lightning discharge at Toulouse, which proved to be more than ten miles long. M. Trouvelot submitted to the Paris Academy of Sciences a photograph of a flash of lightning which he secured during a storm on the 24th of June, 1888. The flash, which seemed to connect the earth to a cloud, subtended an angle of 40 degrees. It appeared divided in four main branches, brilliant and strong marked, with others very faint. The total number of branches, large and small, was 37. The image of the flash showed it to be like a long ribbon, taking all the forms which a ribbon might present if plunged into a slowly moving liquid. Flashes generally pass through the atmosphere in a zig-zag direction—a phenomenon ascribed to the resistance offered by the air condensed by the passage of a strong discharge. The spark diverges from a straight line and takes the direction of least resistance.

The Champion Horse-Swapper.

Luke Crawford of Thomaston is the champion horse-swapper of that place. He had one day three horses, altogether not worth $200, and during the day he traded fifty-five times and quit with one horse, it being one of the same he started with. He also had as a result of the day's work $350 in money, a bull and a buggy.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

A Degree Worse.

Mrs. Cobwigger—I never like to take my little girl to church, she asks me such queer questions on the way home.

Mrs. Brown—That isn't half as bad as my little girl, who asks the queer questions right out loud in church.—[illegible]

General Jackson's Tomb.

The tomb of Andrew Jackson is in the southwest corner of the garden, three hundred feet or so from the Jackson monument, near Nashville, Tenn. The material used in the construction is solid limestone, and the flight of years has made but slight impression on it. The dome is supported by eight columns of the Doric order and three large steps serve as well-proportioned base. Upon either side of the monumental piece in the centre are two heavy slabs of stone, lying horizontally upon the floor of the tomb and in them are cut the inscriptions. Nothing could be simpler than one, "General Andrew Jackson. Born March 16, 1767. Died June 8, 1845." History tells and will ever tell the rest. Poor Rachel, who never saw the White House to live in it and who never cared to go there except to be with her illustrious husband, has one of the most beautiful inscriptions ever cut in stone or graven in bronze:

ANDREW JACKSON'S TOMB.

"Here lie the remains of Mrs. Rachel Jackson, wife of President Jackson, who died the 22d of December, 1828, aged sixty-one years. Her face was fair, her person pleasing, her temper amiable, her heart kind. She delighted in relieving the wants of her fellow-creatures, and cultivated that divine pleasure by the most liberal and unpretending methods. To the poor she was a benefactor, to the rich an example, to the wretched a comforter, to the prosperous an ornament. Her piety went hand in hand with her benevolence, and she thanked her Creator for being permitted to do good. A being so gentle and so virtuous slander might wound but could not dishonor. Even death, when he bore her from the arms of her husband, could but transport her to the bosom of her God."

Jackson might have had a more pretentious monument. A short time before his death Commodore Elliott brought home from a cruise in the Mediterranean the sarcophagus of a Roman Emperor, minus the remains. He offered it to the ex-President, who sent him this reply: "I have received your kind letter with its accompaniment, and you must pardon me if I do not accept it, for I do not think the sarcophagus of a Roman Emperor a fit receptacle for the remains of an American Democrat." The sarcophagus then went to the museum of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.—*New York World.*

Two of "Old Hickory's" Slaves.

Two of General Jackson's old slaves are still living at the Hermitage. One is "old Alfred," who has convinced himself, and would like to convince all who visit the place, that he was the body servant of his master. The truth of history compels the statement that this is a figment of his imagination. Hannah's claims are, however, beyond all doubt or controversy. They rest on the solid foundation of fact. She was a trusted, confidential household servant long before General Jackson became President, and it was in her arms that Mrs. Jackson died in 1828. Her age is at least ninety-five. When James Parton visited the Hermitage, about 1860, he was struck by the great number of vigorous old people whom he met, and this sentence occurs in his "Life of Jackson": "Old Hannah, for example, whose care of the children at the Hermitage Jackson extols, is now sixty-seven years of age, and she appears to be still in the very prime of her vigor. She strode about the Hermitage with us on a chilly, wet day in February, bareheaded, with a spring in her step that belongs to thirty-five. When informed of her age I stared incredulous." Nine-and-twenty anniversaries of that chilly, wet morning in February have come and gone and Hannah, says Mrs. Dorris, "is so well preserved to-day as to lead to doubts as to her age, and is as bright, animated and spry as a woman of forty, and much more so than many of that age."

"I'se a [illegible] nigger, I is, and I belonged to a [illegible] white man," is the way she puts it. To observe her drop one of her old fashioned curtsies is worth going miles to see.

"How old are you, Aunt Hannah?"

"I'se ninety-five years old, an' ef you don't believe it, [illegible] you go up here and look at James K. Polk's tomb, an' I'se [illegible]

JOAQUIN MILLER.

The Poet Described Physically and Mentally—His Travels.

Imagine a man with a heart as tender as a gentle woman's and yet as brave as Richard Cœur de Leon; one who has the physical attributes which are said to be necessary for the making of a good surgeon—"the eye of an eagle, the hand of a lady, and the heart of a lion." Imagine a man of less than medium stature and flesh, dressed in a black frock suit, a scarf tied loosely about his collar, which is buttoned with a diamond, and another huge stone of first water glittering on a left hand finger; a broad-brimmed Panama hat; a great, pointed, gray moustache, hair falling in heavy curls almost to the shoulders, not leoninely, but cavalierishly; the hair yellow, almost to blonde, with white streaks in it—silver threads among the gold. When the Panama is removed a vast expanse of forehead is seen and a white bare place on the crown—not Greenland, however—and you have something of the appearance of Joaquin Miller, the brilliant "poet of the Sierras." He carried the money of the Wells, Fargo express over the mountains of Oregon and Washington away back yonder in the early "Sixties," when he was barely out of his boyhood, and has one stubby middle finger which the wolves chewed off, while he fought a pack of them one winter day in 1862, laying about him with dirk and revolvers and riding fiercely over a mountain trail amid deep snow—that winter of 1862 when the Columbia was frozen from tide water to source and all the beasts of the forests and the Cascades were ravenous with hunger. He has dined with princes and felt hunger among the lazaroni of Venice. He has sat within a gorgeous proscenium box of a great theatre in the republic's metropolis to see his own plays produced and wildly applauded, and has struggled on foot, with staff in hand amid the avalanches of the Alps. He has been favored by fair women and has sheltered himself from the simoon of the desert against the bosom and between the monstrous breasts of the silent sphinx. The modern centaur—the cowboy—and the gentleman of elegant leisure are blended in the man, as are also the antique and unique. He has dabbled in Wall street and has wandered through the ruins of Pompeii. He writes poetry of to-day and of the legends and traditions of the mound builders and cliff-dwellers. He talks wisely of the latest inventions, and when he speaks of the pyramids it would not test your credulity if he told you that he had seen them built. He is both a philosopher and a raconteur. He is a wonderful man, wise in the world's ways, yet a child of nature; big-hearted; considered eccentric because he is natural and despises conventionalities.—[The Tacoma Globe.

A Dog Which Caught On.

"Yes, that 'ere dog belongs to me, I s'pose," replied a farmer at the market, when rallied in regard to an ungainly cur which was lying under his wagon.

"Is he any good?"

"Not the least bit. I've tried to give him away, and I've tried to drive him off, but it's no go."

"Why don't you lose him here in town?"

"I've tried it in vain. Lemme tell ye what I did in September. I brought that cur up here with me, and I got on the street cars and rode around for half a day. Away up Jefferson avenue he got into a row with some other dogs and lost the car, and I went home feeling he was done for. Next morning I went at it with the boys and painted the front fence and the house so that he wouldn't know the place if he came along. I tied up a calf in the back yard, cut down all the weeds, and so changed the general look of things that my neighbors didn't hardly dare come in. On the third day we saw our cur coming down the road from town and everybody got inside. He came up, looked around in great astonishment, and his tail dropped as if somebody had tied a brick to it. In his bones he felt that it was the old place, but the painting up sorter paralyzed him. He sat down to think it over, and all at once he came over the fence and began to gambol around as if tickled to death. He had got on to something, and it was no use trying any longer to fool him."

"What did he discover?"

"Why, there had been three panes of glass out of the garret winder for over two years, and we'd forgot to put 'em in. As soon as he raised his eyes and saw that winder he knowed the house belonged to me, and a dozen of [illegible] best lawyers couldn't have made him believe I'd sold out and moved away. Dogs is no fools, and don't you forget it."—*Detroit Free Press.*

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., SEP. 19, 1889.

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John. L. Sullivan, the noted slugger, is a candidate for Congress from Boston.

S. S. Cox, the New York Congressman and ex-minister to Turkey, died last week.

The Birmingham Age-Herald would do the public—especially the black-belt portion of it—a decided favor if it would stop publishing so many sensational reports in regard to "race wars." It is bad enough to give accounts of troubles that really exist between the whites and blacks, without allowing reporters to draw on their imagination for their facts, or to be guyed by "reliable gentlemen".—*Greensboro Watchman.*

When Mr. Harrison was inaugurated everybody thought that an era of liberality and good times would follow. It had been promised in the campaign. It looks now as if the era of good times was at hand, but there is not a straw to show that the wind that brings it blows from the Republican administration. Really the good times are coming because they must come. There is plenty of money in the money centres and good crops all over the country, and nearly all the industries are busy. Hence the good times.—*Ex.*

Hon. N. W. E. Long, of Russell, several weeks ago wrote a letter to The Russell Register, suggesting that the convicts in the walls of the penitentiary be worked in a cotton bagging factory. About the same time Inspector Lee conceived the same idea and proposed on the 24th of July to the Alliance Exchange to establish a bagging factory at the penitentiary and work the dead head convicts therein. The same practical idea suggested itself to two excellent gentlemen about the same time and they were both doing the State a valuable service, and their idea will yet be adopted.—*Advertiser.*

Montgomery will have next fall the best Exposition ever held in this State. As its name indicates it is to be distinctly a Southern Exposition, displaying the products, manufactures and resources of our Southland. At the same time, exhibits from other parts of the Union are solicited, and citizens of every State are cordially invited to attend the Exposition, and to compete for premiums. The funds required have been raised and the Exposition is beyond doubt or contingency. The exhibits will be varied and interesting, and the Racing Programme is arranged to have the best horses entered that purses will secure. Other attractions, too numerous to specify in detail, will insure a large attendance, not only from Alabama and adjoining States, but also from the North and West. The most favorable rates possible will be secured on all railroads, and local excursions will run out from Montgomery to the Agricultural, Timber and Mineral regions for accommodation of Northern visitors.

Held at the first Capitol of the Confedracy, in the very heart of the Gulf States, and at the seat of government of Alabama, the most progressive State of this section the Southern Exposition can not fail to be superior and successful in its exhibits and attractions.

Your co-operation and personal interest in this enterprise are respectfully solicited, and I will be glad if you will attend and make an exhibit, one or both. Application for space for exhibits, premium list, or information of any kind should be addressed to W. C. Bibb Jr., Secretary Southern Exposition Co., Montgomery, Ala., who will take pleasure in responding promptly to all communications.

No entry fee is charged for exhibits.

Hon. W. H. Davis, of Double Springs Ala., has issued a call for a convention of Greenbackers of Alabama. Who is Hon. W. H. Davis? and where is Double Springs? and where, Oh! where are the Greenbackers of Alabama? We hope that our 'steamed contemporary the Age-Herald will send out a reporter armed with a search warrant and microscope to hunt up Double Springs, the Hon. W. H. Davis and the Greenbackers of Alabama.—*Mountain Home.*

The cause of this crank is Davidson, and he is the same fellow who was howling for the Republicans a year ago and was run out of Calera by the Hardy crowd, who became disgusted with him. He then went over to the Mosely faction. He now calls himself a Greenbacker having soured on Moseley, etc. The Age-Herald says of him:

Up to several weeks ago Mr. Davidson was an ardent Bob Moseley republican. He was an applicant for the marshalship of the northern district of Alabama and got left. He is now the most enthusiastic greenbacker in all Alabama. An Age-Herald reporter met Mr. Davidson yesterday and asked him if his party proposed to put out a full state and county ticket at the election next year. "That is our present intention," he said, "but it will be definitely determined later. We want to see what the national convention at Cincinnati is going to do before we go any farther. We are going to try and form a decent respectable party in Alabama, and don't want any mud-slinging. I believe in a fair square, dignified campaign conducted on principle and then let the people decide at the polls. We are going to cut adrift from all of the parties now in existence and paddle our own canoe, and I don't think we will need any help.

NEWS ITEMS.

Culled From the Bad, Bad Newspapers.

The Chronicle says more miners are needed in the Birmingham district.

Bamberger, Bloom & Co., one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in Louisville, burned out Sunday. Loss $7,000,000.

Last week H. Young, a man who has been in charge of the Louisville and Nashville rock quarry near Bangor, picked up and left without saying good-bye, leaving about $5,000 in debts behind him.

The Thomas furnaces in Pennsylvania were sold last week to an English syndicate for $3,500,000. The Chronicle says the Thomas people will come to Birmingham and re-invest this money in iron making.

A Hillsboro, Tex., special says: Sim Foster, living seven miles north of here, was shot by his seven year old son on Saturday night, and will probably die. Foster had been in town during the day and returned home at night intoxicated. He began quarreling with his wife, and hurled a chair at her head. She fell to the floor to avoid the missile, and the boy entering at that instant, and thinking his mother dead, picked up a shot gun standing by and fired, the contents entering his father's chest and shoulders. The wounds will be fatal. Owing to the extreme youth of the boy nothing was done with him.

A dispatch from Cairo, Ill., says there are symptoms of a race war in Missouri, at Dexter, forty-two miles from there. People in that section have for years excluded all negroes from among them. A short time ago a man named Williams settled on a farm near there and engaged a dozen negroes to work for him. Fifty armed white men waited upon him this week and told him he must get rid of the negroes. He said they might kill him first. The armed men returned to town, where they circulated a paper pledging the signers to stand by the regulators. About 500 men signed the paper. About fifty men side with Williams, among them a hardware merchant, who has imported Winchester's and ammunition sufficient to arm his side. Further trouble is expected.

Following is an account of a race disturbance in Illinois, a part of the country where such riots ought to occur more often than they do:

A dispatch from Lawrenceville, Ill., says: A race war between whites and blacks occurred here Saturday night. A few days ago a St. Louis negro named Slick came to town, and on Saturday evening, in a quarrel with a white man, attacked him with a knife. The latter escaped after receiving two wounds, and then Slick dashed down the street slashing at every one.

Judge Barnes, of the county court, ordered the negro to stop. The negro attacked the judge, but the latter retaliated by knocking the negro down. The negro was then disarmed and arrested. Meanwhile the blacks, hearing of the arrest, determined to rescue the negro. A few white men rallied around the Judge. There was a hard fight, in which the negroes were beaten back and all the ringleaders arrested. The prisoners were taken to the county jail, and the sheriff and his deputies were ordered by the judge to guard the building. The blacks quickly organized and made an attack on the jail. The sheriff was ordered to fire on them but refused and the negroes forced their way into the jail and rescued the prisoner.

Judge Barnes organized the whites and attacked the blacks at the jail. There was a bloody fight, in which pistols, knives and clubs were used. Judge Barnes was cut and shot, but his wounds are not fatal.

Dr. Johnson, Ed Lamb and three other whites were seriously hurt. Two negroes were shot and half a hundred heads were broken. The whites won and the ringleaders were again put in jail and a heavy guard placed around it. The riot has created great excitement.

It is astonishing how rapidly the feeble and debilitated gain strength and vigor when taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For what are called "broken-down constitutions," nothing else has proved so effective as this powerful, but perfectly safe medicine.

A White Man's Country.

The Pine Bluff (Ark.) Hornet, a negro paper edited by J. C. Duke speaking of the Selma editors, uses this very sensible language:

"When first reading the incendiary article ascribed to Mr. Bryant, in the Associated Press dispatches we said to a gentleman present at the time, that Bryant didn't write that article. We have read after him too long not to know his writing when we read it. Besides, Mr. Bryant is an educated man, any one reading the offensive article can see at a glance that no educated man wrote it. Clark or Jones wrote it—perhaps Jones. We disapprove of the article and regret more than we are able to express, the unfortunate mistake the writer of it made in writing it. There is no use to disguise or shut our eyes to the fact that this is a white man's country, and that the colored people can do nothing at present, and for a long while to come, but that which the white people will allow them to do."

Maplesville Dots.

Mornings are deliciously cool, while noons are very favorable to cotton opening, much of which is being marketed. Mr. Fom Foshee furnishes the patriotic with pine straw bagging, while much is being baled with osnaburgs.

We are sorry that Goodwin Du Bose is at his grandmother's quite ill with malarial fever. His father, Dr. DuBose, is with him. His disease was contracted before coming here.

Mrs. Courtney Graves confesses to being greatly benefitted with a few days of fine country air.

The Misses Glover have entertained the past week the Misses Dansby, Miss Loula Gilliam, and Mr. Walter Giroan. These young people managed to have a most enjoyable time.

Mr. Frank Kelley is on a visit to his aunt Mrs. Mary DuBose.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim DuBose are with Mr. Tom DuBose.

Mr. B. O. Glover was on a visit the 8th inst. REVOLG.

From Jemison.

The Union meeting at Jemison, held at the Methodist Church, was encouraging to outsiders, as well as a supreme delight to all who engaged in the daily worship for over a week. The different churches uniting harmoniously, shows the ungodly that where there is union there is strength, and that selfishness is laid aside. And until selfishness and secretarianism are put under foot, there can be no thriving of religion. The meeting was conducted by Rev. Mr. Dannelly, of Wetumpka. Quite a number were added to the different churches. We have previously intimated that hearts pure as diamonds could be found in cotton fields. We have this week discovered two. We know two boys yet in their teens, who picked cotton all day, and took time only at night to attend the wonderful meeting at Jemison. Allow us to say that one of them was our son and the other Fred. Simpson, of Coosa county.

A MOTHER.

A meeting of Republicans was held in Montgomery on Monday which passed resolutions roundly denouncing the Buckley, Parsons and Youngblood faction, and recommending Dr. P. H. Owen to the President as a suitable man for the Montgomery postoffice. Judge Buckley also had a meeting which was composed entirely of negroes, who passed resolutions sweet on "Buck."

Catarrh Can't be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATION, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucus surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucus surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Prop., Toledo, O,

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

A canvass among the editors of the National Press Association at Detroit, Mich., recently, showed that Grover Cleveland was the favorite by a large majority, of the members of the Association for President of United States in 1892.

The use of calomel for derangements of the liver has ruined many a fine constitution. Those who, for similar troubles, have tried Ayer's Pills testify to their efficacy in thoroughly remedying the malady, without injury to the system.

About the Size of It.

[Greensboro Watchman.]

Whenever you hear a man abusing a paper and its editor you may be sure that one of three things is the matter with him: He has been reading some one else's copy, owes for the one he does take, or had his name stricken from the list because of a failure to pay several years' back subscription. This will hold good in nine cases out of ten. The most appreciative readers a paper has, and the people who always have a cheering word for it are those who pay for what they get—whether it be for subscription or advertising.

A protracted meeting begins at the Clanton Baptist Church the first Sunday in October.

It Has Never Failed.

Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) has cured hundred of cases of Scrofula, Eczema and other contagious blood diseases, after other treatment had been tried and failed. You do yourself and family great injustice unless you give this excellent remedy a trial. Send to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for illustrated "Book of Wonders" filled with letters from persons cured by B. B. B.

MR. M. J. ROSSMAN, Greensboro, Ga., writes: "I have a lady friend who has been entirely cured of an ugly scrofulous breaking **SCROFULA** out of the skin, and the use of two bottles of B. B. B. effected an entire cure. I know of several cases of blood diseases cured speedily by the use of B. B. B.

E. G. TINSLEY writes: My mother and sister used B. B. B. for scrofula and ulcerated sore throat **SORE THROAT** and received more benefit from its use than all other remedies they ever used.

A. H. NICHOLS, 110 Gray St., Atlanta, Ga., writes: "My wife for several years has been suffering with what physicians term Eczema, affecting her whole body, limbs and scalp. It appeared that her whole skin would shed off in scales about once a week, leaving the surface red and tender, and sometimes cracked open. Her general health failed, and for a while it was thought she would die, as several doctors and numerous patent medicines failed to give any relief. My brother-in-law, Mr. J. **ECZEMA** B. Cummings, was selling the B.B.B and insisted that I should try it on my wife. I did so, and to our utter astonishment she commenced improving at once, and three bottles, costing only $3, effected an entire cure. It is wonderfully quick in action."

D. M. McRAE, Waynesboro, Miss., writes: "My sister was aflicted with boils which sadly **BOILS** impaired her health, and she lost flesh and strength each day. One bottle of B B. B. acted like magic and produced a complete cure." (9)

[sep27 ew 1y]

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 12, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 28th, 1889, viz: Jeffie J. Scoggins, widow of Emsley Bearden, deceased, homestead 14401 for the n e ¼ of s w ¼ and s e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 14, t 21 n, r 11 e. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ambrose Kleiner, Calvin Hall, William S. Lawrence, and James D. McGee, all of Maplesville, Ala.

sep19o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. August 22d, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 5th, 1889, viz: Calvin Hall, Homestead entry 15640, for the n ½ of n w ¼ sec 26, tp 21 n, r 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ambrose Kleiner, Daniel Scoggins, William S. Lawrence, Jeffie J. Scoggins, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 22, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit at Clanton, Ala., on October 5th, 1889, viz: William S. Lawrence, Homestead entry 14698 for the s e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 2, tp 21 n, range 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ambrose Kleiner, Jeffie J. Scoggs, Calvin Hall, and Daniel Scoggins, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 22, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 5th, 1889, viz: Ambrose Kleiner, Homestead entry No. 16880 for the n w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 14 tp 21 n, range 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William S. Lawrence, Calvin Hall, Daniel Scoggins and Jeffie J. Scoggings, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 27, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 4th, 1889, viz: William E. Culp, Homestead 1472 for the s ½ of n e ¼ and e ½ of s e ¼ sec 18 t 21 n r 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Headley, Willis Barber, Ira Headley, Dan Barber, all of Clanton, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Save Your Hair

By a timely use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation has no equal as a dressing. It keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, and preserves the color, fullness, and beauty of the hair.

"I was rapidly becoming bald and gray; but after using two or three bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair grew thick and glossy and the original color was restored."—Melvin Aldrich, Canaan Centre, N. H.

"Some time ago I lost all my hair in consequence of measles. After due waiting, no new growth appeared. I then used Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair grew

Thick and Strong.

It has apparently come to stay. The Vigor is evidently a great aid to nature."—J. B. Williams, Floresville, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past four or five years and find it a most satisfactory dressing for the hair. It is all I could desire, being harmless, causing the hair to retain its natural color, and requiring but a small quantity to render the hair easy to arrange."—Mrs. M. A. Bailey, 9 Charles street, Haverhill, Mass.

"I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years, and believe that it has caused my hair to retain its natural color."—Mrs. H. J. King, Dealer in Dry Goods, &c., Bishopville, Md.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

tma16

Jemison High School.

:o:

Good House, Well Furnished, Healthful Locality, Dry Sandy Roads, Good Board Cheap, Tuition Low, Maps, Globes, Charts, etc., Moral Community, Three Churches, No Whisky, Well Trained Teachers, Fine Success, Teachers Re-elected without a Dissenting Voice. Session opens Sept. 2d, 1889.

Apply to J. L. RUFFIN, JR.,
aug29 Principal.

PLEASANT GROVE

MALE and FEMALE ACADEMY.

:o:

The second session of this school will open Oct. 21st 1889. This Academy is situated about four miles southeast of Montevallo, in the most healthful portion of the county, above malaria and free from epidemic diseases. No sale of intoxicating liquors anywhere within reach of the Academy. Church advantages good. Board for pupils at from $6 to $8 per month. Conveyance from railroad to boarding houses free of charge. For further information address

R. E. R. HICKS,
sep12 Montevallo, Ala.

CLANTON

HIGH SCHOOL.

:o:

This School will open Monday, Sept. the 2nd, 1889. Advantages the best in the county. Rates low, board and tuition $10 per month. Patronage is earnestly desired. For further information address me at Clanton, Ala.

Respectfully,
A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

W. W. C.

(Wooldridge's Wonderful Cure)

Is the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet discovered. It never fails to cure when taken according to directions. Read what it has done for Mr. A. Kimbrough:

COLUMBUS, GA., July 15, 1889.

Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co., Columbus, Ga.

GENTS:—After suffering for twenty years with my kidneys, and finding only temporary relief, after taking various remedies, and consulting some of the most noted physicians in the country, at a cost of hundreds of dollars, for no good, I decided to try W. W. C., and I must confess that I am to-day as well as I ever was, and that I suffer no pain whatever from my kidneys, and am feeling better in every respect than I have for years, and I attribute it all to two bottles of W. W. C.; and I would advise all who suffer in the least with kidney or bladder troubles to give W. W. C. a trial. Yours truly,

A. KIMBROUGH.

WOOLDRIDGE'S WONDERFUL CURE is a sure Remedy for Syphilis, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Bone Diseases, Old Sores, Bilious Troubles, Liver Diseases, Jaundice, Bilious Headache, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases caused from Impure and Poisoned Blood or Hereditary Diseases.

For sale by all Druggists.

Manufactured by
Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co.,
COLUMBUS, GA.
sep19 y

Wool Carding.

Our Cards are now running and doing good work. Bring or send your work to E. G. WALKER,
sep19 2m Montevallo, Ala.

Highest cash price paid for wool.

Money to Loan.

Loans can be negotiated on first mortgage security on improved farming lands. Call on or address

R. M. WILLIAMSON,
ST. CLAIR THORNTON,
jun27 Clanton, Ala.

Legal Notice.

W. M. Moore vs. G. H. Fisher. Attachment before A. A. Dyer, a Notary Public and ex-officio Justice of the Peace for Chilton County, Alabama.

The defendant in the above stated case, whose residence is not known will take notice that an attachment has been issued in said case and levied upon one ox the property of defendant, and that the trial of said case will be had before me at my office in Stanton, Ala., on the 12th day of October, 1889.

This September 7th, 1889.

A. A. DYER,
sep12-4 N. P. & Ex-Officio J. P.

Barber Shop.

Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barbershop in the Farmer's Alliance Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

The Lawson Carpet Co.

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention o
the people of Chilton county to their large
and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,

Curtains & Household Novelties.

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,

ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS

Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

Marion Military Institute.

Superior accommodations and board. Superintendent, his family and fac
live in buildings with cadets. Specially suited to boys who need family
care, to young men who need business education, and to all who wish pra
and thorough training. Terms moderate. J. T. MURFEE, Sup't.
Marion, Alabama

THOMAS FOSHEE,

(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hereto
extended our house. Respectfully,
feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE

B. WOLFF'S

FURNITURE EMPORIUM,

20 and 22 Commerce and Corner Court and Coosa Streets.

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

CARRIES

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Furnit

IN THE STATE.

sep11-6 ☞ When you come to the city, give me a call. ☜

WALL PAPER

WINDOW SHADES

MOULDING

—AND—

PRACTICAL PAPER HA

H. M. MANCHA,

204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Wi
samples on application. apr 1

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMA

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marb

—Manufacturer of all kinds of—

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE W

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street.

Birmingham, Alab

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mail. Respectfully,

ARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

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& PEEBLES.)

RUGGISTS.

l Receive Prompt At-

RS A SPECIALTY

19th and 20th STREETS

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at Company's Prices.

June 19 y

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perintendent, his family and faculty
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tion, and to all who wish practical
J. T. MURFEE, Sup't.,
Marion, Alabama

FOSHEE,

(W. FOSHEE,)

Groceries

RCHANDISE.

Alabama.

liberal patronage heretofore
ectfully,
THOMAS FOSHEE.

LLF'S

EMPORIUM,

er Court and Coosa Streets.

RY, ALA.

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PAPER.

WINDOW SHADES,

MOULDINGS

—AND—

PRACTICAL PAPER HAN

ANCHA,

ONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

rice from 10 cents up.

MARBLE WORKS.

I. HOLT,

WORKMA

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Italian Marbl

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E AND STONE W

nd Twenty-Fourth Street,

Alab

GO TO BLANK BROS, LEADING CLOTHIERS, [illegible] SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPT. 19, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	7:08 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:16 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Chancery Court last Thursday.

Mr. J. P. Allen was in our town Monday.

Mrs. Dr. Johnson, of this place, visited relatives in Verbena, last week.

Mrs. W. H. Foshee and children are visiting Mrs. Foshee's parents in Arkansas.

Mrs. Judge Callen has returned home after a protracted visit to relatives in Mississippi.

Misses Florence and Carrie Williamson visited their father in Clanton this week.

Pou DeJarnette of the Alabama National Bank, Birmingham, came down Sunday on a visit to relatives

Col. E. G. Walker, of Montevallo, has an advertisement in the VIEW. He is carding and buying wool.

Col. W. S. Thorington and Thos. H. Watts, Jr., of Montgomery, were the visiting attorneys in attendance upon chancery court.

Mr. Charles K. Bivings, of Dunham, Ala., was in Clanton this week visiting relatives. We were pleased to see his handsome phiz.

A. D. Bentley, Esq., and Miss Bentley, his sister, have been visiting friends at Verbena and made a brief visit to Clanton last week.

Prof. John R. Sampey, of Louisville, visited relatives here the past week. He fills a professor's chair in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Miss Gulledge and Mr. Gulledge, of Verbena, came up Friday evening to attend the gathering of young folks at the hospitable home of Mr. Willis Lowe.

Messrs. G. W. and Euell Dawson, of Jemison, came down to Clanton and went out to Kincheon on a visit to their father Saturday. Euell expects to enter a Mississippi college soon.

Mrs. Dr. J. S. Pitts died at Verbena last Wednesday. The remains were interred in Montgomery. The sorrowing relatives have the sympathies of many friends in their great loss.

Rev. J. L. Sampey and wife, of Mississippi, formerly of this place have been visiting relatives here the past week. They will move to Louisville soon and make that city their future home.

We made a pleasant visit last week to Duke's Mill. Mr. Duke has one of the best saw mills now in operation in this part of the country and will be continually adding to his plant during the coming year. We hope to soon see him fully recovered from his serious burning.

New Goods.

W. L. Sampey has been receiving some very nice goods lately and the prices are very reasonable Shoes are crowded and need to be sold to get them out of the way. Some nice saddles are priced at very low figures. A few suits of Spring clothing will be sold at cost to make them go. Lots of little things have been added to the stock.

Clanton, Aug. 14, 1889.

Mr. J. A. Forsyth, of Jasper, Ala., has been visiting friends in Clanton this week.

Mr. Lee Bivings, of Birmingham, visited relatives in Clanton Sunday. He has lately moved into Tuskaloosa county.

Unity association meets at Stanton Wednesday, the second day of October instead of Friday before the fifth Sunday.

Mr. J. H. Aldridge's new building is going up with a rush. It will be a considerable improvement to this end of town.

Rev. J. P. Sanders, the pastor, is conducting a protracted meeting at the Clanton M. E. Church, Go out to hear him. Services morning and night.

Mr. John M. Scott was examined last week and admitted to the bar. He will enter upon the practice of his profession at once. We wish him much success.

Hon. Boling Williams, of Louisiana, formerly a State Senator, has been on a brief visit to relatives in Clanton, he is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Lucile Williams.

A call for a meeting of the Confederate Veterans of Chilton county is made in this issue. We would like to see them make a full turn out. The old soldiers of the Confedracy, as a rule, are the best citizens that our country holds, and we sympathize heartily with their every effort for their own advancement and the country's good.

The officers of Cherokee county seem to be in a bad way. The probate judge is likely to be impeached for drunkenness. The treasurer died not long ago, and his accounts are said to not be exactly square. Gov. Seay recently removed the Sheriff for not paying over money due the State. The Sheriff now claims he paid $2,000 to the deceased treasurer to transmit to the auditor.

W. W. C.

The great Blood Purifier, is now on sale in Clanton for the first time, by the old reliable house of A. E. Bivings. This truly wonderful medicine has never yet failed to cure Blood Poison in any form. If you suffer from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver complaint Kidney or Bladder Troubles, W. W. C. will cure you. Try it.

The following items are clipped from the last issue of the Shelby Chronicle:

Mr. Benj Cardwell is preparing to build a large and commodious dwelling on his farm in Chilton county

The possibility of a semi-weekly mail route from the Talladega Springs, in Talladega county, to Spring Creek via Bell's old ferry, and thence to T. W. Shrader's mill and thence on to Jemison, in Chilton county, is being discussed by some of our citizens, The establishment of such a mail route would be a great convenience to the people of this section.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS

To Meet in Clanton Sept. 28.

STRASBURG, ALA, Sept. 8, 1889.

EDITOR CHILTON VIEW: Dear Sir —In the Montgomery Advertiser, of yesterday, I find a call from Capt. Jos. F. Johnston for counties to organize County Confederate Veterans Associations and to send delegates to Birmingham during the fair for the purpose of forming a State organization looking to the end of providing (as one of its features), for those who are unable to work, and the widows and children of our dead heroes.

Feeling that this matter has been delayed too long already, I hereby request all volunteer Confederate soldiers no matter what political party to which they belong, to meet me in Clanton, Saturday, September 28th for the purpose of organizing a county association, that we may send delegates to Birmingham as requested by Capt. Johnston.

Comrades, while we belong to a great, and are a part and parcel of the greatest, while we are paying a large tax to the grandest government the world ever saw, and while this same government is paying out large bounties to its old veterans, which is its duty to do, there is no law, nor do we expect any to help the helpless Confederates or their families in need. Fellow soldiers, you who suffered cold, hunger, feet blistered, who went through snow, you who have been with these poor fellows when it looked like almost death for them to have to get up to march, you who have seen the fire in their eyes; who have seen their eager faces and have heard the glorious rebel yell in union with your own, you who have seen their death, their limbs shot and mangled, how can you feel that it is not your duty to come out and add something to help the helpless, and do what it is your duty for the widows and orphans of these heroes, who lost their lives and their all for the lost cause.

Comrades, Providence was good to us and lots of us came out not only with good health, but our limbs sound and able to work. We were fortunate indeed. Let us meet together and do our duty to our fallen heroes' helpless ones and the helpless soldiers. Come out and let us do our duty in full.

J. F. MAULL,
Jeff. Davis Artillery, Army N. Va.

HERMAN HERZFELD,

—DEALER IN—

All Kinds of Furniture at all Prices.

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☞ Everything necessary in the House-Furnishing Goods Line. ☜

NINETEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND AVENUES

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

PROGRAM

Of County Teacher's Institute to be Held in Verbena, September 27th and 28th.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m., Welcome Address by Prof. Stott.

10:30 a. m., G. L. Speer, "Relations of Parents and Teacher.

11 a. m., Mrs. M. A. Bowden, Paper, "A Model Country School."

12 m.—Recess.

2 p. m. W. H. Strock, "How to Teach Algebra."

3. p. m. "Educational Entertainments."

SATURDAY.

9 a. m., J. W. Moore, "Teacher's Influence in a Community."

9:30 a. m., J. W. Kemp, "Helps in Country Schools."

10 a. m., J. L. Ruffin, Jr., "How to Teach the First Four Rules in Arithmetic."

11 a. m., A. J. Scott, "Classifications of an Ungraded School"

12 m.—Recess.

2 p. m., J. A. Harwood. "How Much Should the State Educate."

3 p. m., Miss E. B. Bonham, Paper, "Teacher's Progress."

3:30 p. m., Miss Edna Wilson, "How Should Ladies Manage Large Boys."

4. p. m., Mrs. V. Z. Palmer. School Entertainments. Closing speeches.

The law requires the teachers to attend the Institutes held in the county. This is the last opportunity that teachers will have in this scholastic year.

Everybody is invited.

Respectfully,
R. E. R. HICKS,
Supt. of Education.

THE INCURABLE CURED.

A Remarkable Statement from a Well-known Citizen of South Carolina.

Cancer is hereditary in my family, an aunt on each side having died from this dreadful disease. In each instance the cancer was located in identically the same position that mine first made its appearance—just below the left eye and extending down the left cheek bone and nose. I was attended by the best physicians, but the case continued to grow worse under their treatment, and no hope of a cure could be given by them; they said: "I had better have my affairs for this life and the next arranged, for the cancer was liable to strike a vital organ at any moment, and at once bleed me to death." About this time, 1886, I met with Mr. Shirley, living near Due West, whose cancer was being rapidly cured by using Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) I then gave up the doctors and all medicines I had heretofore been using, and commenced taking S. S. S., and after using the third bottle, I discovered that the scab had fallen off, and that those sharp darting pains, so characteristic of the cancer, had ceased, and the discharge was very profuse. In a few days it began to heal rapidly, and soon dried up. By the time I had exhausted the fifth bottle there was nothing left but the scar where the cancer had been, and I was a well man. The cure effected in my case is considered by my neighbors a most remarkable one, and clearly demonstrates the fact that S. S. S. does cure cancer. Swift's Specific is a boon to suffering humanity, and all I ask is that those afflicted with cancer give it a trial, and like myself will be convinced of its virtues."

JAMES B. ARNOLD,
Greenwood, S. C.

Treatise on Cancer mailed free.
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If you would like to purchase a lovely cottage home or splendid residence, both well finished, well painted, and nearly new, with new outhouses, gardens, young orchards, etc., in one of the most quiet and moral communities, and within a stone's cast of one of the best high schools in the State AT A SPLENDID BARGAIN. Call on or address,

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ALABAMA CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE.

While the patronage of many other schools in the South and State has diminished, the attendance at this College has increased 25 per cent. during the past Session. Literary, Scientific, Music and Art Departments under the direction of skillful teachers. Send for catalogue.
32nd Session opens September 25, 1889.
S. R. FOSTER, President, Tuskaloosa, Ala.

Bring your job printing to this office.

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Chancery Court of Chilton county, Alabama in favor of Jonce L. Gardner et als., and against B. V. Washburne, Rebecca Jane Smitherman, et als., I will proceed to sell before the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., between the legal hours of sale at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, on

Monday, October 21, 1889,

the following described real estate, to-wit: S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 28, N ½ of N E ¼ of section 33, and all that part of N W ¼ of section 33, lying south of the Selma and Montevallo Road and East of Mulberry Creek, all in township 22, range 12, and lying and being in Chilton county, and levied upon as the property of Rebecca Jane Smitherman, James Nix and Ezekiel Nix

LEE HAYES,
Sheriff Chilton County
Clanton, Ala., Sept. 19, 1889.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 26, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence, the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., October 7th, 1889, viz: Coldwell Choate, Homestead 13704 for the e ½ of s w ¼ sec 34 township 21 n range 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Jackson, Sr., Allen Jackson, Dennis Green, and J. P. Haley, all of Dixie, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

FINAL PROOF EOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 21, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 28, 1889, viz: Ephram Vasser, homestead 14371 for the n e ¼ of section 28 township 21 n, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Coldwell Choate, Chambers Young, Fed Latham, and Anderson Peoples, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug22o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Sep. 10, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 26, 1889, viz: John D. Campbell, Homestead entry 19401 for the s e ¼ of sec 32 t 21 n r 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James I. Cox, E. J. Milling, Frank Harris and Henry Friday, all of Dixie, Ala.

sep19o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
September 10, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court, Clanton, Ala., on October 26, 1889, viz: Francis Peeples, Homestead 21353 for the s ½ of n w ¼, n ½ of s w ¼ sec 34 t 21 n, r 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Delson Driskill, Abraham Moore, Caldwell Choate, Mass Goodwin, all of Dixie, Ala.

sep19o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
August 26, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 7th, 1889, viz: Daniel Martin, Homestead 14614 for the e½ of n w ¼ and e ½ of s w ½ sec 20, t 21 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ben Brown, Charles Jackson, Madison Popwell, James Headley, all of Kincheon, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

State Normal College,

FLORENCE, ALA.

JAS. K. POWERS, A. M. President.

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Clanton, Alabama.

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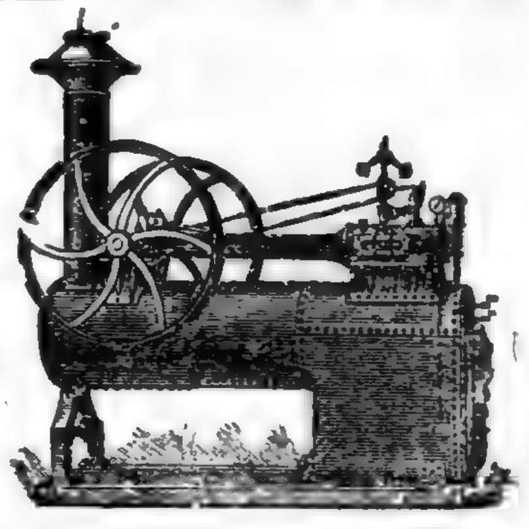

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Bagging and Ties at Lowest Rates.

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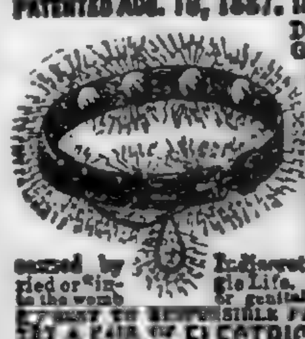

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TRADE MARK

After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES-take notice-not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.

Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."

Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family"

Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than [illegible].

Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle.

It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by

The Herbine Co.,
(Successors to Wm. Condell.) St. Louis, Mo.

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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

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PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.

The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.

Easy and pleasant to use.

Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

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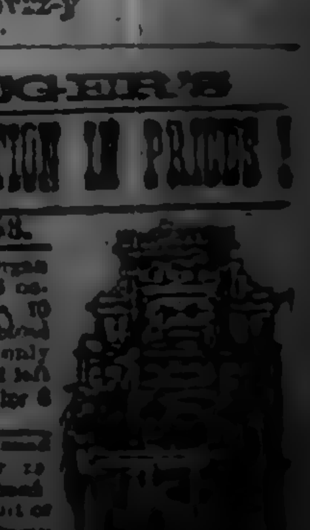

This Elegant Parlor Organ style [illegible] containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells. Stool and Book free. The only $53.00. With right and left coupler. "Warranted for 6 years."

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H. W. ALLEGER,
[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

PACKING BUTTER FOR WINTER.

In putting down butter for winter use in a small way there is nothing better than large, well-glazed crocks, with covers close-fitting, and glazed inside as well as outside. Glazing on the inside of the covers is often neglected, and when it is, the porous earthen, which is a powerful absorbent, soon becomes loaded with foul matter that gives off bad odors and spoils whatever the crock may contain. The packing should be solid and the butter reach to one inch of the top of the crock, and the butter covered with the bleached muslin free from any starch or sizing. The jar should then be filled with all the salt it will hold and snugly pressed down. Then turn on a little pure water, just enough to rise to one-half the depth of the salt and no higher. Brine on the butter with dry salt on top makes a better protection than all brine or all dry salt. Then cover as closely as possible and set in a cool, dry cellar—not on the ground, but up a little from the ground—and if the butter is all right when it is packed it may reasonably be expected to be sound next winter. In a larger way 100-pound white oak firkins, after being thoroughly cleaned of sap and all liability to imparting woody flavor by soaking in boiling water, may be used in the same way as crocks.—*Practical Farmer.*

EXTRACTED OR COMB HONEY.

The greatest yield of honey can be obtained by extracting, as it can be extracted from the combs without awaiting their sealing up. It seems to take the bees about as long to seal over the combs as to fill them with honey. We can, therefore, get double the number of pounds of extracted honey that we can of comb. Beside keeping the combs emptied of their contents, there is the additional advantage of keeping the bees working right along filling the combs. Bees thus treated are not so liable to swarm, as they have at all times abundance of room for storing honey. It is true we may give them large surplus room, but when this is filled with comb honey it is not completed. Several days are necessary to ripen the honey and seal the cells. With limited storage they make preparations to swarm, and then plentiful storage room will not prevent it. Of the two methods of producing honey, comb and extracted, the latter does not require more than half the labor. It has been said that extracted honey does not bring as high a price. But in the majority of cases the apiarist is making more money from extracted honey, because he is producing three or more pounds to one. True, there are a few specialists who make the raising of comb honey a study, and those probably receive the greatest profits. But the masses find much difficulty in producing comb honey, when they can easily produce large crops of extracted. To succeed properly in raising profitable crops of honey requires the greatest skill and study of anything connected with the apiary. It is beginning at the wrong end to raise comb honey first, instead of the more simple and easy method of using the extractor.—*American Agriculturist.*

HOW TO MAKE A GOOD WALK.

Farmers, as a rule, do not spend enough time in making and improving walks in front of and around their homes. A good walk in the winter time is a necessity for comfort. One does not like to step out of doors into several inches of mud, nor is it much more satisfactory to have boards slipping and sliding from under your feet. Asphalt walks are so cheap that most farmers can afford to have one running around the house and leading to the principal out-buildings. To make a sound walk, cheap to make and maintain and alike in all weather, select a stone of a flinty nature and burn it before putting it on the walk. This can be easily done with charcoal. After the stones are burnt sift them into two sizes, one for the foundation of the walk and the other for the top. Then mix the stones with boiling coal tar. The foundation of the walk should be prepared beforehand and made perfectly solid and not liable to sink. The larger stone, mixed with the tar, should be laid on first to a depth of about two inches. Then roll thoroughly, going over all of it several times. Then lay on the finer coating about an inch in thickness. Sprinkle the surface over with coarse grit, crushed shell or spar, and roll once more. To prevent the sides from crumbling edgings of wood, tile or bricks should be made. One should not forget to burn the stones before mixing them with the tar, as this is one of the most important features of a good, solid walk. The only work to maintain the walk then is annually to brush hot tar over the surface, sprinkle on it some grit and roll it as before. No kind of walk will last longer or prove more satisfactory for a country home than such a one described. Weeds will have no chance to grow up in it.—*Washington Star.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Ducks when properly handled pay even better than chickens.

When you wean the lambs give them a rich grass or clover pasture.

The farmer is harvesting his wheat and oats. The hens will help him clean up stray grain.

Land plaster is a cheap absorbent, and renders the stable much purer and the manure much more valuable.

Do not invest too largely in new, untried varieties. There is no harm in testing them on a small scale, but use a standard variety for the main crop.

Be sure that the seed wheat does not contain cheat, rye, cockle, or other fine seeds. There is usually a sufficient quantity in the soil without sowing.

The custom followed by a great many farmers of using a spring pig in November and December to sire their next spring crop of pigs is not to be commended.

The day of stockers, kept on the farm as such, is gone by, or at least should be; from the teat to the shambles every pig should be considered a fattening animal.

To produce good wool, the sheep must have the proper food. There is no better hay than clover for sheep, and no better grain than oats and bran with a little oil meal.

Poultry culture is one of the most healthy employments that any one can be engaged in. If you want exercise and pleasure combined, try a flock of nice fowls.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

TO WASH MUSLINS.

Some of these wash admirably with a little care in the laundry. If the colors are not fast, add a handful of salt to each gallon of rinsing water. It is best to try a small piece first if possible. Lay them in cold water to soak, to get the worst of the dirt out of them, then soap them lightly and put them in tepid water, and wash them thoroughly with good soap; rinse them through cold water (with salt, if needed) and dry quickly. Use no starch, and fold them before they are quite dry, ironing them lightly with a not too hot iron. Washed in this way whenever they get to look soiled they should look as good as new.—*Washington Star.*

ART OF COOKING VEGETABLES.

Vegetables form a most agreeable and useful part of our daily food, and they should be made the object of greater study than they usually are. They should be dressed with taste as well as care. The fresher all green vegetables are the more wholesome. When they are so they break or snap crisply, but should they bend without breaking, or have a wilted appearance they are stale.

Soft water is much the best to use for cooking vegetables, if pure and clean, but if hard water is used have it freshly drawn and put in a little soda to soften. Nearly all vegetables should be thoroughly cooked and are spoiled if either over or under done. Those young and tender require less time than those more matured.

Green vegetables with some exceptions should be cooked in plenty of salted water, putting them in at its first boil. The quantity of salt to be used is a large tablespoon to one gallon of water. All vegetables are done as soon as tender and should be immediately taken up and drained in a colander.

Onions should be soaked in salted warm water previous to cooking to partly remove any strong odor they may possess. Peas, string-beans and green corn should not be prepared for cooking until about ready to be used.

Turnips, carrots and onions should not be split, but sliced in rings across, as they cook thus sooner.

A very small bit of red pepper put in the water in which either meat or vegetables are boiled will, to some extent, deodorize the steam and save the disagreeable odor arising from cabbage, onions, etc.

Potatoes should be pealed as thinly as possible, as the better part lies nearest the skin.—*New York Press.*

HOW TO MAKE STARCH.

There are very few housekeepers who do not admire the "laundry finish" on shirts and collars, etc., and wish they could equal the stiffness and gloss at home. There's a great deal in the starch. Take the required amount of the best quality and mix it with a little cold water; take out a fourth of it, and cook the rest, stirring to keep it from being lumpy; let it cool a little, when it has cooked enough—ten minutes, perhaps—then stir in the rest, which both whitens and stiffens the cooked starch. It should now be very thick, as thick as you can rub it into the clothes, which of course must be dry.

Rub the starch into the clothes while it is as hot as you can handle it, rubbing well with the hands, straighten out the garment and rub well with the ball of the hand, using a little fresh starch to rub in, then roll up and let lie about ten minutes. The shirt is then ready to iron.

You want hot flatirons, as hot as you can use them, so hot they will scorch dry cloth if left on it. Iron the body of the shirt rapidly; this will make the heat just right for the cuffs. Rub them over lightly on the wrong side, then a little harder, then turn and finish on the right side with pressure, then iron the band. Get another hot iron for the bosom, cool it by ironing a rag or a towel. See there are no wrinkles in the bosom or in the back under it, turn it on your table so the centre of the bosom is parallel with the edge of the table, rub quickly but lightly once or more, then "go for it" with all the muscle you have; then the other half. Put in your shirt board; dampen about half of one side of the bosom, and with your polishing iron press as heavily as you can and iron it fast. That brings the polish—and the perspiration.

You cannot do fine work without a polishing iron. With it and plenty of elbow grease you can. And you don't want wax, tallow, spermaceti or anything else in your starch.—*Michigan Farmer.*

RECIPES.

Coffee Jelly—Take two tablespoonfuls of gelatine and pour it over one pint of good coffee. When dissolved strain and set away in the ice chest to cool and thicken. Serve with sweetened cream flavored with vanilla.

Fricandeau of Veal—The part of the leg of veal which is called fricandeau, is used for this purpose. Lard the veal the same as a fillet of beef; roast in medium hot oven; baste frequently and cook through, but not too well done; make a nice sauce in pan and serve with the veal.

Lettuce Salad—Take lettuce, washed well and chopped coarse, and make a dressing as follows: Mix one saltspoonful of salt and one-half saltspoonful of pepper in a cup. Add one tablespoonful of oil. When thoroughly mixed add one tablespoonful of vinegar and two more tablespoonfuls of oil. Pour over lettuce and serve.

Fruit Tapioca—Pick over and wash three-quarters of a cup of pearl tapioca. Put it in a double boiler with a pint and a half of boiling water. Cook till soft and transparent, stirring often. Add nearly a saltspoonful of salt, a quarter of a cup of sugar, one good sized banana, and one large, juicy, sweet orange, cut in thin slices. Serve with cream.

Cauliflower au Gratin—Boil cauliflower well done in salted water, then put in plain vegetable dish a ladleful of cream sauce; put in cauliflower; arrange so to fill dish nicely; cover the top with cream sauce; sprinkle over that fine bread crumbs mixed with a little parmesan cheese; besprinkle with melted butter, and brown in oven; serve very hot.

Egg Bread—Beat four eggs very light and stir into a pint of sweet or sour milk; if sour milk is used add a little soda; mix in a large spoonful of butter, take a quart of sifted Indian meal and pour over it sufficient boiling water to scald it, stirring it to a stiff, smooth mass; add the milk and tablespoonful of sugar; beat well and bake in a pan or muffin rings. More eggs can be added if desired. Sweet milk is better to use than sour.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

FAIR BATHERS WITH DIAMONDS.

And now, at Long Branch, N. J., they bathe in diamonds.

Pray hold your breath yet a moment. The votaries of folly have not as yet, followed their Egyptian prototype to the length of melting down their gems.

On the contrary they cling to them so tenaciously that they have adopted the fad of wearing them, even when they lie down by the surf and take a sun bath on the beach. They get the credit of prudence, too.

In former seasons robberies of bath houses have been numerous. This year a sagacious belle, with a pint of jewels, evolved the idea that her gems would be safer on her person than if left in the bathroom, or even given into the custody of the bath house keeper. She might have left them in the safe in the hotel office, to be sure, but in charity it may be assumed that this simple idea never entered her head. In any event, the spectacle that she presented on the sands, with the limitations of her red-barred bathing dress, eked out in splendor at least, with diamonds and sapphires, struck the rest of femininity as so attractive that in just bout two days she had a score of companions.

Any of these heavy breakers that plunge upon the steep beach would make short work of a diamond necklace or sapphire earrings or a turquoise bracelet if it were given half a chance, but it isn't. The lovely creatures are wise in their day, and the furthest any of them will dare go in her coquetry with Neptune is to permit the playful foam to run up over her dainty bathing slippers. But they make a picturesque exhibition posing on the sands, with gems sparkling in their ears and round their throat and on their fingers. They know the value of their stage, too, and are making the most of it.—*New York Mail and Express.*

THE DUENNA IN FRANCE.

The relations of the sexes in France have been deranged ever since the French race was formed, writes Gath in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Mr. Shackleford, our Consul at Nantes, says that the enforced separation of the sexes before marriage works the greatest evil to the young men. As they cannot visit respectable girls under the jealous custody of parents and duennas, the youths go to the licensed bordels or pick of the peasant and working class females, and thus are made false to the marriage they subsequently made. An unmarried French woman or virgin over forty years of age dare not walk in the streets in the daytime lest the tender young thing would be spoken to by a bold man.

She still walks out with a duenna and looks down, as if glances might be her demolition. I sat before the cafe of the Hotel de France, looking at the old French duennas accompanying the French old maids across the square—tittering things, with low-quartered shoes, who would not now recognize a husband's tones, so battered have they become in preparation, so low the oil in their virgin lamps—foolish, unnatural virgins, who faint at the cry: "Behold, the bridegroom cometh!" That is to say, they faint on false claims, for he does not mean to come. Family suspicion, the result of the false-heartedness of French marriage, regards the heart of man and woman not to be trusted. Hence, they do not meet with the freedom of innocence. The girls, kept in a dungeon at the time they dream of "keeping house," like other children, marry any man presented, that they may get out of jail; then they regard the marriage as not binding on the heart or the habits. The constraint of systems poisons nature at the fountain; love is the mighty tide of life, bearing on its bosom the passion and destiny of species, and false is the man or king to nature and her sway who reduces it to bondage that gives the heart no choice and the birds of the air not the affinities of selection.

France is a suspected country, and it suspects everybody else; it is a country where the maids are not permitted to know without what they learn from within, and the wives do not inform within what they learn without. The worst of it is that this corrupt condition, being in the hands of a restless, artistic, vivacious people, is contaminating the surrounding nations. Thus hypocrisy, the formal verisimilitude of conformity of one faith and innocence in one marriage, has devoured France.

FASHION NOTES.

White hats are in great favor.

Tan and russet shoes grow in fashionable favor.

The yoke bodice is the favorite for white wash goods.

Red is a favorite color for country costumes this year.

Flower designs ornament the newest silver belt buckles.

Soft felt hats are chosen for wear with mountain costumes.

A fan of latest importation forms a large rose when closed.

The name given to the dull red now so popular is "rouge Eiffel."

White waistcoats are particularly popular with all sorts of gowns.

Some of the newest evening shoes have two straps coming from the back of the heel and crossing in sandal fashion.

Unique belt buckles show twisted designs of ropes and cords in silver, and others are merely large initial letters.

Shot silk is much in favor for mantles, dresses, morning robes and skirts, or as a conspicuous lining for morning robes.

Prominent among the season's novelties in fans are some very beautiful ones, which are mounted upon sticks of carved coral.

White ulsters of rough twilled cloths, with a belt at the back and loose double breasted front, are made for driving or sailing.

Blouses are a conspicuous feature of toilets, being made as a part of a dress, or to be worn independently with various skirts.

White Victoria lawn blouses extend below the waist line, and are snugly belted with an old fashioned belt ribbon fastened by a silver buckle.

Red is a favorite color for country costumes, and is worn in all wool fabrics, such as challi, cashmere or serge; in cotton stuffs, especially in striped or plaid ginghams, and in thick percales, with borders of white, cream or black figures.

President Harrison is a physiognomist.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Man is a book without an index.

Women carry the powder and man the matches.

One need not live high to be above suspicion.

A friend is a man who hunts you when you are lost.

Never covet that which cannot possibly be obtained.

Where much is sought for little is often to be found.

Hoping for the best will make the worst none the easier to bear.

A wise man embraces an opportunity; the fool hugs a delusion.

The happier one's thoughts the pleasanter will be his reverie.

Every man who dislikes to drink water has not been bitten by a mad dog.

Perseverance, to receive a rich reward, must have an object worthy of it.

Those who follow will always be flattered by the other end of the string.

Ten people say that a thing ought to be done where one will propose to do it.

One may ruin himself by frankness, but one surely dishonors himself by duplicity.

A woman whose ruling passion is not vanity, is superior to any man of equal capacity.

The man who has reached a condition of perfection must suffer for room to develop in.

It is a great misfortune not to have enough wit to speak well, or not enough judgment to keep silent.

Good qualities are the substantial riches of the mind, but it is good breeding that sets them off to advantage.

Of all the gifts that nature can give us the faculty of remaining silent or of answering apropos is perhaps the most useful.

Receive no satisfaction for premeditated impertinence. Forget it, forgive it, but keep him inexorably at a distance who offered it.

A Monarch of the Air.

The king bird is a monarch of the air. Small of form and swift of flight, he ruffles up his feathers and attacks the mighty hawk with as little fear as he would a harmless robin. He sounds his warning rattle as he swoops toward some feathered rival, and twists and turns, driving his strong bill into some vulnerable part, and keeping up the warfare until he tires of it. Near Spruce cabin a big speckled hen is busy with a chirping brood of little chickens. The mother has a vagrant spirit, and persists in roaming out of the barnyard and wandering in the outlaying fields with her fluttering family. A few days ago a hawk came down from the peak of Goose Pond Mountain, and swooping upon one of the little chicks rose into the air with it, leaving the old hen in a state of squawking terror. The hawk, to show its fearlessness, flew with great deliberation toward a big oak, with the evident intention of devouring its prey upon the stalwart branches. A dark speck came out of the tree, and with many a dart and curve rose high in the air.

The hawk recognized it as the king bird, about the only bird that is capable of filling him with fear, and making him swerve from his course and halt in his masterful flight. He showed his fear by increasing his speed and turning about as though to retreat. The king bird pursued his upward flight until he could look down upon the broad back of the hawk, and then, like an arrow from its bow, he shot down and lit upon it—a fluttering bit of concentrated rage. The hawk darted, poised and swooped, but that mite upon him clung, jabbing its bill again and again into the tender flesh near its wings. The pain was too great to bear, and so he folded his powerful wings and dropped like a shot toward the earth. But the king bird was not yet weary, and he swiftly followed, fighting all the time like a demon. The old hen had been an interested spectator of the fight, and when she saw the hawk descend she spread out her wings and flew heavily toward him to fight him away from her young. But the hawk was too wary to permit her to reach him, and before he had dropped within the range of her power of flight he spread out his wings again and shot upward.

The chicken which he still held in his claws, small as it was, hampered him a trifle, and he dropped it when near the earth and devoted all his attention to ridding himself of the little tormentor that was still fighting him with claws and beak. He sped away to his mountain home, and was nearly there before the king bird ceased his attack. The old hen ran with many an encouraging cackle to its injured little one that was lying, a downy ball, upon the spot where the hawk had dropped it. It was still alive, but it died the next day from the wounds in its back made by the hawk's claws.—*New York Sun.*

A Big Turtle Slaughtered.

The mammoth forty-pound turtle captured by Drew and Baldwin, drawbridge tenders at the Housatonic River for the Consolidated road, was slaughtered a few days ago in Stratford, Conn., and twenty-five pounds of solid meat taken from the shell. Thirty men feasted on turtle soup next day, and after the repast there were taken up of the fragments twelve basketfuls. The head is being prepared by Thomas Fairchild, of Stratford, to be presented to Peabody Museum of New Haven. The hide is being tanned by Station Agent Beardsley at Nang Junction, and is to be made into a pair of shoes. The shell he has taken home for a roof to his chicken-house. The claws are to be used for clam rakes, and other important parts are preserved in alcohol. This is the largest turtle ever known to have been caught in that part of the country.—*New York Sun.*

Merchant Princes Who Eat Candy.

"You would be surprised," said the man behind the counter of a Chestnut street confectionery store, "at the number of wealthy men who buy candies of various kinds to nibble during office hours. One banker, who is worth almost a million, buys five cents' worth of peppermint almost every morning. That is his usual limit. A prominent editor invests the same in cocoanut candy and eats it with as much relish as any school girl. There is a drygoods merchant near Eighth and Chestnut streets who invests the enormous sum of one cent in a plain mint stick, wrapping it up carefully in a piece of paper and carrying it carefully in his vest pocket.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Slate of the very best variety is found in Wales, where it has been mined for many years.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

An electric motor has been applied in Chicago for running brushes used in grooming horses.

The assertion is made that the Americans—a pre-eminently mixed race—are fast becoming a dark haired and blue eyed nation.

A Russian mineralogist, K. D. Chrustschoff, claims to have discovered a new metal, which he proposes to name "Russium." It resembles thorium.

A paper on the sardine read by M. Boucher before the Paris Academy of Science expresses the opinion that it is a young fish which has not attained its full development.

A citizen of Winnemucca, Col., while making some changes in his well, discovered that trees 100 feet away had sent roots to and down into the well. How did the trees discover the well?

Dr. Foster, director of the University Ophthalmic Clinique at Breslau, believes that a common cause of short sightedness in the young is restriction of the circulation produced by the wearing of tight fitting collars.

The population of Norway exhibits a higher percentage (97.25) of light eyes than any other country in Europe. Flaxen hair occurs in 57.5 per cent., while absolutely black hair is only found in the ratio of two per cent.

The danger to life and property from sparks emitted from electric light wires has been so well recognized in London that it is recommended that the city authorities take the matter in hand and see that the wires are properly insulated.

From a recent study of the bones of anthropoid apes it appears that the gorilla and chimpanzee approach nearest to man, but in different degrees, orang-outang holding the third place. But great differences exist between the proportions of the human frame and those of all the apes.

Probably the most important invention shown at the Paris Exposition is a new railway, to be run by water power at a speed from eighty-seven to 124 miles an hour with absolute safety. It promises to revolutionize the railway system, doing away with the locomotive engine and dispensing with coal.

The floods of the summer have shown how great a protection against the inroads of water a row of willow trees may be. The engineer in charge of the Potomac River improvements says that where willows were planted the land was protected from washing, and practically no damage was done, while in the improved land not so protected there was great loss.

The *Indian Planter's Gazette* says that "Dr. Lazarus, the well-known occulist, has invented a shooting spectacle made with adjustable shutters for use as ordinary distant spectacle for target shooting, and which modified will be found most useful to target shooters. This useful invention will be found a God-send to near-sighted soldiers and sportsmen."

It is stated that about five hundred veterinary surgeons in Great Britain have signed a paper condemning overhead check reins as painful to horses and productive of disease. It distorts the wind-pipe, and is liable to cause paralysis of the muscles of the face, apoplexy, coma and inflammation of the brain, all these resulting in shorting the life of the horse.

President Diaz, during the four years of his administration in Mexico, has rendered substantial services to science by encouraging archæological investigation and taking measures for the preservation of ancient monuments and historical remains. The ruins of Xochicalco and the pyramids of Teotihuacan have been explored, and the searchers rewarded by many interesting discoveries. An archæological map of the republic has been made, and the palaces of Mitla inclosed, for their preservation, by a great wall.

The Russian Cavalry.

The material of the Russian cavalry relatively to that of the German army still leaves much to be desired, says a writer in the *Militarisches Wochenblatt*. Though, according to census returns, the number of horses actually existing in the country reaches the imposing total of 20,000,000, yet eighty-six per cent. of these are undersized village ponies unsuited for military purposes; and of the remaining 4,000,000, which are for the most part reared in breeding establishments, 3964 of which exist scattered about the empire, many in the steppe, only eighteen per cent. breed riding horses, the remainder only draught animals. These stud-breds hardly suffice to meet the requirements of the officers and of the guard regiments, and the latter are being compelled more and more to have recourse to the horses coming from the south, to so-called "improved" country-breds, which also supply the needs of the line cavalry almost entirely. These animals possess considerable endurance, but are not well shaped for cavalry purposes, and owing to their badly set-on heads and necks, the narrowness between the cheek-bones, and their deficient quarters, it is difficult to teach them a proper galop; and these defects are even more conspicuous in the Cossack horse, which is yearly deteriorating. Nevertheless, and in spite of the unpromising nature of the material, the attempt is made to attain the same proficiency in the old-fashioned manege traditions as was formerly achieved with better stock and longer service.

Alaska Not a Farming Country.

Alaska is no farming country and never will be to any appreciable extent. The climate is too moist to encourage any prospect of that kind. The country, both on the islands and on the mainland, is too rough to be ever reduced to a condition for agriculture. Certain root crops, such as potatoes, turnips, and beets, together with cabbages, can be raised with fair success. Almost anywhere in the neighborhood of the native villages a few acres can be reclaimed from the rough and rugged surroundings for gardening purposes. All the Russian and Creole residents of Southeastern Alaska cultivate gardens, in which they raise all the potatoes, cabbages, and vegetables that need only a meagre amount of sunshine, and while about ten acres of land, reclaimed during Russian occupation, lie idle, no effort has been made by the mission authorities to establish any kind of gardening for the use of the institution and for the instruction of the pupils.—*New York Times.*

One of the principal operations during the British naval maneuvers is to be an attempted forcing of the Straits of Gibraltar.

Antiquity of the Glove.

No article of attire has more of interest in its associations and history than gloves; for while the interest attaching to other garments has been mainly that of utility, to gloves has been attached a varied and wide spread symbolism, giving them an exalted place and linking them with many curious observances, regal, ecclesiastical, military and social.

The glove has been the emblem of power and of purity, of defiance and subjection. Lands and personal property were once conveyed by the delivery of a glove; the authority of kings over provinces was attested by presenting a glove; kings invested barons with dominion by bestowing on the favorite one of the kingly gloves; and many ecclesiastical and legal ceremonies could only be performed with white gloves, the emblems of purity.

The antiquity of gloves is very great; they doubtless antedate history, for the earliest literature alludes to them, and they have been known and worn from the earliest ages of which we have any knowledge. Homer, in the "Odyssey," describes Laertes, the farmer-king, the father of Ulysses, in his retirement: "While gloves secured his hands to shield them from the thorns." Xenophon jeers at the Persians for wearing gloves as a protection from the cold; not only did they have umbrellas borne over them in summer, not being content with the shade of the trees and rocks, but in the winter it is not sufficient for them to clothe their heads, and their bodies, and their feet, but they have coverings made of hair for their hands and their fingers. In their earlier days the Greeks and the Romans scorned such effeminacy, but at a later day, in the time of Pliny, the uncle of that lively historian is described as traveling with an amanuensis "who wore gloves upon his hands in winter lest the severity of the weather should make him lose any time" in writing.

From time immemorial the glove has had a legal significance in oriental countries in the transfer of property, just as the "God's penny" was formerly used to "bind a bargain" in the west. A disputed passage in the Old Testament—Ruth iv. 7 and 8—reads: "Now this was the manner in former time in Israel, concerning redeeming and concerning changing, for to confirm all things; a man plucked off his *shoe*, and gave to his neighbor; and this was a testimony in Israel." It is now commonly agreed by scholars that the word *shoe* should be rendered *glove*, for in the Chaldaic paraphrase the word is rendered "the case or covering of the right hand;" and accepting this view, it appears that among the Israelites the passing of a glove was the method of transferring property.

Later the glove, as a pledge or emblem of conveyance, came into use among the Romans, whose ancient law held property to have passed with its literal transfer, or of part of it, into the hand of the purchaser; and the glove, doubtless as a matter of convenience, took the place of and symbolized this actual transfer.—[The Haberdasher.

Stupidly Conservative Venezuelians.

The native farmers of Venezuela plow with a crooked stick with one handle, just as the Egyptians did in the days of Moses, and no thing can induce them to adopt the modern two-handled steel affair. They simply can't do it, and they won't. General Guzman-Blanco, who was always favorable to the introduction of labor-saving machinery and methods, at one time attempted to enforce the use of improved implements, but he was compelled to give it up as a bad job. The productiveness of the republic might be enormously increased, as Guzman realized, by enabling one man to do the work of two, or six, or ten, for the great drawback is scarcity of labor; but the peons are stubborn, more stubborn than stupid, and will insist upon doing everything just as their fathers did, and their great grandfathers for that matter. It is the same spirit, the same resistance to innovations, that causes them to ship their coffee and sugar upon the backs of donkeys instead of the railroad; that requires the payment for produce in coin instead of checks, and causes that coin to be hidden away under an old stump or a crack in the roof instead of being deposited in a bank to draw interest and increase the circulating medium.

The workingmen, the mechanics, know nothing of labor-saving machinery. All the timber and woodwork for house-building is dressed by hand. There is not such a thing as a planing-mill or a sash factory in the whole country, and all the furniture and cabinet work is made the same way. You will always find locks placed upon the door-casings and the socket for the bolt screwed upon the door, and the locks are invariably upside down. When you call attention to it you are told that it is the custom of the country. When a house is being erected, whether it is one story or two, the solid walls are first raised to their full height, and then holes are chiseled out to admit the ends of the rafters and timbers for the floors. It never occurs to the builder that an easier way would be to set the timbers in the walls as he lays the bricks.—[Chicago News.

A Pet Illusion Dispelled.

One often reads pathetic stories of pet birds that die simultaneously with, or shortly after, their child owners. It sounds pretty, but the simple prose of the matter often is that the owners infected the birds. Canaries and other songsters will catch scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, or almost any other human disease, and if left in the sick-room they are almost sure to be infected. Pet cats and small dogs, too, are often sacrificed in the same way, and in their cases there is also the risk that they will go out and become the unwitting instruments of disseminating disease.

An authentic silver dollar, of the Confederate States, is valued by coin collectors at $1,000. Only a few were coined before the Confederate mint ran out of silver.

[illegible]

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Yet published for any blood medicine is the *printed guarantee* of the manufacturers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which *warrants* that wonderful medicine to benefit or cure in all cases of those diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be returned. It cures all diseases arising from torpid liver and impure blood and their numerous legion. All Skin, Scalp and Scrofulous affections, Eruptions, Sores and Swellings, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas and kindred diseases, are among those in which the "Discovery" effected marvelous cures.

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Sarah Bernhardt.

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VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDA

Caheen's Grand I

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New Silks, New Velvets, New Trimmings, New Henrietta

Fringes and New High Art Productio

Early as it is, we are selling quantities of Fall Dress Goods, probably because we now h

daily and we will beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt have the largest, finest and best

The Reapers.

When o'er the broad, fair meadows
  The westward sun sinks low,
Slowly through deep'ning shadows,
  Homeward the reapers go,
Where the little babe lies sleeping,
  Safe in his simple bed,
And waiting children listen
  Their father's sturdy tread.

Where the little wife is singing,
  The firelight loops and falls,
No purer songs are ringing
  Through gilded palace halls.
If the nation seeketh keepers,
  Brave hearts and mighty hands,
Let it turn to the toil-worn reapers,
  Who garner the harvest lands.

There are those who, toil forsaking,
  May dream of kingly state,
Where the sword its power is making,
  And pampered vassals wait.
The king is a restless sleeper,
  His throne may rise or fall,
The lot of the sturdy reaper
  Is surest of them all.

—*J. B. M. Wright in American Cultivator.*

COOK AND COUNTESS.

Patty Cowslip, the only daughter of the Rev. Peter Cowslip, Vicar of Muddesworth-in-the-Marsh, was a pretty girl. She was so pretty that she might have actually aspired, though she hadn't a penny in the world, to marrying a fashionable curate. But though Patty was penniless, she was ambitious, and she hadn't the slightest idea of marrying the most fashionable of curates.

It is not necessary to describe what Patty was like. "Rather above than below the ordinary height," as novelists say, rich chestnut hair with a glint of gold in it, an excellent figure, small ears, brown eyes with dark eyebrows and lashes, pearly teeth set in the rosy frame of a pair of lips arched like Cupid's bow, a round and dimpled chin, a swan-like neck—Bah! we have all once in our lives met somebody as charming as Miss Patty Cowslip; but as a rule the experience has not been repeated. We must not forget, though, that Miss Patty's arms and hands were her strong point. A queen might have envied them, for they were absolutely perfect.

Miss Patty Cowslip had had a decent education, but beyond the annual subsidy of £10 a year, which the parish paid her for playing the organ, she hadn't a penny in the world.

The Rev. Peter Cowslip was as poor as a rat. With considerable difficulty he managed to pay his tradesmen at the year's end; but the Rev. Peter dined every day much better than many millionnaires. Any why? Was it on account of the poor clergyman's wicked extravagance? Not a bit of it; the fact is that Patty was a spendid cook—a born genius for the noblest of the arts.

Many modern young ladies, having purchased a terra cotta jar and rendered it hideous with daubs of paint, compel their friends to fall down and worship it, and call it art; other girls torment us with the piano, violin, banjo, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of music; other girls sing. All these people work their wicked wills upon us with impunity. We grin; we say, "Oh, thank you so much," because we are obliged to do that; and our politeness is treated as an encore, and then our sufferings recommence.

Pretty Patty Cowslip did none of these dreadful things; but she could cook like Ude, Francatelli and Soyer rolled into one. And pretty Patty went up to town and entered the School of Cookery and came out as the senior wrangler of the year. It was Patty first, the rest nowhere. M. Caramel, the Professor of Ornamental Pastry, proposed to her at once; but Patty refused him, for as we have said, she was ambitious. And then Miss Cowslip issued a neat little advertisement, took modest lodgings in a modest West End street, and began to teach on her own account.

Lord Fleshpotts was a widowed nobleman. He had three unmarried daughters—the Ladies Gwendoline, Ermyntrude, and Ermyngarde Casserole. His lordship was a great sufferer from indigestion, and he was dying of bad dinners. No cook ever stayed more than a month in his house; each of his daughters ruled the roast for a week, and generally the particular young lady who happened to be responsible for the dinner on any given evening left the room in tears before the dessert was put upon the table. If Lord Fleshpotts would only have dined at his club, all might have been well; but he persisted in dining at home, and the lives of his three daughters were slow martyrdoms.

It chanced one day that they saw Miss Cowslip's advertisement in the *St. James's Gazette.* Lady Gwendoline pointed it out to her sisters. They ordered the carriage early the next morning, and they were ushered into Miss Patty's neat little sitting room in Park street. "We don't want to take lessons, Miss Cowslip," said Lady Gwendoline. "We're two stupid," said Lady Ermyngarde. "And it would be no use," said Lady Ermyntrude. "But, oh! Miss Cowslip, couldn't you come every morning and give us a few hints, for Pa is wasting visibly!" cried the eldest girl.

"It's novelty that poor papa requires," sobbed the second daughter—"refreshing novelty and perpetual change. Those are his very words, Miss Cowslip; his cruel, heartless words."

"Has Lord Fleshpotts ever tasted apple dumplings?" asked Patty Cowslip solemnly.

"It's a plate I never heard of," exclaimed Lady Gwendoline.

"They were a favorite dish with his Majesty King George the Third," remarked Patty the historian.

"And we've never even heard of them!" sighed Lady Ermyntrude.

So it was arranged that Patty was to come the next day and teach them how to make apple dumplings, for which she was to receive a fee of one guinea, and as a personal favor she wrote them a charming little menu, in which among the sweet dishes appeared the item, "Apple dumplings a la George Trois."

At 2 o'clock the next day Miss Cowslip was shown into their ladyships' boudoir. A clean white cloth, by Patty's direction, was laid upon the round table in the centre of the room; flour, water, a dish of apples, some brown sugar, some cloves, a pastry-board and a basin were brought in by Adolphus John, the six-foot footman, and then each of the Ladies Casserole, provided with a silver knife, began to peel an apple.

Poor things, they couldn't even do that properly. But Patty Cowslip, who had taken off her hat and gloves, laid aside her jacket and donned a natty little Swiss apron trimmed with Russian embroidery, rolled up her sleeves and displayed her magnificent arms and demonstrated the proper way to peel an apple, to the delight, astonishment and admiration of the Ladies Casserole and when she was in the middle of the process the door opened and Lord Fleshpotts entered the room.

"Pa," said Lady Gwendoline, "allow me to introduce to you Miss Cowslip, who has kindly consented to give us a few lessons."

"My dear young lady!" cried his lordship, "do I speak to the talented authoress of the charming menu I hold in my hand? Ever since it met my eyes I have felt a new sensation. I've eaten no lunch. I am reserving myself for your most delectable little dinner. But you have aroused my curiosity as well as my appetite. What on earth are apple dumplings a la George Trois? It is a dish I have never met in the whole course of my vast experience." ("She's got the most lovely arms and hands," he thought, "that I ever saw in my life!)"

Patty smiled. ("What teeth!" thought his lordship.)

"You shall see them made, Lord Fleshpotts," said Patty, "if you care to look on."

"If I care! It will be the proudest privilege of my life. My dear Gwendoline," said the Earl. I could watch the movements of your charming friend forever."

"Pa!" cried the Ladies Casserole, in an astonished and indignant chorus.

And then Prof. Patty divided her apples into quarters, and then she made the paste and cut it into the requisite sized squares. And Lord Fleshpotts looked on with respectful admiration, for he couldn't take his eyes off her magnificent hands and arms. "If," he thought, "that shapely creature would only prepare my meals forever life would still have charms. I can't ask her to be my cook, for she's a lady. When I look at her I feel myself growing young again."

Just then Patty completed the first dumpling.

"What do you think of that, Lord Fleshpotts?" she said as she displayed the little white sphere on her extended palm.

"My dear young lady," said Lord Fleshpotts, gazing at her arm and hand, "it's a dream of loveliness."

"Your lordship is laughing at me," said Miss Patty.

"I'm not, I assure you!" burst in the enamored peer; "I could eat it raw!"

And then the three Ladies Casserole simultaneously began to hate Prof. Patty with a deadly hatred.

But Miss Cowslip hadn't come to Eaton square to waste her time. She turned out the rest of the apple dumplings with the celerity of a practiced hand. She took no further notice of his lordship, but she pocketed her guinea, which Lady Gwendoline tendered wrapped in the conventional piece of tissue paper, and took her leave.

The dinner that evening in Eaton square was for once a success, and Lord Fleshpotts was helped three times to apple dumpling a la George Trois.

The next day, when Miss Cowslip arrived at Eaton square, she was shown into his lordship's study.

"My dear young lady," cried Lord Fleshpotts, as he advanced with extended hands, "I'm delighted to see you! Words fail me," he added, in a broken voice, "to sufficiently express my appreciation of your beauty and accomplishments. The crispness of the crust, my dear madam (they were baked dumplings), was indescribable. I have one question to ask you, Miss Cowslip. Will you be my wife?"

"Patty Cowslip felt as if the room was going round with her.

The enamored peer dropped upon his knees.

"If the devotion of a lifetime," he began.

"Don't, Lord Fleshpotts!" said Patty.

"You've found the way to my heart, my darling—"

* * * * * *

The second Lady Fleshpotts is a very popular person, and her dinners are celebrated. She has married off her three step-daughters to Mustard, Soap and Furniture respectively, and she takes the most dutiful care of her husband.

His lordship's bill, the British Cooks' Compulsory Education Act, comes on for first reading at an early date; and the young Countess of Fleshpotts has promised to give evidence at the Royal Commission which is expected to be appointed upon the subject.—*St. James's Gazette.*

The Ruling Passion.

Wild-Eyed Lover—"This is your last chance, cold beauty. Speak quickly. Do you see that can? It's full of dynamite. Promise to marry me, or I will touch it off."

Cold Beauty—"Will you promise to keep me in better style than that horrid Miss Part is going to live in when she marries Mr. De Rich?"

"Impossible."

"Touch it off."

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

An idle reason lessens the weigh
the good ones you gave before.

Who never walks save where he
men's tracks, makes no discoveries.

"Performers" are necessarily trai
but real manhood is only develope
self-culture.

No man can deprive another of
liberty without parading his own
sition to steal.

The man who yields to the
of others will find peace at t
of the procession.

The man who exerts h
right in the presence of
lax when he is alone.

The man who needs
by others is braced up
earns his own living.

Not the cry, but the
duck, says a Chinese
flock to fly and follow.

One can always kno
way is by determinin
need to disguise it or

The art of training
vidual responsibility
may be trained to p

People don't grow
and it takes a deal
earn your bread and

It is a deplorable
ple so conceited tha
to point out those w

Lances for

A general order h
the German light c
armed with lances.
ans alone carried them
rassiers were obliged
the rule extends to
dragoons. Aside fr
usefulness of the w
general effect of the
is rather imposing.
some difficulty in get
of a lance. The French use a lance with a metallic point. Some of the German cavalry are armed with lances made entirely of some light metal. But, as some of the infantry and artillery officers here say, "good rifles and cannon are worth all the lances and swords in the world, except on parade and in society."

A Tall and Large Family.

Whenever there is offered in the United States a prize open to the whole country for the family that has the greatest length, breadth and thickness, Walker County, through the Coulter boys, will be sure to take it. Of the six boys, going up by steps and commencing at the lowest, Jim is 6 feet 4 inches, Mac 6 feet 6 inches, Will 6 feet 6 inches, Tom 6 feet 7 inches, Oscar 6 feet 8 inches, and Richard 6 feet 11 inches. The parents were 6 feet 4 inches and 5 feet 9 inches, respectively. The boys' weights run from 200 to 262 pounds, making a total of 1367 pounds—an average of 228 pounds.—*Lafayette (Ga.) Messenger.*

The "Last Man's Club."

The "Last Man's Club," composed of survivors of a Minnesota regiment, celebrated as usual this year the twenty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Bull Run. The club was organized with thirty-two, but now contains twenty-one members. But twenty-one plates will continue to be laid at each annual banquet until the last man is seated alone to partake of a bottle of wine which was presented to the club at its foundation. This is placed on the table at each banquet, but it is to remain untouched until twenty-one of the banqueters are dead.—*New York Witness.*

Saving His Trousers.

Bobby—Who blowed to the police about your father allowing his dog to go round without a muzzle?

Tommy—Sister's beau.

Snakes abound in
some curious specimens are met
The chicken snake is one of them. His habits are very peculiar. His occupation is mainly to rob the nests of innocent barn-yard fowls and swallow eggs for nourishment. It is difficult for even a snake to digest an egg in its natural shape, and this serpent resorts to a novel expedient to assist him to perform this useful operation. After swallowing a number of eggs he climbs into the branches of a tree or crawls to the top rail of a neighboring fence and falls off in order to break them. Another snake inhabiting that section, it is claimed, will swim across a river to bite any one it may suspect is on the opposite side.

Good Singing Impossible on a Carpet.

A former operatic singer, now a teacher of singing, says that it is impossible to stand on a carpet or rug and sing one's best. Bare boards make a good floor to stand on when you sing. Stone is just as good, and glass is better, but carpets deaden the voice and make a trained singer feel choked and suffocating. To sing well one must not have anything above or in front to catch the voice. Even the brim of a derby hat will impair the voice of a man who wears it while he sings. That is why singers stand far out by the footlights to sing, and because the stage of the New York Academy of Music projects far beyond the proscenium arch vocalists always will love that old theatre.

Mercenary.

"Pa, I'll be right sorry when you get well," said a little Austin boy to his sick parent.

"Why, my son?"

"Because I won't get any more empty medicine bottles to sell. I sell 'em for five cents apiece to the drug store."

eggs represent-
encroachers which the scare-crow would take no part in frightening away from his fruit orchards.

The enterprising little tradeswoman lives, moves and has her being in a contented way, giving no sign of nervousness through being haunted by visitants from the world of the departed spirits of birdlings. Carriages of wealthy women roll up to the small shop where her merchandise is, and, without hesitation, leave the $3 which is her price for her nest with eggs, and, being tastefully mounted on a pile of stones or rustic branches in the shape of a corner piece, they make a unique decoration for a home, and bid fair to be one of the most popular articles for sale in the fall. In this greed for gain on one hand and a desire to have beautiful, if forbidden, fruit on the other no note of the robin's song, which has changed from merriment to woe. No one thinks of her as she reaches the home tree and finds her nest gone and her hopes blasted.

"Taken From the German."

—*Life.*

ANOTHER PROFESSION.

"Let's see," said Mrs. B., "she married a Thompson, didn't she?"

"Hey?" exclaimed Mr. B., who is slightly deaf, pausing, with a potato held in air on his fork.

"She married a Thompson, didn't she?" asked Mrs. B. in a louder voice.

"No," said Mr. B. gravely, "she married a [illegible]."

eyebrows.
are of classic Grecian cast. In stature she is above the medium height, and connoisseurs have said that her figure is faultless, neither spare nor stout, but symmetrically rounded.

The bride inherits her good looks and gentle manners from a father who is a man of culture, and a mother of handsome countenance, which is stamped with tokens of amiable disposition and intellectual force. The Chamberlains have resided off and on in England for nearly a dozen years. The American beauty, as Miss Chamberlain was well known, and her people have been frequent guests at Sandringham, the home of the heir to the English throne. Her portrait has been hung in the Grosvenor Gallery, and an exquisite bust in marble by the sculptor D'Epigny has been exhibited in Rome as a companion piece to the bust of the Empress of Russia.

A Bull-Fighter Killed.

A bull-fighter who was displaying his skill in the Madrid arena but a fortnight ago was mortally wounded in a small provincial town while in the act of casting his red cloak before a bull to save his own nephew, a promising young torreador. He died the day after receiving his wound. Old Bocanegra had been famous in his day for his agility and daring, especially in Andalusia. Sorely pressed by poverty, this old man still handled the sword and red cloak, though his failing sight and growing weakness exposed him to many perils. But when he was told to take care, because bull's horns were often wont to give a hard pinch, he replied: "Ah, friend, hunger pinches hardest."

ENGLAND, BEWARE!

"William!" exclaimed Mrs. Highstrung, as she laid down the paper. "There's likely to be a war with England over Behring Sea."

"What do I care!" growled her spouse, who took no interest in military matters.

"I don't care what you care [illegible] care," returned Mrs. Highstrung, with some vehemence. "This war [illegible] seals, and if England wins [illegible] charge any price they please [illegible] sacques, and I ain't got one [illegible] war broke out [illegible] for the country, [illegible] Wash'n.

haracteristic of the African, changed the tone of its headlines, and presented the affair as merely "A Flash in the Pan." Really it came as near being a serious collision as anything we have noticed right recently.

Since the war there has been but one occasion in the south when the negroes held out any considerable time against the whites. This was the occasion of the Brooks-Baxter contest over the governorship of Arkansas about 1873, and at that time there was in Little Rock a garrison of Federal soldiers that sympathized with Brooks and his negro legions and these troops were expected to assist the negroes in the event of a conflict. The trouble was ended with but one or two killings and the whites were successful in placing Baxter in the Governor's office. This trouble lasted a week or more, during which time more than a thousand negroes were under arms and nearly as many whites—the negroes endeavoring to hold the capitol for Brooks, who was then in possession and the whites determined to oust him, claiming the election of Baxter. The radical leaders seeing that the whites meant bloodshed and plenty of it, and that they were steadily gaining the advantage in numbers and resources, quitted the capitol, and Baxter was seated without a collision of arms.

Uprisings have often occurred over the South, but they have been of short duration and have invariably ended with the negroes worsted.

It is bad logic for a paper that

broken in ... on the 27th ult.

Notwithstanding the abundance of good water at Jemison and the healthful locality some sickness will intrude. Two young men have fever, Mr. R. Durham and Mr. Wm. Adkins. It is hoped that the worst is over with.

The camp meeting a few miles north of this place will begin next Friday evening, Oct, 4th.

The gathering of corn, cotton, peas, pinders, pumpkins, and potatoes, will be pushed this week.

In conclusion let us not forget to say that last week we had the pleasure of seeing the editor, his wife and mother, in their nice, cosy home, the remembrance of which is a social pleasure.

A MOTHER.

Protracted meetings have recently closed at the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. As a result there have been more than forty accessions to the three churches here. The Baptists propose to protract a meeting at their church, beginning on Saturday before the third Sunday in October, and we hope to see still others added to the churches.

Jemison High School now has enrolled 80 pupils and the school is still growing.

Messrs. J. M. and D. M. Hand are still prospecting in the "Lone Star State," and we hear they are well pleased. We will regret to give them up as citizens of our town.

Mr. G. H. Gilliam, of Stanton,

...way ... dissipa- ... his career in poverty.

The extravagance and folly of children bringing their parents to poverty and themselves into disgrace.

A farmer too self-conceited to amend his way, and too obstinate to retrace his footsteps.

A poor boy grow rich by industry and good management, and rich boys become poor by idleness and dissipation.

A man spend more of his time and money in first class folly than would support his family in comfort and independence.

A farmer deliver a fine oration at the agricultural fair with his fences all down, his fields overgrown with weeds, his stock foraging on his neighbor's field and his taxes unpaid.

A farmer build a dwelling so large and fine that the sheriff was the first man to occupy it.

Hundreds of farmers trying to do business with a large auger when a gimlet would answer their purpose a great deal better.

Many young children become positively repulsive with sore eyes, sore ears and scald head. Such associations may be speedily removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaprilla. Young and old alike experience the wonderful benefits of this medicine.

Sullivan says that the letter announcing that he would be a candidate for congress was a put up job on him to make him appear ridiculous.

...h Can't be Cured
...APPLICATION, as they ... the seat of the disease. ...blood or constitutional disorder to cure it you have ...al remedies. Hall's Ca... ...aken internally and acts ...e blood and mucus sur... Catarrh Cure is no quack ...t was prescribed by one of ...sicians in this country for ...s a regular prescription. It ...l of the best tonics known, with the best blood purifiers, ...ctly on the mucus surface. ...t combination of the two in... ...is what produces such won... ...lts in curing catarrh. Send ...onials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Prop., Toledo, O.
...ggists, price 75c.

...ry atmosphere of Tuska... ...lolent with the fragrance ... news. The Midland, the ... the Sheffield, the Gulf ...ago, the Memphis & At... ...and the Macon & Tuska... ...e all apparently determin... ...ake the Oak City a rail... ...ter and the metropolis of ...abama.—*Gazette.*

... Years On Crutches.

...teen years I was afflicted with ...ism, four years of which I was ...ed to go on crutches. Words ...lequate to express the suffering ...red during that time. During ...fifteen years of existence (it was ...ving), I tried every known remedy ...without receiving any benefit. I began on Swift's Specific (S. S. ...ch from the first gave me relief, ...-day I am enjoying the best of ..., and am a well man. I candidly ...e that S. S. S. is the best blood ...er on the market to-day.

J. D. TAYLOR, Cuba, Mo.

...eatise on Blood and Skin Diseases ...ed free.

...FT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED,
...ogging Teams!

...od Teams can get steady em... ...once. None but thorough... ...ties need apply

...TON LUMBER CO.
Dixie, Alabama.

...Notice!

...T ROUND.

...t the following times ... purpose of collecting ...unty taxes of Chilton ...r 1889.

October 30
" 31
" 29
November 4
" 5
" 6
" 7
" 8
" 12
" 13
" 14
" 15
" 16
...ch " 9
" 11

... ROUND.

December 6
" 7
" 8
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" 10
" 11
" 12
" 13
" 17
" 18
" 19
...rch " 14
" 16
" 4
" 5
...use " 21

..., December 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31.

B. M. GENTRY,
Tax Collector Chilton Co.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
Sept. 12, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 28th, 1889, viz: Jeffie J. Scoggins, widow of Emsley Bearden, deceased, Homestead 14401 for the n e ¼ of s w ¼ and s e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 14, t 21 n, r 11 e. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ambrose Kiener, Calvin Hall, William S. Lawrence, and James D. McGee, all of Maplesville, Ala.

J. H. BINGHAM,
Register.

sep19o

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.
August 22d, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 5th, 1889, viz: Calvin Hall, Homestead entry 15640, for the n ½ of n w ¼ sec 28, tp 21 n, r 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ambrose Kiener, Daniel Scoggins, William S. Lawrence, Jeffie J. Scoggins, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
Aug. 22, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 5th, 1889, viz: William S. Lawrence, Homestead entry 14698 for the s e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 2, tp 21 n, range 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ambrose Kiener, Jeffie J. Scoggins, Calvin Hall, and Daniel Scoggins, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register

Constipation,

If not remedied in season, is liable to become habitual and chronic. Drastic purgatives, by weakening the bowels, confirm, rather than cure, the evil. Ayer's Pills, being mild, effective, and strengthening in their action, are generally recommended by the faculty as the best of aperients.

"Having been subject, for years, to constipation, without being able to find much relief, I at last tried Ayer's Pills. I deem it both a duty and a pleasure to testify that I have derived great benefit from their use. For over two years past I have taken one of these pills every night before retiring. I would not willingly be without them."—G. W. Bowman, 26 East Main st., Carlisle, Pa.

"I have been taking Ayer's Pills and using them in my family since 1857, and cheerfully recommend them to all in need of a safe but effectual cathartic."—John M. Boggs, Louisville, Ky.

"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which at last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels recovered their natural and regular action, so that now I am in excellent health."—S. L. Loughbridge, Bryan, Texas.

"Having used Ayer's Pills, with good results, I fully indorse them for the purposes for which they are recommended."—T. Conners, M. D., Centre Bridge, Pa.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

tma16

Jemison High School.

:of

Good House, Well Furnished, Healthful Locality, Dry Sandy Roads. Good Board Cheap, Tuition Low, Maps, Globes, Charts, etc., Moral Community, Three Churches, No Whisky, Well Trained Teachers, Fine Success, Teachers Re-elected without a Dissenting Voice. Session opens Sept. 2d, 1889.

Apply to J. L. RUFFIN, JR.,
aug29 Principal.

PLEASANT GROVE
MALE and FEMALE ACADEMY.

—,o:—

The second session of this school will open Oct. 21st 1889. This Academy is situated about four miles southeast of Montevallo, in the most healthful portion of the county, above malaria and free from epidemic diseases. No sale of intoxicating liquors anywhere within reach of the Academy. Church advantages good. Board for pupils at from $6 to $8 per month. Conveyance from railroad to boarding houses free of charge. For further information address

R. E. R. HICKS,
sep12 Montevallo, Ala.

CLANTON
HIGH SCHOOL.

—:o:—

This School will open Monday, Sept. the 2nd, 1889. Advantages the best in the county. Rates low, board and tuition $10 per month. Patronage is earnestly desired. For further information address me at Clanton, Ala.

Respectfully,
A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

W. W. C.
(Wooldridge's Wonderful Cure)

Is the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet discovered. It never fails to cure when taken according to directions. Read what is has done for Mr. A. Kimbrough:

COLUMBUS, GA., July 15, 1889.

Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co., Columbus, Ga.

GENTS:—After suffering for twenty years with my kidneys, and finding only temporary relief, after taking various remedies, and consulting some of the most noted physicians in the country, at a cost of hundreds of dollars, for no good, I decided to try W. W. C., and I must confess that I am to-day as well as I ever was, and that I suffer no pain whatever from my kidneys, and am feeling better in every respect than I have for years, and I attribute it all to two bottles of W. W. C.; and I would advise all who suffer in the least with kidney or bladder troubles to give W. W. C. a trial. Yours truly,

A. KIMBROUGH.

WOOLDRIDGE'S WONDERFUL CURE is a sure Remedy for Syphilis, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Bone Diseases, Old Sores, Bilious Troubles, Liver Diseases, Jaundice, Bilious Headache, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases caused from Impure and Poisoned Blood or Hereditary Diseases.

For sale by all Druggists.

Manufactured by
Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co.,
COLUMBUS, GA.
sep19-y

Wool Carding.

Our Cards are now running and doing good work. Bring or send your work to E. G. WALKER,
sep19 2m Montevallo, Ala.
Highest cash price paid for wool.

ALABAMA CENTRAL
FEMALE COLLEGE.

While the patronage of many other schools in the Town and State has diminished, the attendance at this College has increased 25 per cent. during the past Session. Literary, Scientific, Music and Art Departments under the direction of skillful teachers. Send for catalogue.
32nd Session opens September 18, 1889.
S. B. FOSTER, President, Tuskaloosa, Ala.

Legal Notice.

W. M. Moore vs. G. H. Fisher. Attachment before A. A. Dyer, a Notary Public and ex-officio Justice of the Peace for Chilton County, Alabama.

The defendant in the above stated case, whose residence is not known will take notice that an attachment has been issued in said case and levied upon one ox the property of defendant, and that the trial of said case will be had before me at my office in Stanton, Ala., on the 12th day of October, 1889.

This September 7th, 1889.

A. A. DYER,
sep12-4 N. P. & Ex-Officio J. P.

Barber Shop.

Mr. H. A. Dogan, who has his barber shop in the Farmer's Alliance Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

The Lawson Carpet Co.

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention of the people of Chilton county to their large and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,

Curtains & Household Novelties.

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,
ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

BAINS & PORTER.
(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

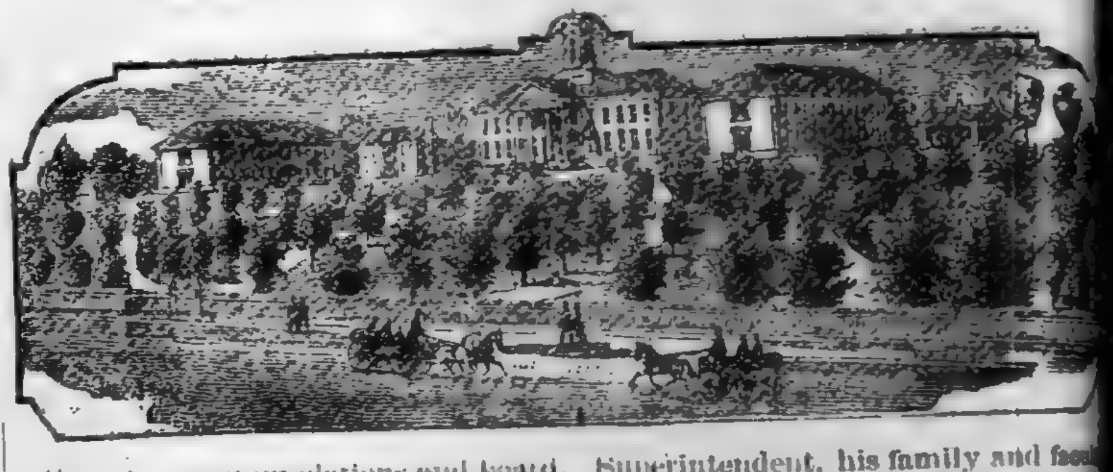
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS

Birmingham, Ala.

Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices.
P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

Marion Military Institute.



Superior accommodations and board. Superintendent, his family and fac... live in buildings with cadets. Specially suited to boys who need family w... care, to young men who need business education, and to all who wish prac... and thorough training. Terms moderate.

J. T. MURFEE, Sup't.,
Marion, Alabama

THOMAS FOSHEE,

(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofo... extended our house. Respectfully,
feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE

B. WOLFF'S
FURNITURE EMPORIUM,

20 and 22 Commerce and Corner Court and Coosa Streets.

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

CARRIES

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Furnitu...

IN THE STATE.

sep11-6 When you come to the city, give me a call.

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

MOULDINGS

—AND—

PRACTICAL PAPER HAN...

H. M. MANCHA,

204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will ... samples on application. apr 11-...

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marbl...

—Manufacturer of all kinds of—

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WO...

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, Alaba...

rpet Co.

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the attention of
to their large
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d Novelties.

and prices are guaranteed at
n markets.
ll. Respectfully,
ET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

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Receive Prompt At-

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Company's Prices.
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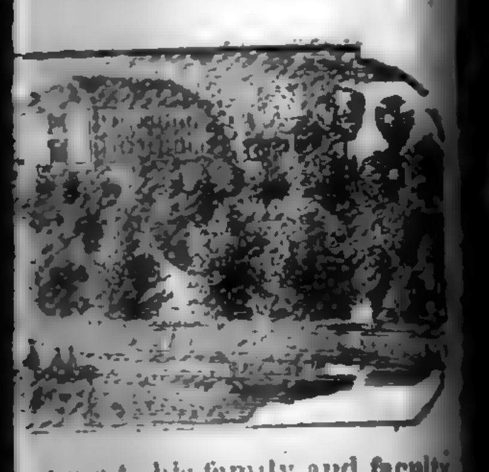

ement, his family and faculty
boys who need family watch
and to all who wish practical
J. T. MURFEE, Sup't.,
Marion, Alabama.

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THOMAS FOSHEE.

LF'S
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APER,
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PRACTICAL PAPER HANG
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from 10 cents up. Will
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RBLE WORKS.
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all kinds of
ND STONE WO
Twenty-Fourth Street,
Alaba

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	6:45 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:13 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	1:22 p. m.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Mr. L. Holt will move to the McNeil residence.

Mr. Danforth, of Providence, has moved to Clanton.

Miss Anna Lou Duke has returned from Nashville.

Miss Gamma Midleton has taken a school in Lowndes.

Mrs. J. L. Harrell, of Birmingham, is visiting Clanton.

Some Subscribers Show Solid Substantial Sympathy. Sabbe?

Mrs. Ira Campbell, of Jemison, visited friends in Clanton the past week.

Mr. W. A. Collier attended Bibb circuit court at Centerville this week.

Mr. M. DeJarnette came up Monday to move his family to Montgomery.

Miss May Bell Scott, of Montgomery, has been visiting friends in Chilton.

Clanton High School is flourishing and the worthy principal feels encouraged.

Our good friend, Mr. D. A. White, was in town Saturday. He is one of the veterans.

The Chilton Lumber Co., of Dixie, advertise for log teams in another column.

Mr. O. H. Gilliam was in town Tuesday. He has moved from Dixie to Jemison.

Mrs. Johnston, of Marion, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Matthews in Clanton.

Mrs. Matthews, mother of Dr. Matthews, is visiting the latter's family in Clanton.

Mr. John Garner's family is visiting the family of Mr. R. L. Woolley near Montevallo.

Tip Mullins was in town Thursday, on his way to Nashville to re-enter the Normal Institute.

Mrs. DeJarnette and Mrs. McNeil will this week move to Montgomery, where they will reside this winter.

"Sam Ming," let us hear from him again last week. We would like to hear from the kind hearted gentleman often.

Dick Midleton is behind the counter at Callen's. Dick is a hustler and we wish him success in his new work.

The county teachers institute at Verbena on Friday and Saturday was well attended. A number went down from Clanton.

We sympathize with our friend Tom Foshee, of Maplesville. He met with a serious fire the past week, as noted in Maplesville dots.

New Goods.

W. L. Sampey has been receiving some very nice goods lately and the prices are very reasonable. Shoes are crowded and need to be sold to get them out of the way. Some nice saddles are priced at very low figures. A few suits of Spring clothing will be sold at cost to make them go. Lots of little things have been added to the stock.

Clanton, Aug. 14, 1889.

Rev. J. L. Sampey, who has been visiting relatives at this place, left last week for his new home in Louisville.

Ex-Senator Falkner came up Saturday to attend the meeting of Confederates. He is nearing eighty years of age, and is a veteran in more than one particular.

Our young friend, Eugene Bivings, met with a serious accident Thursday. He jumped out of his goat wagon and fell upon one of his legs in such a way as to break it above the knee.

We hope to see our farmers and lumbermen make a good exhibit at the Montgomery Exposition. Mr. Brittle will probably make a good show for the Pratt Saw Mill both at the State Fair and at the Exposition. An exhibit of our farm products is desirable above other things.

A series of meetings at the Baptist Church will begin next Sunday night. The pastor will be assisted by Rev. Catt Smith, of Childersburg, Ala. Mr. Smith is an evangelist of state wide reputation. It is sincerely hoped that everybody will turn out to these meetings and that much and lasting good may be accomplished.

The Veterans Meet and Organize.

According to announcement a County Confederate Veterans Association was organized at the Courthouse on last Saturday. The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. F. Maull, who explained its object. On motion Mr. Maull was elected President of the Association and Wm. J. Lambert was elected Secretary and Treasurer. All old Confederate soldiers were requested to come up and enroll their names, giving company and regiment, and the following is the list:

PRIVATES.

L. A. Thornton, Co. A. Waddell's Art.		
R. H. Knox, 2d Co., Washington Art.		
H. W. Herbert, Hughes' Battery.		
D. A. White 56th Ala. Cavalry.		
Willis Lowe, Home Guards.		
J. M. Dawson Co. K. 5th Alabama.		
M. A. Watts, Co. F, 2d Ala. Cavalry.		
S. F. Devins,	"	"
J. W. Cottingham, Co. A, 17th Ala.		
Isaac B. Bowden, Co, K, 24th Ala.		
G. W. Mims, Co. B. 44th	"	
J. J. McKee, Co. C, 31st	"	
W. D. Sartor, Co. K, 24th	"	
A. C. Pool "	"	
J. F. Stevens Co. H, 34th	"	
R. C. Lenoir, Co. B, 20th	"	
B. F. Robinson Co. C, 25th	"	
B. W. Willis, Co. F, 39th	"	
J. D. Maxwell, Co. G, 6th	"	
J. T. Foshee, Co. E, 53d	"	
W. M. Littlejohn, Co. D, 2d	"	
R. M. Arvick, Co. I, 8th	"	Cav'y
Ira Campbell, Co. C, 31st	"	
M. M. Gore, Co. "	"	
J. M. Jarrold, Co. H, 14th	"	
H. C. Young, Co. B, 1st	"	
J. R. Kemp, "	"	"
W. R. Burnett, "	"	Bat'y
Isaac Littleton, Co. C, 23th	"	"
W. A. Wells, Co. A, 12th Ga.		"
W. M. Willis, Co. I, 40th Ga.		
Oliver Mullins, Co. D, 6th	"	Cav'y
Edmond Hayes Co. H, 29th	"	
J. A. Rollinson, Co. G, 44th	"	
O. M. Mastin, Co. G, 53d	"	
Andy Smitherman, Co. D, 29th	"	
J. O. Rutherford, Co. E, 34th	"	
S. B. McCary, Co. H, 63d	"	
T. J. Bolton, Selden's Battery,		
James Lolly, Co. H, 24th	"	
A. J. Marcus, Co. E, 44th	"	
J. J. Green, Co. D, 30th	"	
John Hult, Co. K, 12th	"	
J. L. Knox, Virginia Afnty,		
G. W. Jones, Co. E, 44th	"	
F. J. Smith, "	"	
V. J. Giagg, Western Afnty.		
Lee Hayes, Co. D, 62d	"	
William Cass, Co. G, 53d	"	
William Lambert, Co. — 6th	"	
A. J. Brooks, Wetumpka Light Guards		

OFFICERS.

Lt.-Col. Jefferson Falkner 8th Ala. Cav.
Lt. Wiley Foshee, Co. D, 29th Ala.
Sergeant J. F. Maull, Jeff. Davis Artillery, Virginia Army.

The total enrollment is 54.

The following committee on permanent organization was selected: Jefferson Falkner, Oliver Mullins, Martin Gore, R. M. Williamson, W. D. Sartor, Lee Hays.

A motion was made and carried that the President appoint ten delegates to go to Birmingham to meet the delegates to the State Fair on the 28th of October next. The following were appointed: Jefferson Falkner, Oliver Mullins, Martin Gore, R. M. Williamson, W. D. Sartor, Lee Hays, J. R. Kemp, H. C. Young, A. C. Pool, B. F. Robinson. On motion, the President was added to the list.

A motion to adjourn to the 2d Saturday in November next was carried.

The postoffice at Luverne Crenshaw county, Ala., has been discontinued because the white people treated the negro postmaster too bad to please the "loil" men who never give a nigger a post office or anything else in a State north of the Ohio.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

All Kinds of Furniture at all Prices.

Parlor and Bed-Room Suits, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Blankets, Comforts and Lace Goods.

Everything necessary in the House-Furnishing Goods Line.

NINETEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND AVENUES
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Office of

FARMERS' Alliance Exchange UNION WAREHOUSE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 10, 1889.

DEAR SIR:—We invite your attention to our large and commodious Warehouses near the Union Passenger Depot in rear of the Windsor Hotel in this city. We are prepared to store or sell cotton to the best advantage and to fully protect the planters' interest by always obtaining the highest market price on day of sale. Our rates of storage are cheaper than any other Warehouse in the city from the fact that we charge no drayage where cotton is shipped by rail or boat.

We have every protection against fire that is possible to be had, and are above high water. We make liberal advances on cotton in store.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

JNO. S. BIRD, Business Manager.

Cancer of the Nose.

"My father had cancer and my husband died of cancer. In 1875 a lump appeared on my nose, and from its appearance and rapid growth I became alarmed with the idea that I, too, had cancer. I consulted my physician about it, and he gave me an ointment to put on it, when this did not relieve me, he then burnt it out, but the place would not heal. It gradually grew longer and worse, and I had fully made my mind up that I must also die of cancer. Friends prevailed on me to try Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) This I finally consented to do. After taking a few bottles I was entirely cured. Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured me when the doctors and all other medicines failed."

MRS. M. T. MABRY,
Woodbury, Hall County, Texas.

Queen Victoria has a remarkably fine head of hair for a lady of her age; but her son, the Prince of Wales, is quite bald. Had he used Ayer's Hair Vigor earlier in life, his head might to-day have been as well covered as that of his royal mother. It's not too late yet.

The Alliance contemplates building a warehouse in Oxford.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

For Sale.

—:0:—

TWO DESIRABLE HOMES.

If you would like to purchase a lovely cottage home or splendid residence, both well finished, well painted, and nearly new, with new outhouses, gardens, young orchards, etc., in one of the most quiet and moral communities, and within a stone's cast of one of the best high schools in the State AT A SPLENDID BARGAIN. Call on or address,

A. E. BURNS,
Jemison, Ala.
sep 5 tf

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Chancery Court of Chilton county, Alabama in favor of Jones L. Gardner et als., and against B. V. Washburne, Rebecca Jane Smitherman, et als., I will proceed to sell before the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., between the legal hours of sale at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, on

Monday, October 21, 1889,

the following described real estate, to-wit: S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 28, N ½ of N E ¼ of section 33, and all that part of N W ¼ of section 33, lying south of the Selma and Montevallo Road and East of Mulberry Creek; all in township 22, range 12, and lying and being in Chilton county, and levied upon as the property of Rebecca Jane Smitherman, James Nix and Ezekiel Nix.

LEE HAYES,
Sheriff Chilton County.
Clanton, Ala., Sept. 19, 1889.

Bring your job printing to this office.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 26, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence, the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., October 7th, 1889, viz: Coldwell Choate, Homestead 13704 for the s ½ of s w ¼ sec 34 township 21 n range 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Jackson, Sr., Allen Jackson, Dennis Green, and J. P. Haley, all of Dixie, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Sep. 10, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 26, 1889, viz: John D. Campbell, Homestead entry 19101 for the s e ¼ of sec 32 t 21 n r 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James I. Cox, E. J. Milling, Frank Harris and Henry Friday, all of Dixie, Ala.

sep19o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
September 10, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court, Clanton, Ala., on October 26, 1889, viz: Francis Peeples, Homestead 21353 for the s ½ of n w ¼, n ½ of s w ¼ sec 34 t 21 n, r 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Delson Driskill, Abraham Moore, Caldwell Choate, Mass Goodwin, all of Dixie, Ala.

sep19o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
August 26, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 7th, 1889, viz: Daniel Martin, Homestead 14614 for the e ½ of n w ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼ sec 20, t 21 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ben Brown, Charles Jackson, Madison Powell, James Headley, all of Kincheon, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 27, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 4th, 1889, viz: William E. Culp, Homestead 14722 for the s ½ of n e ¼ and e ½ of s e ¼ sec 18 t 21 n r 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Headley, Willis Barber, Ira Headley, Dan Barber, all of Clanton, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 22, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 5th, 1889, viz: Ambrose Hieuer, Homestead entry No. 16880 for the n w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 14 tp 21 n, range 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William S. Lawrence, Calvin Hall, Daniel Spurgins and Jesse J. Spurgins, all of Maplesville, Ala.

aug29o J. G. HARRIS, Register.

DRUGS, AND Medicines, FAMILY Groceries, ETC.

Clanton, Alabama.

I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times.

[mar29]

BUY YOUR
PIANOS and ORGANS
—FROM—
GRAMBS & BUCHANAN,
—2107 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—

THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES, or on easy installments. Sohmer, Cranich & Bach, Gabler, Wheelock and Newby & Evans Pianos, and the world renowned Wilcox & White organs. Mail orders for sheet music or musical merchandise given prompt attention.

Write for Catalogue.

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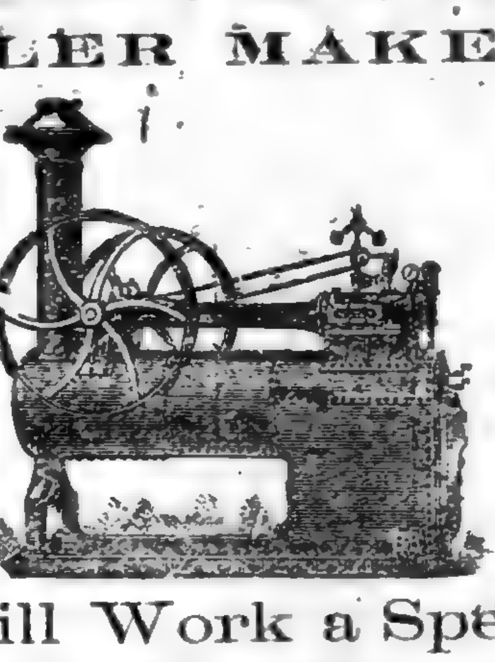
When ordering please state in what paper you saw our advertisement.

CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS



Copper and Sheet Iron Workers

Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.

Saw Mill Work a Specialty.

AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE,
Birmingham, Ala.
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I. N. Langston & Co.

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.

(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.)

—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—

I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.

Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.

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MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.

MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS

Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machiner

OF ALL KINDS.

MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN

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INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Roberts & Son,

Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.

BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

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S. C. MARKS, P. H. & GAYLE, WM. A. GAYLE.

MARKS & GAYLE,

The Montgomery Warehouse.

Just back of the Exchange Hotel. Very convenient to the business centre, and close to the Fire Department.

ALL COTTON CAREFULLY WEIGHED & HANDLED.

Bagging and Ties at Lowest Rates.

We will take pleasure in forwarding orders for Cotton Bagging for our customers, charging them actual cost for same, free from any profit whatever to ourselves.

Montgomery, Ala.

COTTON WAGON YARD THE YEAR ROUND.

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between Calera and Deatsville
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S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery,

Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen; Photographs on Watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastel, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
Correspondence solicited.
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.

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J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER,
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)

Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE

Call on him and have your picture taken.

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DR. OWEN'S
ELECTRIC BELT
AND SUSPENSORY.

PATENTED AUG. 16, 1887. IMPROVED JULY 30, 1888.

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC BODY BELT AND SUSPENSORY guaranteed to cure the following diseases, namely: All Rheumatic Complaints, Lumbago, General and Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Trembling, Sexual Exhaustion, Wasting of Body, Diseases caused by Indiscretions in Youth, Age, Married or Single Life. In fact all diseases pertaining to the womb or genital organs of male or female.

SENT TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON 30 DAYS TRIAL.

A PAIR OF DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC INSOLES

Send 6c. postage for free illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Mention this paper.

OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURE!

ELECTRIC BELT AND TRUSS COMBINED.

DR. ISRAEL'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC TRUSS, with Dr. Owen's Electric Belt Attachment. This truss is worn with ease and comfort. The current made mild or strong. This is the only electric truss and belt ever made. It will cure Rupture in from 60 to 90 days. For full description of Dr. Owen's Electro-Galvanic Belts, Spinal Appliances, Trusses and Insoles send 6c. for free illustrated pamphlet which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Sold only by the

OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.

sep 5

HERBINE

After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.

Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."

Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."

Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than a pill.

Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Billious Fever with one bottle.

It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Billious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by

The Herbine Co.,
(Successors to Wm. Condell,) St. Louis, Mo.

mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine.

If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

CONSUMPTION

Piso's REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. The virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.

The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.

Easy and pleasant to use.

Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

nov22-y

ALLEGHER'S

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

FROM $5 to $3.

[illegible]

A LEMON PARTY AT LAKE GEORGE.

Lemon parties, which were somewhat in vogue last winter in Washington society, were popular during the season at the watering places. One given at a Lake George cottage was exceptionally fetching. The hostess hung her rooms with delicate yellow crepe. Yellow shades were on the lamps, and innumerable fairy lamps shining through yellow porcelain added their mite to the golden effect. On the piazzas and grounds were Chinese lanterns, all swinging in yellow bags.

Every guest, as is required, gave a lemon to a servant posted at the entrance. These were subsequently taken to the kitchen, and all the seeds carefully taken out and collected in a small glass jar. When the hostess signaled the jar was brought in and passed in review before every guest, who made a mental estimate of the number of seeds it contained, and recorded his or her opinion upon a small yellow tablet already furnished, endorsing his or her count by signature. The tablets were afterward collected and the results announced. The winner, who was the one of course whose guess came nearest the number of seeds, received a pretty lemonade set, and the "booby" a lemon squeezer ornamented with a bow.

Lemon cake, lemon jelly, lemonade, and lemon ices constituted the refreshments, and every guest on leaving was presented with a box of lemon drops tied with yellow ribbons.—*Once-a-Week.*

MISS VAN ORDEN'S GIRDLE.

Not many rattlesnakes have been encountered in Passaic County, N. J., this season, because it has been so wet on the mountains that they have had no occasion to come down to the streams or lakes in the valleys. One was killed the other week by Miss Cece Van Orden, of Paterson, who, with Irwin A. Ball, of Newark, and Mr. and Mrs. Abner Camp, of Paterson, went up on the mountain from the Lakeside Hotel to visit the mountain lake and get some water lilies.

Miss Van Orden strayed from the rest of the party on reaching the rock plateau at the summit, and while trying to rejoin them she heard the warning rattle of a snake. She did not know what it was, and pressed on until the sight of a black and yellow reptile coiled upon a rock almost level with her face suddenly arrested her course. She did not scream or run. She had in her hand an alpenstock cut by Mr. Ball, and without a moment's hesitation she twirled it into the air and brought it down with all her strength upon the elevated head of the snake, killing it with one blow.

Then he called her companions, and Mr. Ball skinned the snake on the spot and sent the skin to Newark to be tanned and made into a girdle for the plucky young woman. The snake was forty-two inches long. It had three rattles, the others having evidently been broken off recently. Miss Van Orden said she knew it was a rattlesnake the moment she saw it, and realized that it would spring at her if she made a step in either direction. There was nothing to do but kill it, and she struck instantly. She thinks the snake was leaping at her when she hit it. —*New York Sun.*

A PRINCESS REJECTED FOR A COMMONER.

The story which comes from London to the effect that the Duke of Portland was first selected by the Prince of Wales for his daughter, and that the Earl, now the Duke, of Fife was taken only as a second choice, would seem to show that royalty is not all exempt from the petty jealousies of the common herd. At all events the Prince and Princess of Wales acted precisely as a great many hundred thousand other people have acted under similar circumstances. They felt that they could not very well snub the Duke of Portland, because he chose a commoner for his wife and did not accept their far from pretty daughter, and so they went to Paris and stayed until the wedding was over. Then they returned and threw all of their energy into making their daughter's wedding a far more brilliant one than that of the Duke of Portland.

There is no doubt that Portland would have been a much more acceptable son-in-law than the Duke of Fife. In the first place there has been a great deal of scandal in the Duke of Fife's family (both of his sisters are at the present time divorced), and in the second place the Duke of Fife has the beggarly pittance of only $80,000 a year, whereas the Duke of Portland's income is considerably over $400,000 a year. There are many other advantages, for Portland is young, handsome and amiable, while the Duke of Fife is lacking in all three of these requisites of an ideal bridegroom. It is said, by the way, in London, that very strong pressure was brought to bear upon Fife before he could be brought to look upon the match with favor, and that the Dukedom was the bonus. The wretched and unhappy position of the Marquis of Lorne has been a severe lesson to British noblemen who might otherwise have aspired to marrying the Princess of the Royal House.—*Once-a-Week.*

FASHION NOTES.

Curb bracelets are again popular.

The Directoire style is still used for bridemaids' dresses.

The fancy for bangle bracelets has developed into a craze.

Lace and muslin frills have taken the place of linen collars.

Handkerchiefs are tiny, dainty marvels of color and embroidery.

There is a division of opinion as to whether skirts are to be made to escape or to trail on the ground this season.

Entire dresses of red sateens, trimmed with ecru laces, are worn at French country houses and on the seashore.

Pale silver gray gowns with panels, surplice waistcoats and revers, cuffs and collars of tan color, are very effective.

Seaside parasols are large and mostly in bright colors, sometimes softened with covers or falls of ecru and cream lace.

The costume for "lady cyclers" is a dress of simple draperies, linen collars and cuffs, black stockings, low shoes and a hat with a brim.

A favorite hat is the "Mercutio," of black rice straw, the broad brim turned up both sides and lined with velvet, the crown very low, and for trimming a band and bows of ribbon in front, and on each side a fancy, wing-like metal ornament, or two real wings of feathers simulating those on the cap of Mercury.

cover our ignorance.

He who has no silver in his purse should have silver on his tongue.

One man's charity for another's faults is sometimes a cloak for his own.

All men have peculiarities, but they are worse in some men than in others.

Every duty which is bidden to wait, returns with seven fresh duties at its back.

When a man wants to find fault he will do so if he has to be up all night looking for it.

As man gets older he knows more, but he does not get any more attractive in learning it.

Most people would succeed in small things if they were not troubled with great ambitions.

In finding one man who can be depended upon, you will become acquainted with a thousand that cannot be.

The man who boasts that he is ready to shed his last drop of blood is apt to be particular about the first drop.

When a bigger man than you are kicks you the most dignified thing to do is to treat him with silent contempt.

Some men pay their debts only with the intention of deceiving the creditors into trusting them for larger ones.

Seest thou a man rosy in his cheek, joyful in spirit and amiable in all his ways? He hath taken a good cook to wife.

Be it true or false, what is said about men often has as much influence upon their lives, and especially upon their destinies, as what they do.

Candor is the seal of a noble mind, the ornament and pride of man, the sweetest charm of woman, the scorn of rascals and the rarest virtue of sociability.

Discretion of speech is more than eloquence; and to speak agreeably to him with whom we deal, is more than to speak in good words, or in good order.

Our National Snake Charmer.

Perhaps it is not generally known that this country has a national charmer, who is paid a good round salary by the Government. But such is the fact. The charmer in question is Professor A. Zeno Shindler, a bustling little German, whose headquarters are in the National Museum, at Washington. His principal duty is to make casts and drawings of all specimens of the snake family received by the Museum authorities. Some of the snakes are received in alcohol, but many of them are boxed up and sent here alive. The Professor has a large wooden cage in his room in which there is a collection of dangerous and venomous reptiles. A number of these he has succeeded in taming and he runs his hand in among them in a manner that caused cold chills to chase each other up and down my spinal column. Although he has been handling snakes for several years Professor Shindler has been bitten only once. He had received a queer looking little fellow from Mexico, which somewhat resembled a garter snake. Being afraid that his snakeship might escape, owing to the smallness of its size, the professor decided to put it into a jar of alcohol and thus preserve it until he was ready to make a plaster cast. He seized the little striped reptile by the neck as he had done "many a time" before and dexterously dropped him into the bottle. Upon touching the liquid the snake sprang suddenly upward and fastened his fangs in Shindler's forefinger. The latter quickly seized a knife and cut the fangs loose, and then, placing the finger in his mouth, vigorously sucked at the poison, while he made tracks to the nearest barroom. There he drank a large quantity of whisky, and was afterward taken to his home in a carriage and a physician was summoned. He remained on the sick list for three months, during which time he was twice or thrice near the point of death. The snake, he says, must have been fully as poisonous as a rattler, as the wound has never fully healed, and occasionally breaks out into a virulent sore.—*New York Star.*

The Making of Hangmen's Nooses.

I dropped into an up-town stationery store the other day. It was one of these stores that outfit banks and county offices throughout the country, a store where everything from a steel pen to a forty quire blank-book is kept for sale. The house has a dozen traveling salesmen on the road. A clerk in the store was filling an order just received from one of the salesmen. Going to the elevator chute in the rear of the store he yelled to a clerk or porter on one of the upper floors: "Jimmy, send me down two hangmen's ropes." Jimmy responded, and in a few minutes down he came with the ropes.

"Now those are daisies," he said, turning to The Man About Town. "You wouldn't have thought that we sold ropes to hang men, would you? See here," and he took one of the ropes from a neat little paper box in which it was coiled, "it has the regulation knot already tied in it, so that all the Sheriff has to do is to adjust the noose to fit the neck of his victim. The ropes are made in this city out of a superior quality of hemp, and they are sold for $9 each, which is a very low price for them, considering the fact that they are absolutely safe. Everyone we sell has the guarantee of the manufacturer on the box that it has been tested by dropping a iron weight. If the Christian County Sheriff, who made such a diagraceful scene at the hanging of the Bald Knobbers, had hanged his men with ropes like these he would have saved the State from disgrace."—*St. Louis Republic.*

Remnants of a Glacier in Idaho.

The *Oregonian* published particulars of the discovery of remnants of a glacier in Latah County, Idaho, 2000 feet above sea level. It is in Pine Creek Canon, between Big Bear and Texas ridges, on the homestead of George Walker. Attention was attracted by a cold current of air, rushing from the earth's surface at from beneath a moss bed several inches in thickness. The adjacent surface was covered with verdure. The moss was pushed aside and a few boulders removed, disclosing an ice vein several inches in thickness. Alternate layers of gravel and ice were found to a depth of several feet, cold currents of air still rising therefrom. Walker thinks the ice is practically unlimited and he proposes further development, with a view of marketing the product.

Reversible trousers, to correct the "bagging," are proposed by a beneficent tailor of Akron, Ohio.

SALTING STOCK.

Too many farmers salt their stock on the "impulse, or spasmodic plan." That is, they give them an extra allowance one day, and in perhaps a week or fortnight, according to the urgency of farm operations or the importance they attach to this matter, deal out another supply. This is certainly a wrong practice, as stock should be salted at least twice a week and regularly. I am positive that if the housewife knew what an important factor this salting of cows is in butter-making, some one would attend to it in a more systematic manner.

This can be done by providing "salt boxes" attached to a fence, building or post, provided either with a hinge cover or a swinging door in front, in which is kept a supply of salt. In either case leave the door open for several days, and when closed you will be surprised to see how quickly cattle, horses and sheep learn to open it. You will also learn that by the old plan you have failed to give them an adequate supply. If possible, have the cattle box separate from that for the horses, as the former are rather dainty on this point.—*New York Examiner.*

EVAPORATING FRUIT.

An authority advises that with small fruits, especially, care should be taken not to allow them to get too ripe, and in handling not to mash or bruise. Mushy fruit will not evaporate in as good condition as that which is more solid. The heat should be given gradually, taking care at all times not to get too hot. It is an easy matter to burn the fruit, or dry it so that the natural juices are all extracted, and the fruit will be nearly or quite all seed and almost tasteless. After securing the right temperature to dry rapidly, keep it so as nearly as possible. The damper can be used to advantage. After a start is made usually the lower trays will dry faster, and it will be a good plan to change, and then the trays can be doubled up; that which is in two trays can be put into one and the empty one be filled with fresh fruit, and in this way a system of emptying and filling can be kept up, and with a fair-sized evaporator it will require the steady work of one person at least to keep it going. A good plan after it has dried is to put it in muslin sacks without starch and lay in the sun for two or three days. The fruit will keep better than if it is sorted in boxes or barrels.

MULCHING TREES.

Mulching is generally applied to trees for one of two objects; late in the fall or early in winter as a protection against thawing and freezing during the winter. And in the latter part of spring or early summer as an aid in retaining moisture in the soil. By its aid a better growth and development is secured, but at this time it is possible to allow it to remain too long, and cause as much injury to result as benefit has been derived.

Time must be given for the new growth of wood to fully mature and harden before freezing weather sets in. If not matured, the liability of being injured by freezing is considerably increased. Allowing the mulch to remain around the trees too long, or continuing the cultivation too late, will aid to keep the plants growing and lessen the time for the wood to mature. This is especially the case where the trees are growing in good, rich soil, and good cultivation has been given early in the season in order to induce a thrifty and vigorous growth.

If the trees keep on making new growth, the better plan is to remove the mulch and not stir the soil. In many cases this will check the growth sufficiently to induce a proper hardening. Young trees are often severely injured by freezing the new growth of wood, often so severely that they never fully recover from the effects, and it is certainly advisable to avoid this as much as possible.

After the ground freezes hard, the mulch can be applied again in order to prevent injury from thawing and freezing. But early in the fall and until the ground freezes hard, and then again after settled weather in the spring until early in the summer, the mulch should be removed from around the trees.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Onions keep best in barn lofts, where they freeze.

If mildew appears on the rose bushes dust them with sulphur.

Chop up grass for the confined poultry, and they'll thank you for it.

Where it is desired to produce the best possible results in gardening we would advise watering just before sundown.

Geese prefer parsley and plantain to grass, and their aid in killing these weeds out is valuable in both garden and pasture.

If you have any coal ashes, give the currant patch a good dressing, it will keep down the weeds and save much hard work.

A farm horse well treated should be, and really is, good for many more years of full service than another, subject to abuse and neglect.

Farmers who have silos to fill will do well to remember that full development of the crop, if of corn, will insure greatest feeding value of the ensilage.

"Make hay while the sun shines." Yes, to be sure; but the work is somewhat difficult when sunshine and rain alternate in quick succession every day in the week.

Planting of young trees is to be urged, because they grow more rapidly than old ones, as their roots are comparatively much less injured in taking up and resetting.

Heifers coming in at two or thereabouts, who were not fresh again for a year or more did as well as those which came in at three or thereabouts, and were fresh again inside of a year.

Success in farming comes principally from learning how to do everything and the exact time when it should be done, adding the not extravagant presumption that the farmer is industrious and frugal.

The importation of dairy breeds of cattle has been much better sustained in the last few years, than that of the beef breeds. Importations of all kinds have fallen off, but of the latter more largely than of the former.

The new city of Tai-pei Fu in Formosa is lighted electrically, the plant being in charge of native workmen.

It calls for one peck of green tomatoes sliced very thin and thickly sprinkled with salt. Let them stand all night. In the morning squeeze them out, slice a quarter of a peck of onions, lay them in a porcelain-lined kettle, tomatoes and onions alternately; add one pound of the best yellow mustard and cover them with vinegar. Boil steadily one hour and pack it away in stone jars. —*Washington Star.*

CLEANING GREASY BOTTLES.

The easiest manner of cleaning oily or greasy bottles is to pour into them a little strong sulphuric acid, after they have been allowed to drain as much as possible. The bottle is then corked, and the acid caused to flow into every portion of it for about five minutes or so. It is then washed with repeated rinsings of cold water. All traces of oil or grease will be removed in a very expeditious manner, and no odor whatever will be thus in the bottle after rinsing.

NOVEL DRAPERIES.

Scraps of silk, satin and velvet will make lovely portieres, table-covers and quilts, when sewed in rag-carpet style, and woven according to the new process done by a weaver in New York only. A fine linen warp, Turkey-red in color, is used, and hardly shows from the manner in which the silk is arranged over it. The curtains do not sag, and are finished with a plain border if the material is mixed, or vice versa, a band of plush crazy-work, or a Roman striped woven border. —*Courier-Journal.*

PEACH FRITTERS.

Peel four large peaches, split each in two, and take out the stones; dust a little powdered sugar over them; dip each piece in the batter and fry in hot fat. Put an ounce of butter in a saucepan and whisk it to a cream; add four ounces of sugar gradually. Beat the yolks of two eggs; add to them a dash of nutmeg and a gill each of cold water and rum; stir this into the lukewarm batter and allow it to heat gradually. Stir constantly until of a smooth, creamy consistency, and serve. The batter is made as follows: Beat the yolks of three eggs; add to them a gill of milk, a saltspoonful of salt, four ounces of flour; mix. If old flour is used a little more milk may be found necessary.—*New York Sun.*

CHICKEN SALAD.

Our chicken salad was pronounced excellent, boasts a lady in the *Prairie Farmer*. For one chicken we used an equal bulk of celery, four eggs, one tablespoonful of mixed mustard, one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two-thirds of a teacupful of vinegar, and two-thirds of a cupful of sweet cream. Season the chicken in cooking. Cut the chicken and celery with shears—you will find this a better way than using a knife, and it can be more quickly done. We used both light and dark meat. Beat the eggs, and stir the butter in gradually; then mix together the other ingredients, except the cream, and place them on the stove, in a granite or earthen dish, and allow it to cook until it is as thick as pound cake. When it is cold, add the cream, stirring it thoroughly in, and pour over the chicken and celery. This should be poured over about an hour before serving. We prepared the chicken, celery and dressing, all but the cream, the day before the picnic. In the morning, before starting, we added the cream to the dressing, poured it over the chicken, and found it very nice at lunch time. Some lettuce leaves, washed, sprinkled, carried in a tin box and spread on the regulation wooden picnic plates, made a very pretty foundation for our salad. We carried a few hard boiled eggs, and arranged a few slices around each plate, on the lettuce leaves.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Use lemon juice and salt to remove iron rust.

A solution of pearlash thrown upon a fire will extinguish it.

Don't forget the salt in water in which the potatoes are put to boil.

To carve a loin of veal, begin at the small end and cut the ribs apart.

When a hinge creaks put a little graphite or soft lead pencil on the place of friction.

Sweet potatoes require nearly twice the time that white potatoes do, either to bake or boil.

If by chance a fishbone lodges in the throat a raw egg immediately swallowed will usually detach it.

A teaspoonful of ammonia in the water in which silver is washed reduces the labor of keeping it bright.

Milk curdled with rennet and served in pretty cut glass dishes with sugar is an easily prepared dessert in hot weather.

An authority says that fish sauce should always be thick enough to adhere to the fish. It is better to be too thick than too thin.

A silver spoon put into a glass jar will temper it so that it can at once be filled with anything hot, even to the boiling point.

To take ink out of linen, dip the ink spot in pure melted tallow, then wash out the tallow and the ink will come out of it.

To remove tar, rub well with clean lard; afterward wash well with soap and water; apply this to either hands or clothing.

White zephyr articles, if but slightly soiled, are readily cleansed by rubbing with dry flour and hanging out of doors on a clear, breezy day.

In mixing mustard for table use never add vinegar, which destroys its life and flavor. Boil water for moistening it and let the water become bloodwarm.

The best way when hot grease has been spilled on the floor is to dash cold water over it, so as to harden it quickly and prevent it striking into the boards.

A simple way of testing the quality of soap is by roughening it with a nail. If it flakes off it is of inferior make, but if it falls in light powder it is of superior grade.

Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine will take paint out of clothing no matter how dry or hard it may be. Saturate the spot two or three times and then wash it out in soapsuds.

It is declared that 3,265,230 bushels of peanuts are consumed by this country yearly.

Bull fighting is getting a foothold among French amusements.

A five-year-old child in Monson, Me., is said to speak three languages.

The practice of feasting at funerals is still in vogue at Lancaster, Penn.

A tree was cut down at Orting, Washington, that measured $10 feet long.

At Huntsville, Ala., a pink and white chicken was hatched a short time ago.

Old Mrs. Sidner, who died at Deckertown, N. J., the other day, aged 105, had smoked a clay pipe for forty years.

A strange and fatal disease has appeared in Guayaquil, Ecuador. Victims fall in the street, vomit foam and blood, and die.

They have a trained lion at the Paris circus that rides on the back of a horse around the ring and does all the customary feats.

General Charles Williams, of Manchester, N. H., will give a fine park to that city, to be enjoyed especially by poor children.

Large land owners in Scotland are importing reindeer from Norway, in the hope that they may become acclimatized and increase.

A swarm of butterflies, so thick as to almost obscure the rays of the sun, passed through Mott, Cal., recently. There were myriads of them.

A rustic bridge just completed in Houston County, Ga., contains fifty-seven different kinds of wood and vines, and all were grown in the county.

It is claimed for the Mitre Hotel, Oxford, England, that it was first opened as a public house in 1400. No one to look at it can doubt the statement.

The California State Board of Trade reports that there are 13,000,000 acres of arable land in that State capable of being rendered productive by irrigation.

The cemetery at Sea Cliff, N. Y., has been closed because there is so little use for it—only fifteen burials in four years, and the receipts not equal to the expenditures.

James Buchanan, of Ashtabula County, Ohio, cuts his hair in a very peculiar manner. He shaves all his forehead short, except a ridge from his forehead to the back of his neck.

The latest fad in mechanism is an ingenious contrivance in the form of a large ice-cooler, from which, if one drops a penny in the slot, he can obtain a cupful of ice-cold Hygeia water.

A consignment of 600,000 kilogrammes of terra alba which arrived at New York on a British steamer a few days ago will be converted into candy for the delectation of the American people.

A novel idea in church building has been started in the neighborhood of Dawlish, England, where it is proposed to raise funds for a new church by debentures bearing interest at four per cent. secured as a first mortgage on the offertories.

Azoth, which was besieged by Psammetichus, the Powerful, held out, according to Archbishop Usher, for nineteen years, and according to Herodotus for twenty-nine years. Troy held out for ten years. These are the two longest seiges of which there is any record.

The latest and newest thing in New York shop windows is a huge spider web made of fine twine and remarkably natural. It is at least four feet high and is as true to nature as though a Gulliver-like spider had used the window for a home. To intensify the illusion a spider as big as a man's fist, cleverly manufactured, has been placed in the centre of the web, while artifical butterflies are scattered promiscuously about.

Causes of Impaired Sight.

1. Sudden changes from very light rooms to dark ones, or the reverse, causing more or less pain, which is always an indication that something is wrong. 2. The flickering of gas-lights and the instability of all lights since the sight is more or less labored. 3. Reading in the cars, or when the body is not at rest, as well as in a recumbent posture. 4. The use of tobacco, especially chewing, except so far as the smoke particles of tobacco gets into the eyes, tobacco poisons the whole system, seriously affecting the optic nerve. 5. The intense light of the kerosene lamp, the same being true, in some degree, of all artificial lights. 5. The use of the eyes at the twilight hour, in moonlight, or any imperfect light, when an effort is made to see. 7. The exposure of the eye to the bright light of a fire, etc., with the added heat. 8. Reflected light, as from the snow, on a very bright day. 9. Long-continued darkness, the result of which is the same, to the sight, as fasting till one becomes very weak, is to the powers of the body. (The fishes of the Mammoth Cave have been so any great time, therefore, produces a debilitating effect). 10. Gluttony, debauchery, intemperance in any respect, especially the use of ardent spirits, gross living and venery, the latter particularly. (The ness of eyes?") 11. All undue effort, all use that produces fatigue or harm, it being always safe to stop at this alarm.—*Dr. J. H. Hanaford, in St. Louis Magazine.*

The Icelandic Lutheran Church.

The Icelandic Lutheran Church of America consists of twenty-two congregations, and has just held its fifth annual conference at Argyle, in Manitoba. In 1880 the whole number of immigrants from Denmark to the United States was only a little over 64,000, including Icelanders; but since then the total has been about doubled, and among the new settlers are many Icelanders also, though their most numerous colony is in Manitoba. They have established a colony in Dakota, one in Southern Minnesota, and there is a settlement at Green Bay. Although they number as yet only a few thousands in both this country and Canada, with the prospect, however, of a considerable increase, though it can never be great, since the population of Iceland itself is barely 72,000. These immigrants from Iceland come from a region where they have never seen a real tree, a road or a plow, and yet it is remarkable how soon they adapt themselves to their new surroundings. They are of much intelligence, and there are no people among whom education is more generally diffused, the humblest being able to read and write, and being thoroughly conversant with the sagas, and the history and laws of their country.—*New York Sun.*

never been recognized by intelligent artists or others than a pastime or a harmless delusion, and at the present day the art is used almost entirely in delineation of character, while the fortune-telling feature is left to the ignorant, the curious, and the superstitious. It must not be inferred from this that the fortune-telling palmists, and especially the gypsies read the hand at hazard. This would be very far from the truth, for nearly every one who pays any attention to this line of the art works in accordance with more or less definite rules, so that any fairly experienced palmist—even though mistaken—would read substantially the same fortune from the same pair of hands at different times—not from memory of the hands, but from the application of whatever rules he might be in the habit of using. More than this, any number of well-instructed gypsies would read substantially the same fortune from any pair of hands, within a few days of each other, without any consultation or collusion with each other.

No one has two hands alike. The left hand—that is, the less active hand—shows more nearly than the right hand one's natural or inherited peculiarities, while the right hand, or the one more active, always exhibits more fully the acquired characteristics. This difference in hands, which is universal, informs the palmist as to which way the man or woman is growing, and is therefore one of the keys by which to unlock many of the less easily solved mysteries of the soul. Hands differ indefinitely in size, ranging from the extremes of large and small, and this difference extends to the three dimensions, so that hands may be anywhere from long to short, from broad to narrow, and from thick to thin, and usually each pair of hands differ one from the other in these three particulars.

On Pike's Peak.

A traveler who climbed the snow-covered mountain one day in July, found the officer in charge of the Signal Service station melting snow. "Even in the heat of summer," he said, "there is always enough snow to furnish all the water needed." "Does not life become weary and desolate here, so far from the world?" "So much so that I sometimes fear it will drive me crazy. My duties are light; they require only an occasional inspection of the instruments. The rest of the time I can only read. Too much reading becomes wearisome. Sometimes I stand at the window with my telescope. The wind without is keen and cutting as a knife. I can see the houses of Colorado Springs, twenty miles away, the visitors sitting in their shirt-sleeves, sipping iced drinks to keep cool, and ladies walking about in white summer robes. I lower the glass; the summer scene is gone. Green trees, animal life, men and women, fade away like creatures in a dream, and I am the only living thing in a world of eternal ice and snow and science."

ONE DOLLAR will pay for WEEKLY NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE for a year. It is a 16-page, 112 column paper, filled with interesting and valuable matter for Southerners. Complete, reliable cotton and other market reports in each number, and more Southern news than any rival paper. Issued Thursdays to reach subscribers for Sunday reading. No other way will $1 yield such good returns as securing 52 issues of this splendid paper.

WITH smokeless and noiseless powder, such as, it is claimed, has been invented in England, in the wars of the future that are to be, death will take on still more terrors. The first notice of the presence of an enemy will be in the sudden sinking down of men as though smitten by a pestilence. The sentry will die at his post and give no sign. The sun will shine down serenely while the battle rages, and no canopy will obscure the butchery.

THE ice-water cart of New York, a summer charity, consists of a large barrel fastened to a running gear in something the same fashion as the watering carts are arranged, and being provided with, instead of a sprinkler, a faucet and tin cup, from which any one who wishes is at liberty to drink.

No Cure No Pay.

It is a pretty severe test of any doctor's skill when the payment of his fee is made conditional upon his curing his patient. Yet after having, for many years, observed the thousands of marvelous cures effected in liver, blood and lung diseases, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, its manufacturers feel warranted in selling it, as they are now doing, through all druggists, the world over, under a certificate of *positive guarantee* that it will either benefit or cure in every case of disease for which they recommend it, if taken in time and given a fair trial, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded. Torpid liver, or "biliousness," impure blood, skin eruptions, scrofulous sores and swellings, consumption (which is scrofula of the lungs), all yield to this wonderful medicine. It is both tonic or strengthening, and alterative or blood-cleansing.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cents, by druggists.

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—BY—

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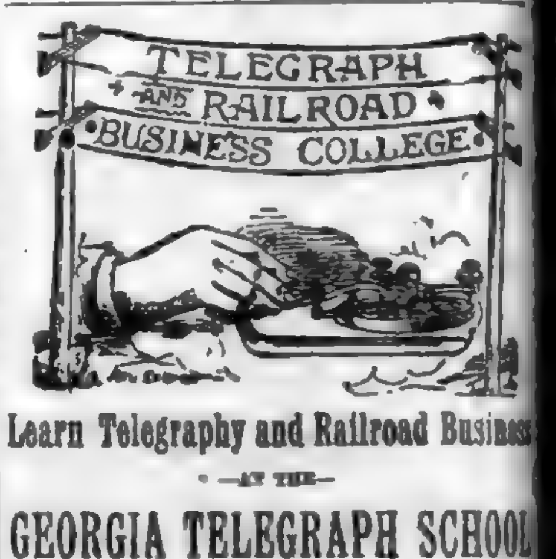

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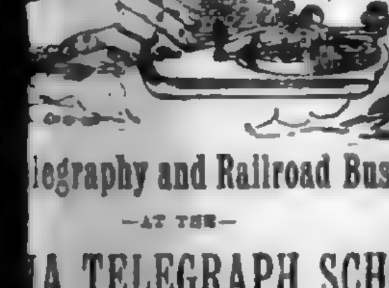

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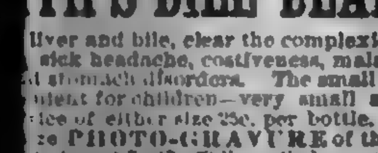

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VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1889. NUMBER 51.

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Early as it is, we are selling quantities of Fall Dress Goods, probably because we now have a great assortment at very attractive prices. New goods are arriving daily and we will beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt have the largest, finest and best assorted stock ever shown in Birmingham.

A Newspaper Clipping.

'Twas a clipping from the paper,
Telling of some funny caper
On the stage;
So I read it, every letter,
Saying that I'd seen no better
For an age.

Then I turned the clipping over,
With no purpose to discover
What was there;
But in smiling contemplation
Of the humorist's creation,
Rich and rare.

As I looked I know I started,
And the smile from lip departed,
For I saw,
Printed there in uncut column,
Notices of death, sad, solemn,
Full of awe.

So, I thought, come grief and pleasure,
Meted out with equal measure;
You may laugh,
For some other one is wailing,
For the tear is smile's unfailing
Other half.

—*Columbus Dispatch.*

OLD COOL.

BY ROSE TERRY COOK.

He wasn't old at all, not a day over twenty when he joined the regiment; a great, tall, hulking fellow, with a big, honest face like a boy's, weighed one hundred and seventy-five pounds if he did an ounce, and answered to the name of Joseph Cooley. We all called him Joe, to begin with, and this yarn is to tell how he got his other name.

We shipped aboard a river steamer at New York for Ship Island, fifteen hundred of us; maybe you boys don't know what that means—aboard of a river steamer? It means that every birth had two men in it, lyin' heads and p'ints, and glad to get one at that; the unlucky ones lyin' side by side on the floor, like herring in a box, thick as they could lie.

Lots of 'em were dreadful sick, to begin with, some for one day, some for two, some all the way. You can guess if 'twas pleasant.

We were all in for it, goin' to fight. We'd hollered, and waved flags, and had speeches made to us, and felt considerable good about it; that was the top-dressin'. Now we began to strike hard pan, and I tell you we didn't think about our country every minute, not much.

Well, Joe he wasn't sick a minute; he'd go steppin' round amongst the fellers as softly as a girl, grinnin' at one, givin' water to another, fixin' this one's head up onto a knapsack, and proppin' that one up ag'inst a mast, as ef he'd been a hospital nurse all his days.

When some of the men would groan he'd say, "'Tis ruther onpleasant, aint it? Scold away; it'll do ye good to spit it all out;" and they'd have to grin.

When we'd got about abreast of Hatteras, there come up about five o'clock one of the high old reg'lation kind of storms, a buster. I can't begin to tell how the wind blowed; it come solid, as if you was struck with something steady that pressed you down; we couldn't stan' up against it. They talk about waves rollin' mountain-high, that's poetry; but I'd be willin' to make my affidavit in court that they did run all of sixty feet high each side of us.

The steamer couldn't make a mite of headway, nor wouldn't answer to her hellum, and there we lay, side on, in the trough of the sea, like a fly in a hammock, swingin' to and fro sideways. Every now and then a big sea'd come slap down, like close-to thunder, onto the deck and sweep everything off her. There was a hundred barrels of beef went to feed the fishes that night.

I lay in my berth a-lookin' out of the winder—five of us had that state-room, four in the berths, one on the floor. Joe Cooley had the floor; right outside there was a lifeboat lying, geared onto the deck, and all around it was a thick row of men holdin' on to her gunnel with both hands, so's to get the first chance.

"Well!" says I, kind of disgusted.

"What's up!" says Joe, lookin' up at me. So I told him.

"H'm," says he. "I guess I'd jest as lives be drowned in bed as outdoors." So if he didn't draw up his blanket and go to snorin' ag'in!

You see, just a minute before, the cap'en of the boat had come through the deck cabin where we was, and one of the fellers sung out to him, "Call this a consider'ble of a storm, don't ye, cap'en?"

He ripped out some big words, I tell ye, the sense of 'em being that we was going to the bottom inside of an hour, and Joe heered him.

Sure enough, there was no chance for the men hangin' on to that boat, their faces white as death, and their fingers gripped into that gunnel till they bled; for if the ship had gone to the bottom, that boat would have crackled like an egg-shell the first wave that gin it a blow. It was a scary time for all of us.

Some of the fellers took it one way and some took it another; people aint jest alike. Some prayed, and some grit their teeth and kept still. Joe was the only one that went to sleep and slep' through.

However, we didn't go down, for about two o'clock in the morning there come the biggest kind of a thunderstorm against the big blow, and the wind and rain out of that killed those great waves flat. In 20 minutes after it set in, the sea was ordinarily peaceable, the boat got so't the hellum steered her, and we went right along; and come morning, Joe got up from his bed on the floor, shook himself, rubbed his eyes, looked round and grinned at us.

"Well, fellers!" says he, "we ain't drownded, be we?"

"Not as we're sensible of," says Chapin, a dry sort of a chap in the bunk below me.

"You took it rather cool," says I to Joe.

"Name's Cooley," says he, laughin'. And after that we called him "Cool," or "Old Cool," just as it happened.

We got to land after awhile, as dirty and water-tired a lot as ever you see; quite certain that soldierin' wasn't neither fun nor play; but, bless you! we hadn't but just said A. There was the hull alphabet to come.

There was one colonel had a regiment in camp along of us who was the greatest hand to nag the men you ever see. He was as pernickity as an old maid, and as notional as an old bachelor. He kep' the men up to drill as though 'twas salvation, and inspected them within an inch of their lives, and called that discipline; and p'rhaps it was.

But he done worse; he kep' settin' traps for to ketch the men nappin'. He'd travel outside the videttes and pickets, so's to see if they was awake and alert; and if they wasn't then they had to take it.

There we was, a parcel of volunteers, doing nothing but drill, in a new, lazy, sloppy kind of a climate, with nothing but meat victuals and hard bread—I tell ye we pined after onions and sech truck worse'n them old Isr'elites in the hymn-book did!

I well remember how one day Charley Bliss was roarin' out that old hymn.

"The way is all new, as it opens to view,
An' behind is the foamin' Red Sea,
So none now need to speak of the onions and leeks,
And don't talk about garlic to me."

Chapin stepped up, as solemn as a clam, and threatened to punch his head.

"Stop that blarsted tune!" says he. "I'm nigh about ready to desert for a head o' cabbage, and I can't bear to hear onions made light of."

Well, as I was sayin', we were new to the business, and to be spied on and roared at and ketched nappin' made us all pretty snappish, and Cool himself, who was ordinarily as clever as could be, was stirred up.

"I'll fix him!" says he one night, when we was talking it over by the fire. "Wait till my turn comes."

Sure enough, the next night he was on vidette duty, and he heerd a noise in the bushes. Up went his musket.

"Who goes there?" he roared.

"Officer, of the day," says the colonel.

"I know no officer of the day outside the lines; throw up your hands, dismount and surrender!" yelled Cool.

"I tell you I'm officer of the day," says the colonel madder'n a yeller hornet.

"I know no officer of the day outside the lines; dismount or I fire," repeated Cool. Well, the colonel r'ared and sputtered, but Cool never lowered his gun, and finally the colonel had to dismount and come along towards Cool.

"I tell you, you blockhead, I'm Colonel Blank, officer of the day."

Cool cocked his gun and levelled it at the feller's head, sayin' agin:

"I know no officer of the day outside the lines; give up your side-arms or I shall shoot you through the head."

Well, the colonel reely b'lieved Cool didn't reco'nize him, so he handed over his side-arms, and Cool marched him in clear through the camp to headquarters, an' handed him over to the General.

I tell you Mister Blank got a chrge o' cold shot in the line o' tongue-lashin' that time, for the General was full o' steel; but Cool got promoted for bravery.

When we got to Port Hudson, one night before the battle we was lyin' round on the ground, and Cool he was stretched out on his back, sort of tilted up against a little stump, fast asleep. I lay about twenty feet off, and we had a fire goin', so't I could see him layin' there like a big log, mouth wide open and big feet turned toes up jest though the' wa'n't nothin' goin' on.

Pretty soon I heard "z-zip!" and a minie bullet just took off the toe of one of those great army shoes, and then buried itself in the stump close to his ear; just shaved it! He riz up a little.

"What's go'n' on?" says he.

"Why," says I, "there's some bullets a-flyin' round here and one nigh about shot off your ear. You'll find it in that stump."

He looked round, as quiet as Sunday.

"Well, I'll get a leetle out o' their way," says he, and with that rolled over about a foot to the left, shut his eyes and was snorin' inside of three minutes.

After the battle was over we had to stay on the field pretty much all night. When we begun to fall back next morning there wasn't any way to get to camp but through a ravine that the enemy's guns raked—and they kept rakin' of us into another world pretty spry as we went through the gulley.

We couldn't take along the wounded, so they crept into the bushes the best they could, and there they had to lie all day before we could go after 'em and fetch 'em out. It was hard, but that's war.

But we couldn't let 'em lie there all through that hot day, with no water and nothin' to stanch their wounds, so about noontime we got leave to call for a volunteer to go over to 'em.

Now betwixt us and that ravine there was about forty rod of old field, as bare as a brick, right in the enemy's range. It was a pretty smart risk to run to cross that field with water and cotton, and we all knew it; but the word for a volunteer wasn't out of the cap'en's mouth before old Cool jumped up.

"I'll go, sir!" says he. "I haven't got no incumbrances to home," and he grinned. So he started out with ten canteens full of water slung onto him and a bundle of cotton under his arm.

"Cool," says I, tryin' to act as though I b'lieved he was cert'in sure to get there, "you be real economical about distributin' that water, because it's got to last 'em all day."

"You go 'long!" says he, showin' his white teeth, and off he went.

Then the balls begun to sing. We dursn't go up the rise of ground for to watch him, but after half an hour one man did venture to reconnoitre that old field, and reported there wasn't anybody lyin' there, so we knew he'd got to the ravine-like place where the men was. After he'd been away a couple of hours he come back, Cool did, as cool as ever.

"Didn't hit ye, did they?" says Chapin.

"You bet they did, though!" says Cool. "They put two ventilatin' holes through the legs o' my boots goin' over, and tore a hole in my trousers and one in my jacket sleeve a-comin' back; but mebbe you don't call that hittin' me, an' I dono as 'twas," says he laughin'. For true, not one of them bullets had so much as drawed a drop of blood!

'Twasn't very long after that we was sent into the rifle-pits, some of us, with rations for twenty-four hours. How'd you like that, boys, spendin' a day and a night into a hole in the ground, with chunks of salt beef—"old hoss," we called it—and tough, dry hard-tack to chaw on?

'Twas ruther unpleasant; no way to sleep exceptin' up, and finally nothin' to eat. I didn't blame the men; in fact, I was quite a little riled myself. But Cool was as cool as a cucumber. He joked and laughed, and sang, and held up on his broad shoulders more'n one sleepy, tired-out head.

When some of 'em would make disparaging remarks, he'd holler out, "Come, boys, stop growlin'! We're in for the whole war; hooray!" and so he'd kind of heart us up.

He was always doin' that; he was as clever as a bobolink. Nobody was sick or wounded but he was the first to help. I've seen him give up his blanket many a time to some poor fellow shakin' with a chill, and let another, burnt up with wound-fever, drain the last drop out of his canteen, when nobody knew if we should get any more water for a hull day. And he always made as though he hadn't done nothin'.

Well, "when this cruel war was over," as the song says, and the regiment was mustered out, it come about that Cool and I took the same train to go home, though I lived 'way up in Vermont, and he was a Connecticut boy; and we sat together, I next to the window.

He'd been as composed as a chaplain at a funeral all those years, but he seemed now as though he was on tenter-hooks all the way. He wrastled about, and got up and sot down more'n forty times, and never said two words all the way; but when we slacked up, and a brakeman hollered out, "Silverbridge!" he give me a grip, froze on to his knapsack, and give a rush.

I looked out of the window, for thinks I, "There's a girl waitin' for him, and he hasn't never let on about her."

Sure enough, there he was, his face all broke up, as you may say, red as a beet, holdin' out his arms to—a gray, old woman, tears runnin' down her face like a freshet. 'Twas his mother!

That was the last I see of Old Cool.—*Youth's Companion.*

Slippers of Tanned Human Hide.

In the Smithsonian institution in Washington city is a pair of slippers made from the tanned hide of a human being. These slippers were on public exhibition until recently, I am informed, when a party of visitors who were shocked at the sight wrote to the superintendent protesting against such a display in a Government museum. The result of this, it is said, was the removal of the uncanny slippers from their place of exhibition, and they are now only shown in special cases.—*New York Star.*

A Poser.

Oreide—Gilpin, why is a clock like a base ball player?

Gilpin—I give it up.

Oreide—Because it can't strike when it's run down.

MONEY-MAKERS.

THE MEN WHO COIN UNCLE SAM'S GOLD AND SILVER.

A Visit to the Largest Mint in the World—The Processes of Turning Gold and Silver Into Coin —How It Is Milled.

The handsome structure at Fifth and Mission streets in which Uncle Sam's current coins are turned out, in co-operation with the establishments at New Orleans and Philadelphia, has attracted renewed interest since the appointment of General Dimond as Superintendent inaugurated a new regime by which a number of patriotic San Franciscans hope to be furnished with an office at the earliest possible date. To these and to the public generally it will be a matter of profit and useful information to repair to the mint about 9:30 A. M. The waiting-room is by this time pretty well filled and the early visitors have fully satisfied their curiosity in regard to the collection of coins and metals belonging to the State of California pioneers, and formerly known as Dr. Spiers's collection. Among the contents of the cases is a complete set of United States dollars, fifty-two in number, one for every year in which they were coined.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

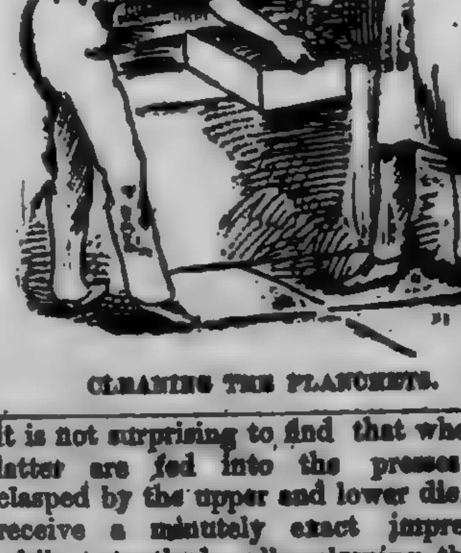
The conductor having satisfied himself that he has as large a party as he can conveniently take in charge, gives the signal and descends to the basement with the preliminary remark for the visitor: "You are now in the largest mint in the world." There is a heavy sound of rolling wheels as the engine-room is entered. The motive power for the immense wheels and machinery is furnished by two engines, one for the coining presses, the other for the rollers. There is also a smaller engine for general purposes, which is constantly working. After a brief glance at the fires and huge boilers, the visitors pass on to the deposit and melting room. In this department the uncoined gold brought by private holders is taken in and receipted for. Each deposit is melted separately and on the following day the value in coin is paid by the Treasurer.

Gold requires a tolerably intense heat for fusion, though not nearly so great as in the case of iron or steel. Yet the visitor is able to convince himself by a passing glance at the crucibles in the furnace that the temperature approaches a white heat. When perfectly fluid the metal is run into steel molds, whence it comes forth as bars or ingots. A fragment of each ingot is removed and sent to the assaying department, where the percentage of pure gold is determined by cupellation. The value of each ingot is about $1700, and it should be mentioned that ten per cent. of copper alloy enters into the composition of both silver and gold ingots that are to be used for currency. The ingots are taken to the rolling mill, where they are repeatedly put through steel rollers until the original short bar becomes a long strip of the width of the desired coin, and by reason of the rolling assumes a very dense, hard and brittle condition. During these operations the visitor's attention is drawn very strongly to the explanation that with all precautions to prevent waste, such as greasing the gold with beeswax and the silver with tallow, a considerable amount of dust is carried about the operating-room and a periodical sweeping is resorted to with surprising results. The guide intimates in a matter-of-fact way that the sweepings of the Mint are worth from $30 to $40 a day, and that in carpeted rooms enough gold dust is entangled in the fibres of the old carpet to more than pay for a new one. The sweepings contain of course silver and copper as well as gold, the copper by cupellation and the silver by the action of the nitric acid, in which gold is insoluble. The nitrate of silver is subsequently converted into chloride by the action of common salt and the chloride into pure silver by an easy chemical process.

After the bars have been annealed to get rid of the hardness and brittleness, the strips of gold with their coating of beeswax are passed through the cutting machine and then punched into blank coins or "planchets," which exactly resemble the future coin without the design and the milling at the edges. The strips, after the blanks have been punched out at the rate of 180 a minute, are sent back to be remelted into ingots. The sight of these bars never fails to make the visitor's eyes flash with cupidity.

The next operation is the washing of the planchets in hot water and soap to get rid of the beeswax, after which they are sent to the adjusting-room to be weighed. Each blank or planchet is passed upon most carefully in this particuliar; if too heavy it is filed down to standard weight, if too light it is remelted and recoined. When the machines are in active operation gold coin can be turned out at the rate of $450,000 an hour. The milling of the coins is effected by raising an edge on them, with a suitable machine, for the purpose of protecting the face of the coin, for in a well-worn specimen it will be noticed that the milling disappears first, and when this has happened the inscription, effigy and date quickly follow suit.

When the milling has been completed, the blanks go through another annealing process to soften them for the final impression which is to convert them into Uncle Sam's currency. The stamping is an operation requiring a pressure equal to 150 tons on every part of the blanks, and it is not surprising to find that when the latter are fed into the presses and clasped by the upper and lower die, they receive a minutely exact impression, while a toothed collar clasping them at the same moment, produces the reeded edge. After being once more individually weighed the coins are piled up in trays by an ingenious method which does the work almost automatically. The workman plunges his arm into the heap of coins, gives the tray a shake, and "hey, presto!" in less than a minute the bright gold "twenties" are neatly piled away in rows, ready for circulation.



CLEANING THE PLANCHETS.

By this time the party is on the way out, and the conductor begins to count noses in the visitors' waiting-room, to see if the arrivals are numerous enough to form a new party. The survey thus described and concluded is that which falls to the lot of the routine visitor, but it cannot be said to be in any sense a complete inspection of the multifarious operations in progress at the Mint. Presumably the complete elucidation of the processes would merely weary the average curiosity seeker, besides consuming so much time that but one batch of visitors could be taken through in the brief two hours and a half allowed for daily inspection by the outside world.

Among the departments not usually shown is that devoted to refining. California gold contains from three to twelve per cent. of silver, and this has to be separated. For this purpose the crude product is melted, more silver is added so as to enable acid to act on the alloy, and the metal is "granulated" by being poured into cold water while still in a fluid state. The effect of this granulation is to convert the metal into a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], so that a large surface is exposed to the action of the acid. After being boiled for some hours in porcelain pots the silver and baser metals are taken up by the acid, while the gold remains as a dark powder at the bottom of the vessels. It is collected and taken to the melting-room, while the silver is easily recovered from the acid solution.

The gold having been tested for purity in the assaying room, is melted with sufficient copper to reduce the standard from 1000 to 903, the precise standard of ten per cent. being obtained by a subsequent addition of copper, according to the proportion indicated by the assay. There are usually from thirty-six to forty ingots of gold, weighing sixty ounces each, in one melt.

A question which hovers on the lips of every visitor to the Mint, but which is, for obvious reasons of courtesy and propriety, rarely asked, is this: Where so valuable a substance as gold is freely handled by so many persons, how is it possible to prevent peculation and loss?

The answer is found in the fact that gold is so heavy a metal that it is easy to keep a check or tally on all who handle it by the simple expedient of weighing, as it passes from hand to hand and from department to department. Gold is nineteen times heavier than water. No other metal, except platinum, could be used affectively as a substitute or imitation for it; and it so happens that platinum is itself very scarce, very valuable, and from its extremely high melting point, altogether useless for the purpose of fraudulent substitution of alloys for gold. The weight test is therefore an effectual check, and as each employe is interested in conserving his own reputation for integrity, he cannot afford to overlook any shortcomings on the part of the gold received from his neighbor. Whenever a bar or other portion of uncoined gold passes from one department to another it is checked and receipted for. Thus after the annealing process is completed the ingots or bars are delivered to the melter and refiner, and in turn to the treasurer, who weighs them accurately and then delivers them to the coiner. Ingots thus delivered for $20 pieces are about twelve inches long, one and seven-sixteenths wide, and nearly half an inch thick.

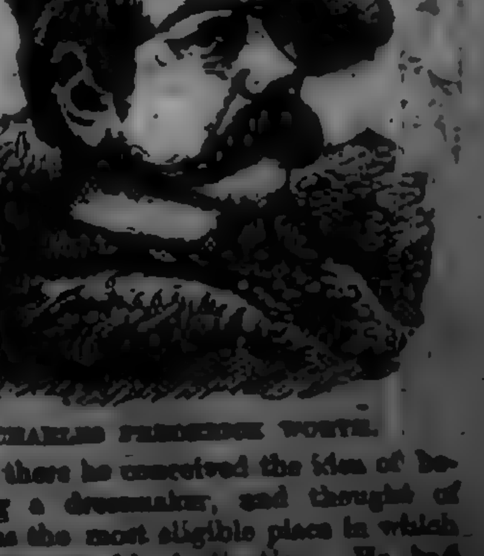
The work of adjusting the planchets is done by females, each of whom sits in front of a little pair of scales and weighs every planchet without fear or favor. In consequence of the great specific gravity of gold, a difference altogether inappreciable to the eye is readily detected by the scales, and, as before explained, in those planchets which are too heavy, the superfluous gold is filed off, while the light ones are set aside to be remelted. Not only is a careful tally kept of everything which passes through the hands of the "scales-ladies," but there is a periodical house-cleaning, in the course of which the carpets and the gloves worn by the operators are burned to ashes for the sake of the precious dust which clings to them.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

MILLING THE PLANCHETS.

to the fact that he is [illegible] on a floor [illegible] consisting of [illegible] [illegible] gratings [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

King of the Dressmakers.

The greatest of dressmakers is Charles Frederick Worth, an Englishman by birth, but his fame was made in Paris during the second empire. He was born at Bourne, Lincolnshire, and his parents apprenticed him to a printer. Worth disliked the business exceedingly and seven months after entering it abandoned the printing office and went to London. He had secured employment in a dry goods store, where he remained six years.



CHARLES FREDERICK WORTH.

While there he conceived the idea of becoming a dressmaker, and thought of Paris as the most eligible place in which to follow out his inclination. He had learned the French language before going to Paris, where, when he was about twenty-two years old, he found employment. After a few years he and a partner began business for themselves. The partnership continued until 1870, in which year Worth became the sole proprietor of the establishment. Worth had received medals for designs at the exhibitions of London and Paris [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 17, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

W. A. Hull, a young man in Birmingham, committed suicide on the 12th inst., on account of an unfortunate love affair.

James Hillery, a detective, was shot and killed on the streets of Birmingham Saturday by Albert B. J. Stansell. Stansell made his escape.

Marks & Gayle's warehouse in Montgomery had a big fire Monday. About 1,000 bales of cotton were damaged. Loss covered by insurance.

President Harrison the 12th inst., appointed Benj. W. Walker of Alabama, to be marshal of the United States for the Southern district of Alabama.

The Alabama Baptist is succeeding well under the management of Messrs. Hare & Pope. They have purchased a new outfit, and the paper has been much improved since they took charge.

In the Hillery shooting at Birmingham Saturday, a stray ball struck Mr. H. T. Beggs, who was standing nearly 100 feet away, inflicting a painful wound in the lower part of the face.

The Age-Herald wrote up the rich bachelors of Birmingham for Sunday's paper in such a manner that it is probable the gentlemen had numerous calls from bill collectors bright and early Monday morning.

With no reflection upon the lamented Clayton we hope the next President of the State University may be noted for scholarship rather than soldiership. The University should likewise be kept out of politics.

A difficulty occurred between Alliance men and the town authorities of Dothan, Ala., on Tuesday, concerning the collection of license on the Alliance warehouse. Two Alliance men and the marshall killed. More trouble is expected, as the warehouse men refuse to pay town license.

Houston's letter of dismissal to the white mail carriers of Birmingham will add thousands of votes to the Democratic party in the next election. It is a document that will not wear out and will grow stronger with age. Houston is certainly a fine, nice young man.—*Mountain Home.*

Here is another feather in the cap of that liberal corporation, the L. & N. R. R. Co. Conductor J. F. Lemon was murdered by one Brame, whilst performing his duty. The management will place Mrs. Lemon in a position in the company's service where she will be able to make a comfortable support. Pending the time that her physical condition will admit o her taking charge, the directors made up a purse of $1,000 for her immediate needs.

Two men were shot down in Birmingham the past week in street difficulties. In both cases the men who were shot were unarmed. Here is chivalry and courage for you with a vengeance. Will the murderers be hung? The rest of the State is never surprised when a lynching occurs in Birmingham. There is never a legal hanging there, and the daily record of murder and crime goes on. The Age-Herald deserves credit for its able editorial on this subject.

Up to last Saturday Montgomery had sold $3,000,000 worth of cotton (nearly 60,000 bales) thus far this season. We endorse what the Advertiser has to say in advising that this money be kept at home for legitimate investment in Montgomery and the black belt. The territory and natural advantages surrounding Montgomery ought to build a city of twice its population, but this will not be done until her monied men show a greater appreciation of her advantages by investing their capital in home industries. Montgomery should have another cotton factory, a farm implement factory, a large wagon factory, a cotton bagging factory and several new lines of street railroads with dummies. We mention these as some of the enterprises in which we would like to see that $3,000,000, and more, invested.

Bishop H. M. Turner says in the New York Age, referring to the colored people:

"Our condition as a race, up to the present, was far better under Cleveland than it is under Harrison. Harrison is giving as much attention to the wails and groans of the dying negro, South and West, as he is to the bark of a dog. Say what you will about the impotency of the Hayes administration and the general weakness of the man, but unless President Harrison changes soon, President Hayes will stand in his history, compared with Harrison as a giant compared with a lilliputian. Harrison, by odds is the weakest man that ever sat in the Presidential chair, and will receive the curses of millions at the rate he is now bestiring himself."

Chicago is pleading manfully for the location of the three Americas Exposition within her walls, and in her great struggle to accomplish such an end, the Chicago papers chip in with great zeal. Among them most prominently appears the Chicago Daily News, an inveterate waver of the bloody shirt. Before Chicago began to aspire to such greatness the Times never missed an opportunity to flaunt the tattered old garment proverbially known as the bloody shirt, in the face of the Southern people. But now the Times sees where the dear people of the "beautiful, new progressive south" could promote the interests of Chicago in the matter of procuring for her the location of the exposition, and it lays aside, for the present the malice long pent up against us, and stops to utter a few words of truth in praise of this section of the United States.—*Exchange.*

It may entertain our readers to see how our State credit stands. The total debt of the state of Alabama is nine and three-fourth millions. Ten years since the tax rate was seven mills and the total tax values reached one hundred and twenty-three million seven hundred thousand. This year the tax values exceed two hundred and thirty million with a five mill rate of taxation. The tax values increased fifteen million dollars during the year 1889. Ten years ago our total income from taxation at a seven mill rate was less than eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars. This year with a rate two mills less the total income was over one million two hundred thousand dollars. The tax rate has been steadily reduced during the ten years past, but the increase in tax values has kept the state's income increasing. Our treasury can meet every demand on it and have some left for a rainy day.—*Exchange.*

Cotton Bagging.

The following cheerful intelligence is from the Augusta Chronicle:

There is no doubt about our mills being able to make bagging to cover the cotton crop. By the 15th of this month the Sibley mills will be making 15,000 yards of bagging per day, or enough to cover 25,000 bales of cotton. This is only about one sixth of the capacity of this factory alone. The mills in Augusta, if they had the time and their product would be purchased, could make enough of cotton bagging to cover the entire crop.

It was stated at first that the mills could not make cotton in competition with jute bagging. But this assertion seems not to have been well founded, as we are authoritatively informed that the Sibley mills are now profitably employed in the manufacture of cotton bagging.

This is encouraging, and should stimulate the farmers in their determination to use only cotton bagging. As to the pleasure of New York and Liverpool in the matter, what can they do, but accept the cotton in whatever covering the planters choose to wrap it if the entire crop be sent that way.

Cotton is commanding a good price now, and the farmers should not hesitate to avail themselves of it, without regard to the bagging question, but as long as any cotton bagging is to be had, boycott the jute article.

What a Whopper.

In Elbert county, Ga., lives a negro man who goes by the name of "Sheep Jess," who is a curiosity. His hair and whiskers are perfectly white, and cover his head and face, leaving only small patches of dark skin around his eyes and nose, and is a perfect imitation of sheep's wool. His wife shears him every two weeks, thereby realizing enough wool to supply Jess, his wife, and five children with sockings the year round and sells enough socks to supply them in sugar and coffee. His wife has nearly enough of the wool saved up to make cloth sufficient for a suit of clothes for Jess the coming winter.—*Ex.*

From Jemison.

The campmeeting at Rockymount closed, 11 inst. The ministerial help was scarce but zealous and untiring, the fruits thereof we hope will develop and ripen to the glorifying of the master.

Miss Candis Ganey who has been teaching in our neighborhood was, on the 12th of September, married to Mr. John Glasscock. The groom was raised in our midst, and we cannot better give his estimate than that he is the worthy Vice President of his Alliance. In short we think they are quite fortunate in gaining each others affections. May their pious lives be a shining light for others to walk by. They are both members of the M. E. church.

Mrs. Lydia Smith residing several miles east of here, will soon be eighty five years old, and enjoys good health to attend the campmeeting.

So far as we hear the health of our community is excellent, considering the cool nights and warm days.

Mr. J. J. Honeycutt, who has been so low, is convalescing.

A MOTHER.

The Secret of Health.

Woman's Magazine.

Don't worry.

Don't hurry. "Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow."

"Simplify! Simplify! Simplify!"

"Don't overeat. Don't starve. Let moderation be known to all men.

Court the fresh air day and night.

"Oh if you knew what was in the air!"

Sleep and rest abundantly. Sleep is nature's benediction.

Spend less nervous energy each day than you make.

Be cheerful. "A light heart lives long."

Think only healthful thoughts. "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he."

"Seek peace and pursue it."

"Work like a man, but don't be worked to death."

Avoid passion and excitement. A moment's anger may be fatal.

Associate with healthy people; health is contagious as well as disease.

Don't carry the whole world on your shoulders, far less the universe. Trust the eternal.

Never despair. "Lost hope is a fatal disease."

"If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."

It seems that the Alliance down at Dothan propose fight it out on the "blood and thunder" line. This will prove bad for all concerned. Peace is best, even though it may cost the worth of a license. The trouble is to be deplored, and we trust it is ended.

Complete and Permanent.

In the early part of last year I had a violent attack of rheumatism, from which I was confined to my bed for over three months, and at times was unable to turn myself in bed, or even raise the cover. A nurse had to be in constant attendance day and night. I was so feeble that what little nourishment I took had to be given me with a spoon. I was in constant agony, and sleep was entirely out of the question except when I was under the influence of opiates.

After calling in the best local physicians, and trying all other medicines without receiving any benefit, I was induced by friends to try Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) I discontinued all other medicines, and took a course of S. S. S.—thirteen small bottles—which effected a complete and permanent cure.

L. C. BASSET, Eldorado, Kan.

An Eating Sore.

Mr. C. B. McLemore, a prominent and influential citizen of Henderson, fluential citizen of Henderson, Texas, writes under date of August 28, 1889, as follows:

"For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by the best local physicians, but obtained no relief, the sore gradually growing worse. I concluded finally to try S. S. S. and was entirely cured after using a few bottles.

You have my cheerful permission to publish the above statement for the benefit of those similarly afflicted."

C. B. McLEMORE, Henderson, Tex.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Not Interested.

Take an interest in what you do. Whether you work at forge or in the field, whether a mechanic or farmer, remember that the battle is half won to him who goes into it with a spirit and determination to win. Don't be like the horse at the old mill.

"Your horse don't go," said a stranger to a boy whom he saw trying to urge a lazy horse 'round an old cider mill. "what ails him?"

"Nothin' ails him," replied the boy, hurling a stone at him to start him forward."

"But he don't go now," continued the man, "what's the matter with him?"

"Nothin's the matter with him," rejoined the boy, "he ain't interested in the business."

The boy was right, but alas, if he was to start through the average community to whoop up people who "didn't take an interest in the business," at which nevertheless they are engaged, how long would a pocket of stones last him?

The State Sheriff's Association will meet in Montgomery, November 7th.

Register's Sale.

M. V. Northcut, Complainant vs. John W. Allen, Defendant. Chancery Court.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the Fall Term A. D. 1889, of the Chancery Court at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama, in said cause, I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Public Auction at the Courthouse door in Clanton, within the legal hours of sale

On Monday, the 18th of November, 1889

the following described real estate to-wit: The n w ¼ of section 8, and the n e ¼ of s w ¼ of section 8, all in township 23, range 14 east, lying and being in the county of Chilton, State of Alabama, to satisfy said decree.

W. E. STEWART,
Oct 16th, 1889. Register.

Register's Sale.

Mary C. Gammon, Adm'r, &c., Complainant, vs. George Martin, Defendant. Chancery court.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the Fall Term A. D., 1889, of the Chancery Court, at Clanton, Chilton County, Alabama, in said cause, I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, at Public Auction, at the Courthouse door in Clanton, within the legal hours of sale

On Monday, the 18th of November, 1889

the following described real estate to-wit: The s w ¼ of s e ¼ of section 11, township 23 range 13, lying and being situated in Chilton county, Alabama, to satisfy said decree.

W. E. STEWART,
Oct. 16th 1889. Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 11, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., on December 12, 1889, viz: John Burmister, homestead 16141, for the s e ¼ of n e ¼, e ½ of s e ¼, n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 26 t 20 n r 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. H. Smith Thomas Cox, G. C. Carwile and C. D. A. Deramus, all of Verbena, Ala.

oct 17o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
September 10, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court, Clanton, Ala., on October 28, 1889, viz: Francis Peeples, Homestead 21353 for the s ½ of n w ¼, n ½ of s w ¼ sec 34 t 21 n, r 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Delson Driskill, Abraham Moore, Caldwell Choate, Mass Goodwin, all of Dixie, Ala.

sep19o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Tax Notice!

FIRST ROUND.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1889.

Mineral Springs	October	30
Jemison	"	31
Providence	"	29
Macedonia	November	4
Benson	"	5
Maplesville	"	6
R. Latham's	"	7
Dixie	"	8
Kincheon	"	12
Verbena	"	13
Cooper's	"	14
Clanton	"	15
Strasburg	"	16
Valley Creek Church	"	9
Clanton Ford	"	11

SECOND ROUND.

Mineral Springs	December	6
Jemison	"	7
Providence	"	8
Macedonia	"	9
Benson	"	10
Maplesville	"	11
R. Latham's	"	12
Dixie	"	13
Kincheon	"	17
Verbena	"	18
Cooper's	"	19
Valley Creek Church	"	14
Clanton Ford	"	16
Elijah Busby	"	4
John Archer's	"	5
Prim's School House	"	21

Clanton, December 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31.

R. M. GENTRY.
Tax Collector Chilton Co.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

Coughing

IS Nature's effort to expel foreign substances from the bronchial passages. Frequently, this causes inflammation and the need of an anodyne. No other expectorant or anodyne is equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It assists Nature in ejecting the mucus, allays irritation, induces repose, and is the most popular of all cough cures.

"Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there is none, within the range of my experience, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so afflicted, I was advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lay all other remedies aside. I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have always kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure." —Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss.

"A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continual use of the Pectoral, a permanent cure was effected."—Horace Fairbrother, Rockingham, Vt.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

tmal6

Jemison High School.

:o:

Good House, Well Furnished, Healthful Locality, Dry Sandy Roads, Good Board Cheap, Tuition Low, Maps, Globes, Charts, etc., Moral Community, Three Churches, No Whisky, Well Trained Teachers, Fine Success, Teachers Re-elected without a Dissenting Voice. Session opens Sept. 2d, 1889.

Apply to J. L. RUFFIN, JR.,
aug29 Principal.

CLANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

:o:

This School will open Monday, Sept. the 2nd, 1889. Advantages the best in the county. Rates low, board and tuition $10 per month. Patronage is earnestly desired. For further information address me at Clanton, Ala.

Respectfully,
A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

W. W. C.

(Wooldridge's Wonderful Cure)

Is the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet discovered. It never fails to cure when taken according to directions. Read what it has done for Mr. A. Kimbrough:

COLUMBUS, GA., July 15, 1889.

Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co., Columbus, Ga.

GENTS:—After suffering for twenty years with my kidneys, and finding only temporary relief, after taking various remedies, and consulting some of the most noted physicians in the country, at a cost of hundreds of dollars, for no good, I decided to try W. W. C., and I must confess that I am to-day as well as I ever was, and that I suffer no pain whatever from my kidneys, and am feeling better in every respect than I have for years, and I attribute it all to two bottles of W. W. C.; and I would advise all who suffer in the least with kidney or bladder troubles to give W. W. C. a trial. Yours truly,

A. KIMBROUGH.

WOOLDRIDGE'S WONDERFUL CURE is a sure Remedy for Syphilis, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Bone Diseases, Old Sores, Bilious Troubles, Liver Diseases, Jaundice, Bilious Headache, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases caused from Impure and Poisoned Blood or Hereditary Diseases.

For sale by all Druggists.

Manufactured by
Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co.,
COLUMBUS, GA.
sep19 y

Wool Carding.

Our Cards are now running and doing good work. Bring or send your work to E. G. WALKER,
sep19 2m Montevallo, Ala.

Highest cash price paid for wool.

Barber Shop.

Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop in the Farmer's Alliance Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

Remember
The View Job Office
When you want
First-class Job Printing done.

ALABAMA CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE.

While the patronage of many other schools in the Town and State has diminished, the attendance at this College has increased 25 per cent. during the past Session. Literary, Scientific, Music and Art Departments under the direction of skillful teachers. Send for catalogue.

32nd Session opens September 18, 1889.
S. B. FOSTER, President, Tuskaloosa, Ala.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
Sept. 12, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 28th, 1889, viz: Jessie J. Scoggins, widow of Emsley Bearden, deceased, homestead 14401 for the n e ¼ of s w ¼ and s e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 14, t 23 n, r 11 e. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ambrose Kisner, Calvin Hall, William S. Lawrence, and James D. McGee, all of Maplesville, Ala.

J. H. BINGHAM,
[illegible] Register.

The Lawson Carpet Co.

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention of the people of Chilton county to their large and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,
Curtains & Household Novelties.

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,

ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS
Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

GEO. W. COOK & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Produce, Wines, Liquors. Our pure unpainted Roasted Coffee, and Manufacturers of High Grade pure Stick Candy, all of which we sell by the pound, package or car load. Sole agents for the Celebrated Bethesda ☞ Water. ☜

37 COMMERCE STREET,
Montgomery, Alabama.

oct17-tf

THOMAS FOSHEE,

(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,

feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

B. WOLFF'S FURNITURE EMPORIUM,

20 and 22 Commerce and Corner Court and Coosa Streets.

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

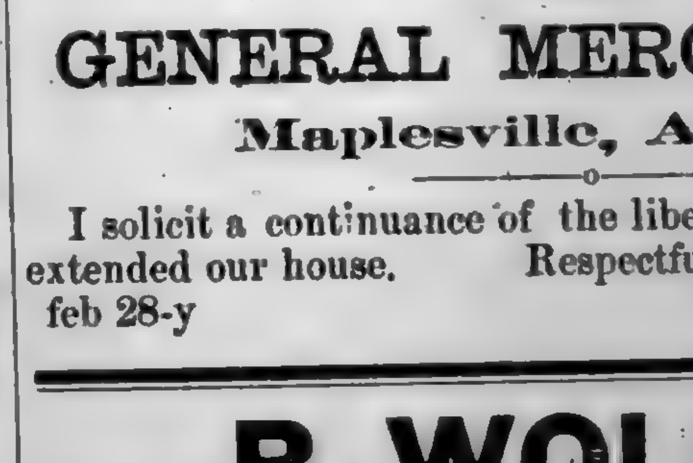
CARRIES

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Furniture

IN THE STATE.

sep11-6 ☞ When you come to the city, give me a call. ☜

WALL PAPER,



WINDOW SHADES,
MOULDINGS,
—AND—
PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER

H. M. MANCHA,

204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will send samples on application.

apr 11-y

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble

—Manufacturer of all kinds of—

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, Ala.

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Shades,
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GO TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 17, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	6:45 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:13 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Saturday was dry, dull and dusty.

Judge Callen has returned from Texas.

County Treasurer Parish was in town Tuesday.

Mr. S. T. Brittle was in town Monday on business.

Capt. W. A. Smith, of Dixie, was in Clanton Thursday.

Mr. R. Coe, of Stanton, visited our town the past week on business.

Mrs. W. H. Lawrence visited relatives in Montgomery the past week.

Mr. Homer Lowe, of Cooper's, will move his family to Clanton soon.

Mr. Peyton Aldridge was at home looking after a new boy the past week.

Prof. A. J. Scott and Mr. John M. Scott visited their parents at Elmore Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Smith filled his appointment at the Episcopal church on last Sunday.

Mrs. May Dabbs, of Birmingham, is down on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Willis Lowe.

R. S. Wiley, of Jasper, has been visiting the family of Mr. C. R. Bruce, near town.

We are prepared to meet all outside competition on job printing. We want you to keep your money at home.

Mr. J. P. Smitherman, who had the misfortune to break his leg a few week's since, is now getting about on crutches.

Our clever friend, Ned Duke came to town Tuesday without his handsome goatee, and this is the only "local" he brought us.

To answer all at once we will say yes, we can take potatoes, eggs, butter, chickens, etc., etc., if edible on subscription. Give us a call and subcribe.

The weather has been so favorable for the past few weeks that the farmers have kept all hands in the cotton fields, and trade has not been as lively as usual.

Clarence Holt, son of Mr. L. Holt, is still very low with fever, but it is hoped a change for the better has taken place. His condition has given his kind parent's great anxiety the past week.

Charles Single, who had his foot crushed by a freight train last week, is improving slowly. Enough money was raised by voluntary contribution to send him to his home at Opelika.

Mrs. Boykin and her daughter, Mrs. Glover, of Pratt Saw Mill, have been attending the protracted meeting at the Clanton Baptist Church. Their Clanton friends are always glad to see them.

New Goods.

W. L. Sampey has been receiving some very nice goods lately and the prices are very reasonable. Shoes are crowded and need to be sold to get them out of the way. Some nice saddles are priced at very low figures. A few suits of spring clothing will be sold at cost to make them go. Lots of little things have been added to the stock.

Clanton, Aug. 14, 1889.

Prof. R. E. R. Hicks has been re-appointed county superintendent of education to serve another year. A county superintendent will be elected for Chilton county at the regular election next August.

In Montgomery recently we took a stroll through the rooms of the Evening Journal. This bright and sparkling paper has headquarters near the government building. We are pleased to note that it is meeting with marked success.

The annals of Hygiene has discovered there is nothing that so quickly restores tone to exhausted nerves and strength to a weary body as a bath containing an ounce of aqua ammonia to each pail of water. It makes the flesh firm and smooth as marble, and renders the body pure and free from all odor.

Will Chilton county have an exhibit at the State Fair or the Southern Exposition? We havn't heard of it. Can't the Alliance act upon the suggestion of the State Alliance Exchange, recently published, and get up an exhibit of farm products. Mr. Pritchett and Mr. Fountain ought to make an exhibit of their rice. Here are two opportunities to advertise the county that should be seized upon, and the county Alliance could do a good work in this particular.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Maplesville Dots.

We have had most delightful weather for gathering crops. Rather too dry for good sweet potatoes. The dry weather has caused the cotton to open rapidly.

Some knowing ones predict a very hard winter because the persimmon trees are breaking down with loads of their delicious, golden fruit.

The colored association held near Clanton Ford, closed the 13th. It was well attended, and we trust was the means of doing much good.

Our town has sustained a heavy loss in Mrs. McCary and Miss Ella Dudley, going to Birmingham. Mrs. McCary was our peace-maker. No object of charity went unheeded and she was very liberal with the church. Her place was hard to fill.

Mr. Ike Giles family have rented a house here and will remain several weeks in quest of health.

Mrs. N. Goodwin has been suddenly called to see Mrs. F. DuBose, who is dangerously ill.

Some young men are heavy-hearted because of the return of Misses Fannie Foshee and Marion Kelley to Marion to school.

Mr. Goodwin DuBose is able to go hunting again, and we hope will not remind us long of Shakespere's sixth age by the fit of his clothes.

The scent of "orange blossoms" is in the breeze, notwithstanding the chilly weather. REVOLG.

Stanton Notes.

A Mr. Coburn, formerly of this county, who lived in Dallas county, died on the 25th of September last. His remains were carried to his old home near Mulberry church not far from Stanton, for interment, accompanied by his wife and three children.

The wife was taken quite ill while stopping with her husband's mother; and while confined to her bed there, some black-hearted thief broke open her trunk, and stole $1200 in gold, being every cent with the exception of one dollar that Mrs. Coburn and her little orphans had. This money was the hard-earned savings of Mr. Coburn for years. There is no clue to the thief. Surely God will punish severely those who commit such black deeds.

Your correspondent has recently returned from a very pleasant visit to his old home, Canton Bend, Wilcox Co. The crops in the section visited are good and the people are happy.

Mrs. P. P. Thomas and her accomplished daughter, Miss Carrie, have charge of the "Stanton Institute" this session. The school opened on the 7th inst., and the prospects are good for a large patronage.

Mr. A. J. Bethea and his two daughters, Misses Nena and Ella, came up from Faunsdale, last Saturday. Mr. Bethea returned Sunday, leaving his two daughters, who will attend school here.

Rev. J. O. Nobles is holding a protracted meeting at the Methodist church in this place.

Rev. J. M. McCord, the pastor of the Stanton Baptist church, we are sorry to learn, will leave us in November next. We are loath to give Mr. McCord up. He has made many warm friends here and done good work for his church.

Catarrh is in the blood. No cure for this loathsome and dangerous disease is possible until the poison is thoroughly eradicated from the system. For this purpose, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best and most economical medicine. Price $1. Six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

When the hair shows signs of falling, begin at once to use Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation strengthens the scalp, promotes the growth of new hair, restores the natural color to gray and faded hair, and renders it soft, pliant and glossy.

HERMAN HERZFELD,
—DEALER IN—
All Kinds of Furniture at all Prices.
Parlor and Bed-Room Suits, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Blankets, Comforts and Lace Goods.
☞ Everything necessary in the House-Furnishing Goods Line. ☜
NINETEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND AVENUES
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

LOOK HERE!
New Stock! Low Prices!
—AT—
W. M. Wilson & Bro.'s
CLANTON, ALA.
We have opened a Large Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise at our old Stand, and we have come to stay. We invite an inspection of our goods and prices.
☞ SHOES AND HATS A SPECIALTY. ☜

—Office of—
FARMERS'
Alliance Exchange
UNION WAREHOUSE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 16, 1889.

DEAR SIR:—We invite your attention to our large and commodious Warehouses near the Union Passenger Depot in rear of the Windsor Hotel in this city. We are prepared to store or sell cotton to the best advantage and to fully protect the planters' interest by always obtaining the highest market price on day of sale. Our rates of storage are cheaper than any other Warehouse in the city from the fact that we charge no drayage where cotton is shipped by rail or boat.

We have every protection against fire that is possible to be had, and are above high water. We make liberal advances on cotton in store.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

JNO. S. BIRD, Business Manager.

Attention Farmers!

THIS IS A FARMER'S WAREHOUSE UNDER THE CONTROL OF FARMERS WHO ARE DETERMINED TO HANDLE THEIR OWN COTTON AND TO FREE THEMSELVES FROM THE CHARGES THEY HAVE BEEN COMPELLED TO PAY.

Farmers' Co-Operative Association!

THE CHARGES FOR HANDLING COTTON WILL BE FIFTY CENTS PER BALE FOR THE FIRST MONTH AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR EACH SUCCEEDING MONTH. CONSULT YOUR INTEREST AND STORE YOUR COTTON IN THE

SOUTHERN WAREHOUSE.

NO COMMISSION FOR SELLING, AND NO CHARGES FOR DRAYAGE OR RE-WEIGHING. FREE WAGON YARD. THE ALLIANCE MEN OF CHILTON COUNTY ARE RECOMMENDED TO DEAL WITH US.
W. H. LAWSON, GENERAL MANAGER,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Sep. 10, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 28, 1889, viz: John D. Campbell, Homestead entry 19401 for the s e ¼ of sec 33 t 21 n r 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James I. Cox, E. J. Milling, Frank Harris and Henry Friday, all of Dixie, Ala.

sep19-6t J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

A. E. BIVINGS,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, AND Medicines, FAMILY Groceries, ETC.
Clanton, Alabama.
I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

BUY YOUR
PIANOS and ORGANS
—FROM—
GRAMBS & BUCHANAN,
—2107 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES, or on easy installments. Sohmer, Cranich & Bach, Gabler, Wheelock and Newby & Evans Pianos, and the world renowned Wilcox & White organs. Mail orders for sheet music or musical merchandise given prompt attention.
☞ Write for Catalogue. ☜ jul18
When ordering please state in what paper you saw our advertisement.

CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS
Copper and Sheet Iron Workers
Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.
Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
☞ AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE, ☜
Birmingham, Ala.
mar21 y

I. N. Langston & Co.
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Supplies, &c.
(Contractor for Cross Ties for the L. & N. R. R.)
—JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALA.—
I have been out of business for the past year, but I am now before the public with a full and Complete Line of Goods for the General Trade. I invite the Farmers of Chilton county as well as my old customers, to give me a call and examine my stock. I will please you every time both in quality of goods and low prices.
☞ Highest market price paid for Cross Ties, Cotton and Country Produce.
oct 18-y I. N. LANGSTON.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜
nov 8-y

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
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1889 1889
S. C. MARKS, P. H. S. GAYLE, WM. A. GAYLE.
MARKS & GAYLE,
The Montgomery Warehouse.
Just back of the Exchange Hotel. Very convenient to the business centre, and close to the Fire Department.
ALL COTTON CAREFULLY WEIGHED & HANDLED.
Bagging and Ties at Lowest Rates.
We will take pleasure in forwarding orders for [illegible] for our customers, charging them actual cost for same, free from any profit [illegible]
Montgomery, Ala.
[illegible]

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville.
[mal5 y]

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.
Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER,
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

DR. OWEN'S
ELECTRIC BELT
AND SUSPENSORY,
PATENTED AUG. 16, 1887. IMPROVED JULY 30, 1888.
DR. OWEN'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC BODY BELT AND SUSPENSORY are guaranteed to cure the following diseases, namely: All Rheumatic Complaints, Lumbago, General and Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Trembling, Sexual Exhaustion, Wasting of Body, Diseases caused by Indiscretions in Youth, Age, Married or Single Life. In fact all diseases pertaining to the womb or genital organs of male or female.
SENT TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON 30 DAYS TRIAL.
TRY A PAIR OF DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC INSOLES PRICE [illegible] PER PAIR.
Send 6c. postage for free illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Mention this paper. address
OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURE!
ELECTRIC BELT AND TRUSS COMBINED.
DR. ISRAEL'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC TRUSS, with Dr. Owen's Electric Belt Attachment. This truss is worn with ease and comfort. The current can be made mild or strong. This is the only combined electric truss and belt ever made. It will cure a Rupture in from 60 to 90 days. For full description of Dr. Owen's Electro-Galvanic Belts, Spinal Appliances, Trusses and Insoles send 6c. for free illustrated pamphlet which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Sold only by the
OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.
sep 5

HERBINE
After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.
Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.
Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 16 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."
Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."
Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than [illegible].
Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle.
It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by
The Herbine Co.,
(Successors to Wm. Condell.) St. Louis, Mo.
mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION
PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions. The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.
CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost. Easy and pleasant to use. Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.
nov22-y

ALLEGER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
FROM $65. to $35.
This Elegant Parlor Organ, style 90, containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells. Stool and Book free. For only $35.00. [illegible]
[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

FALL FEEDING OF BEES.

A Western apiarist well says that the average bee keeper does not like the work of feeding sugar syrup to his bees in the fall to ensure them against starvation, because of the attention, and, as usually practised, the puttering work it takes. To any such let this word of caution be dropped; now is the time to prepare against having this to do. While honey is coming in and the surplus being stored, a few brood crumbs filled with honey should be removed from your best colonies and set to one side that they may be ready to give to those light in stores later on. There is probably no more satisfactory way than this method of fall feeding. It is easily and quickly done, and does not incite robbery.—*New York Witness.*

KEROSENE TO KEEP OFF FLIES.

Dr. Willim Horne, veterinary surgeon, writes to *Hoard's Dairyman*, under this head, as follows: "Many poor animals suffer the most excruciating torture from the bites and irritation of flies. Some of the thin skinned ones are often all but killed outright. Many are killed in some localities, others are worried so much that they lose the flesh quite often needed for a cold, inclement winter.

"I have experimented with nearly everything I could think of as a remedy for this curse to our poor dumb brutes. I have read of quite a number of sure preventives recommended by others and found but little satisfaction.

"Some eighteen years ago I experimented with kerosene as a preventive of lice upon poultry and in the poultry house. It was—it is a success. Some twelve years ago I tried kerosene to keep off flies from horses, cattle, poultry, etc. It is a success. I use a pint long nozzled oil can. I use the commonest kerosene. I squirt from this quite a liberal spray, as near as I can, of the fluid. I put it upon the youngest chicks, in the laying boxes of the poultry. I squirt the kerosene upon the sides of the stall liberally, upon the floor more liberally. I am not in the least afraid of sprinkling kerosene upon the horses, cattle or poultry. I have never seen the slightest injury done to any of those so treated. I find it a sure preventive against maggots breeding in the barrels of hen manure which I save for sale and use. Kerosene is a disinfectant, too, and it is a positive deodorizer, much pleasanter than the chlorides are."

WEEDS IN LAWNS.

The worst lawn weed of late summer and early autumn is one that the careless observer may not see at all. We refer to the "crab-grass" (Panicum sanguinale digitaria of the older writers). The stems of this grass lie close to ground, taking root at every joint, and crowding out most other grasses. Fortunately this weed is an annual; were it a perennial we might despair of ever getting rid of it. Its flowers (and seeds, of course,) are borne at the top of each stem, which are a foot, more or less, in height; the flowers and seeds are arranged closely upon flat stems or spikes, which are three to six inches long; there are four to fifteen of them near the top of each stem, and spreading in all directions. From this height these flower-stems are caught by the mower. Where this grass is present the mowings should be carefully removed. The stiff stubble broom made from split rattan is better than a rake. The grass being carefully gathered should be removed and burned. If cut when the seeds are but partly ripe they will derive nourishment enough from the stems to carry them on to maturity, and if they were not removed, would seed the ground and prepare for another crop of trouble next year. Many of the coarser weeds of the lawn are perennials; they are sown in the fall, but the thistles, docks, plantains, and many others, in their early state appear so unlike the mature plant that they are not recognized. It is very important that the cultivator should be familiar not only with the appearance of the seeds of weeds, but with the plants themselves in the different stages of their career. These perennial weeds usually sow themselves, or are sown, unintentionally, with the grass seeds in the fall. They germinate, and their young leaves are often much unlike the leaves that will be borne by the same plant the next spring, though they differ greatly in this respect; the seedling weed does not make much show in its first season. It is employed in storing up a supply of food for a vigorous growth next spring, when it usually comes to perfection, flowers, and scatters its seeds.—*American Agriculturist.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Throw plenty of dry dirt into the pig pen and on to the floor of the stalls.

Don't handle a mow of smoking hay if you have some poor, dry fooder to throw on it to take up the moisture.

Farm horses kept in well ventilated stables when not at work will fare better usually than at pasture fighting flies.

There are now about five million owners of farms in the United States. About one million of the farms have been acquired since 1880.

A sealed package all the way from Kraisburg, Austria, in which was a queen bee, arrived lately at Mechanic Falls, Maine. The bee was alive and well.

Clover sown among corn at the last cultivation and plowed down for the next crop is a cheap and practical way of capturing the fugitive nitrogen so much needed.

No gases arise from frozen droppings, but the poultry-house should be cleansed daily, if possible, and dry earth should be sprinkled on the floor, which permits of sweeping the latter with a broom. Cleanliness prevent disease.

"I would recommend to every farmer," says a *Country Gentleman* correspondent, "who wishes to know which is best—spring or fall plowing—to try both ways on his own land, half and half, instead of reading the arguments of writers who live a hundred or a thousand miles away."

A Western man, sixty-five years old, went to Louisiana a year ago, says the *Sugar Bowl*, and on thirty-five acres of land, with the help of only a nine-year-old boy, raised nine bales of cotton and 200 barrels of corn; also, aided by a large garden, supporting a family of five at a cost of fifty-eight dollars. Next season he will work fifty acres and aim for fifteen bales.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

PEACH SHORTCAKE.

One quart of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, have them heaping; two tablespoonfuls of butter, one pint rich milk; mix this into a smooth dough just soft enough to handle, divide into two equal parts, roll out to the size of an ordinary pie plate and place on buttered tin and bake about twenty minutes; have two dozen peaches peeled and cut in slices, separate the cakes without cutting them, use half of the peaches to cover the bottom halves of the shortcake, sprinkle plentifully with sugar and cream, lay on the top piece, with the crust downward; use the rest of the fruit over them and sugar plentifully.—*New York World.*

FOR POTATO SALAD.

Nice for tea. Take six large cold, boiled potatoes, three hard-boiled eggs, a few leaves of lettuce or sprigs of parsley, and an onion, if you like (omit the onion if you object to it), chopped up together. Sprinkle celery seed over it and enough salt and pepper to season the salad well; then heat in a stew-pan a tablespoonful of good butter. When it begins to brown add three tablespoonfuls of vinegar and a teaspoonful of sugar. Pour this over the salad and mix thoroughly. Serve on a pretty dish, or heaped on a platter, garnished with alternate slices of hard-boiled egg and pickled beet, or with parsley. I think it quite essential to that desirable sensation we have when we sit at a pretty, well-arranged and well-laden table, that the principal dishes be garnished in some way.—*Farm and Fireside.*

TWO RECIPES FOR CEMENT.

A French scientific journal gives a recipe for a cement which is coming into use, and which is said to be harder and more enduring than any other known. It is made by mixing glycerine with litharge (oxide of lead). The preparation seems to be very simple; the finely powdered litharge, after being dried at a high temperature, has glycerine added to it until the mixture is of the necessary consistency, that of thick mortar.

Another receipe for a cement for a different purpose, namely for the attachment of paper labels to metal, has also beene lately published. The metal is dipped into a strong solution of soda, and is afterward washed over with the juice of an onion. Paper pasted to a surface so prepared, will, it is said, stick with such tenacity that it is almost impossible to release it without destruction.

FISH CHOWDER.

Take two fine, fresh codfish, weighing six pounds each; clean them well; cut the fish lengthwise from the bone, and cut it into pieces two inches square. Chop up the bones and heads; put them into a saucepan; add three quarts of warm water, one red onion sliced, heaping teaspoonful of salt, a dozen bruised peppercorns and a few stalks of celery. Boil until the fish drops from the bones; then strain into another saucepan. Cut into small squares one peck of small potatoes and a pound and a half of salt pork; arrange the fish, pork and potatoes into mounds; divide each equally into four parts; add one quarter of the fish to the stock, next a quarter of the pork, then a quarter of the potato and three pilot crackers, broken into quarters, salt, pepper and a little thyme. Repeat this process until the remaining three-quarters of pork, fish and potato are used; cover all with warm milk; simmer slowly until the fish is tender, care being taken that the soup does not boil over; now taste for seasoning, serve as neatly as possible. This is the old-fashioned New England fish chowder.—*New York Sun.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Baked meat is an abomination. So-called "roast" meat cooked in ovens is a delusion and a snare.

For a black eye: Paint it with a mixture of equal parts of tincture capsici and gum arabic and some glycerine.

Applying kerosene with a rag when you are about to put your stoves away for the summer will help to prevent them from rusting.

Spiced plums: One gallon plums, one pint of vinegar, one quart sugar, cinnamon and cloves whole. Boil several hours and seal.

Delicious waffles: Half a pint of cold boiled farina, half a pint of rice flour, two tablespoonfuls of wheat flour, one pint of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, two eggs, well beaten.

Butter can be kept in good condition in hot weather by placing over it a large unglazed earthenware crock, inverted. Wrap a wet cloth around the crock and set it in a draft of air.

Salt sprinkled on any substance burning on the stove will stop the smoke and smell. Salt thrown upon coals blazing from the fat of broiling chops of ham will cause the blaze to subside.

Lavender water: Put one pound of fresh lavender with one pint of water into a farina boiler, cover and steep slowly for one hour, take from the fire, add two quarts of alcohol, filter, and bottle for use.

Lime and alkali stains may be removed from white goods by simply washing. In the case of colored goods and silks the goods should be moistened and citric acid, much diluted, applied with the finger.

To frost a window tie a piece of putty up in a piece of cheese cloth. Having cleaned the glass perfectly, rub the putty over it in smooth lines, let it dry and then varnish the glass. It will "stand" considerable steam.

To clean porcelain saucepans, fill them half full of hot water and put in the water a tablespoonful of powdered borax and let it boil. If this does not remove all the stains, scour well with a cloth rubbed with soap and borax.

For hard boiled eggs, cook them twenty minutes in water just bubbling. The yolk of an egg cooked ten minutes in rapidly boiling water is tough and indigestible; cooked twenty minutes it is dry, mealy and easily digested.

What Fells a Person Down.

It is not intellectual work that injures the brain, says the London *Hospital*, but emotional excitement. Most men can stand the severest thought and study of which their brains are capable and be none the worse for it, for neither thought nor study interferes with the recuperative influence of sleep. It is ambition, anxiety and disappointment, the hopes and fears, the loves and hates of our lives that wear out our nervous system and endanger the balance of the brain.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

HOW TO COAX A MAN TO PROPOSE.

An elderly man was talking to a group of giddy young girls the other day how he proposed to his wife when he was a young man. She was sewing at the time, he said, or he never would have had the courage to do it. If girls would sew more he thinks they would have more matrimonial chances. Sewing he considers the best accomplishment that a woman can have. A woman engaged with a needle has a domestic, homelike air that is irresistible to a man who loves her. It is a picture of what she would be in her own home, and makes him long that it should be his also. How can a man propose to a girl who sits straight up in her chair staring hard at him with a pair of bright eyes? But when she is bending gracefully over a bit of plain or fancy sewing, apparently absorbed in counting the stitches, and the arrows of her eyes are sheathed for a few minutes, he plucks up courage enough to offer her his heart and hand. The average young man is bashful in such affairs, though bold enough at other times, and needs encouragement and opportunities. What sort of encouragement is a pair of bright eyes staring into his, watching his embarrassment? Listen to the advice of an old man, who has been all through it; drop your eyes and give the young man a chance. Remember this, girls, when the favorite young man drops in to make an evening visit, get out your bit of fancy work and look domestic, and with every stitch of your needle you will bind his heart more firmly to your own.—*Chicago Herald.*

A BONANZA QUEEN AT HOME.

Mrs. Mackay's entertainments, says Marshall Wilder, in his book, are delightful. Although as rich as the richest and the owner of a beautiful house to which the best people in London like to come, she never forgets her nationality to the extent of forgetting Americans—of the right kind—in London. Many of our people get letters of introduction to Mrs. Mackay when going abroad, and it is amusing to note the astonishment of some of them when they meet the lady. Because she is the wife of a bonanza king, they expect to see her home to look like Aladdin's cave and to see her arrayed like an Oriental princess. Well, it would be impossible to find anywhere a house where there is less attempt at display; everything is there which taste and comfort suggest, but nothing designed only for show. As for the warm hearted hostess, I never saw a more unassuming lady, nor did I ever see her wearing jewelry of any kind. She never says or does anything to remind a person that she is richer than any but two or three of Britain's six hundred peers, and that she knows every one in England worth knowing. Beside being a society queen, she is very enterprising and nobly charitable; where some one else hearing of a case of suffering, will sigh "poor thing!" and think her duty done, Mrs. Mackay will have the case looked into, and substantial relief provided at once if really needed. Some Americans seem to think she has become entirely Anglicized, and has cut her native country; but one day I asked her when she would return, and she quickly replied: "I want to go home as soon as my sons complete their education."

ASIATIC CHILD WIVES.

The Indian reformers who have taken in hand the re-marriage of girl widows find no difficulty in obtaining plenty of candidates. Where trouble comes in is as to the disposal of these matrimonally disposed ladies pending the discovery of suitable partners. No sooner does a widow announce her intention of securing another husband if she can than she is disowned by all her kith and kin, cut by her acquaintances, and in some cases sent adrift to pick up a living for herself. The reformers feel under an obligation, therefore, to soften the severity of the martyrdom to the best of their ability, and with that object widow homes have been established here and there. The expedient is, perhaps, as good a one as could be devised, but the managers of the homes are not to be envied. In order to carry out the rest of the scheme, suitors have to be admitted to make choice among the bereaved beauties, and then, of course, a certain amount of philandering must be allowed to enable the high contracting parties to come to terms. All maternal heads of families well know that even when only one affair of this sort is going on in a household, a deal of finesse and circumspection often have to be exercised. Dire, then, must have been the perplexities of the native matron at the Julpigori home lately, when twenty-five amorous youths were daily courting as many skittish widows. The bridegrooms expectant actually had the audacity to apply for lodgings in the house, but this request was, of course, sternly refused. Since, however, the system appears to bring about a considerable number of marriages, these little imperfections in the machinery may be pardoned. There is no fate more terrible than that of the Indian child widow, doomed to an isolated and hopeless existence while yet in her early teens.—*London Globe.*

FASHION NOTES.

Handsome street costumes of white wool are worn.

The demand for ball screw earrings is considerable just now.

Black and red are combined in many dressy toilets prepared for autumn wear.

Lilac, heliotrope and mauve are with us again, in all the exquisite old-time tints.

The trim velvet pelerine is the favorite wrap to wear with dressy street costumes this fall.

Black and white laces are effectively combined in Marie Antoinette fichus, capes and gowns.

English dressmakers have adopted the fashion of having the seams on the outside of the skirt and binding them with ribbon.

Trade for shoemakers will look up if dresses which show the ankles find favor. They are the latest importations from abroad.

Red, tan-color and pale almond cloths are used for Louis XIV. jackets, Connemara cloaks, and tailor made gowns for autumn wear.

Fancy jackets and sleeves, high revers forming part of the turnover collar, pointed girdles, jaunty silk shirt fronts, are all entirely permissible this season even on a smart out-of-door costume.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

How much the wife is dearer than the bride!

A wise man in his house should find a wife gentle and courteous, or no wife at all.

Nothing flatters a man so much as the happiness of his wife; he is always proud of himself as the source of it.

A right of opinion is not consistent with a dependence upon another to be taught what the opinion shall be.

Don't be afraid of wild boys and girls; they often grow up to be the very best men and women. Wildness is not viciousness.

Man will not obstruct civilization by acting his honest convictions unless they lead him to interfere with another, who, by the same right, chooses to act differently.

Fools with bookish knowledge are children with edged weapons; they hurt themselves, and put others in pain. The half-learned is more dangerous than the simpleton.

In all evils which admit a remedy, impatience should be avoided, because it wastes that time and attention in complaints which, if properly applied, might remove the cause.

Whatever you do, do it well. The slighting of a task because it is apparently unimportant leads to habitual neglect, so that men and women degenerate insensibly into bad workers.

People are not so much taught by the expressions of others as they are encouraged, when such expressions coincide with their own opinion, for a man is a mere machine who depends upon the opinion of another.

The richest genius, like the most fertile son, when uncultivated shoots up into the rankest weeds; and instead of vines and olives for the pleasure and use of man, produces to its slothful owner the most abundant crop of poisons.

I have lived to know that the great secret of human happiness is this: Never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of "too many irons in the fire" conveys an untruth. You cannot have too many, poker, tongs, and all, keep them all going.

Sincerity (according to Tillotson) is the most compendious wisdom and an excellent instrument for the speedy dispatch of business. It is like traveling in a plain, beaten road, which commonly brings a man sooner to his journey's end than by-ways, in which men often lose themselves.

Stalking Deer With Tame Leopards.

The following account of hunting with tame leopards, of the species called the cheetah, at Dhar, in Central India, is contributed to the London *Illustrated News* by Colonel Ward Bennitt:

"We were staying with the Maharajah of Dhar, and one day he said we should see a cheetah hunt, so we started on horseback about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The cheetahs looked lovely and seemed quite tame, following the shikaris like dogs. We went about five miles over very bad ground, and it was exceedingly hot.

"At last, to our delight, we saw a herd of deer about a mile off and we at once stopped, while the shikari went forward with two cheetahs. Presently one of the cheetahs stood still, peered about and lay down, slowly whisking his tail from side to side. The men said, 'He has seen the deer.' Soon he got up again and went after his companion and seemed to communicate to him that deer were in sight. Then they both lay down at once.

"After a little time they got up and began stalking the deer through the grass. It was very difficult to distinguish the cheetahs, as they were much the same color as the ground. Presently, the deer became aware something was up, and stopped and looked about; then, suddenly, they all got together, and began trotting off, followed at once by the cheetahs, who, although far behind, gained ground at every stride, and we could see they had each singled out a black buck, taking no notice of the rest of the herd tearing off in all directions. Luckily they came toward us, and we saw one cheetah give a high spring, about fifteen yards, and seize his buck by the throat and roll it over. We did not look any more, we knew nothing would induce the cheetah to leave its prey till the buck's throat was cut and the animal enticed away with a ladleful of blood.

"The other cheetah having missed when it sprang gave up the chase and came straight back to his master with his tail between his legs. We were very lucky to see the hunt, for I find many old Indians have never had the good fortune to witness one, and the Maharajah seldom allows his cheetahs to indulge in the sport."

A Novel Refrigerator.

A young friend of mine, who has for several years each summer gone with his father on a camping trip on the south shore of Lake Superior, tells me of a novel expedient they often employed for preserving their venison in warm weather. In that country some of the streams are flanked by long rows of sandhill, whose composition is so loose that they shift about continually under a wind of any force. In the winter time the high winds often blow the sand over the great snow banks which lie upon the north side of the sand dunes, covering up the snow to a depth of several feet. The snow is thus kept unmelted, and even in the middle of summer one can dig down through the sand to it and find the best imaginable sort of a refrigerator. In this way, said my young friend, they buried their deer and trout, and found they kept fresh so long as they cared to leave them. This is certainly a new instance of nature's bountifulness with the sportsman.—*Forest and Stream.*

Mothers Should Care for a Child's Eyes.

Dr. Webster Fox, in the journal of the Franklin Institute, maintains that the majority of blind people have lost their sight from want of proper care during infancy, and that nurses or mothers who heedlessly expose an infant's eyes to the glare of the sun for hours, may be laying the foundation for the most serious evils. He protests against permitting young children to use their eyes in study, and declares that the eye is not strong enough for school work until the age of seven to nine. Children should not be allowed to study much by artificial light before the age of ten, and books printed in small type should be absolutely prohibited in the schoolroom.

The commissioners of the Yosemite Valley having ordered the demolition of miles of fences and many unsightly buildings, leaving more spacious [illegible] and [illegible].

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The Imperial University of Tokio has 128 professors and teachers, all but sixteen being Japanese. This year's students number 738.

When a storm is advancing, the wind blows to meet it. Thus a wind blowing from the east or southeast indicates the approach of a storm from the west.

The Belgian Government are now making experiments with a new kind of screw, which enables a vessel to stop or turn instantaneously to avert a collision.

The shortest time occupied by the tornado cloud in passing a given point varies from "an instant" to about twenty minutes, the average being seventy-four seconds.

A remarkable cave has just been discovered on the top of the Taygetus range, in Greece. It is from ten to thirty feet high and from thirty to sixty feet wide, and contains thousands of stalactites in wonderful groups.

From experiments made in Richmond, Va., with electric heaters, it seems probable that a passenger coach can be kept warm at an expense of two cents an hour, the current being supplied by a dynamo on the locomotive or tender.

A French stone-mason has discovered a cement which he claims to be stronger, cheaper, and less liable to damage from the action of the weather than any preparation now in use. It is not a plaster, but a heavy, viscous fluid, and is applied with a brush. Its composition is kept secret.

Some experiments lately made at the Royal Polytechnic School at Munich show that the strength of camel's-hair belting reaches 6315 pounds per square inch, while that of ordinary belting ranges between 2230 and 5260 pounds per square inch. The camel's-hair belt is unaffected by acids.

A sponge is a point of coral rock by the discharge of the earth's electric current through it, and only a few fibres of a coral are left undecomposed. Every sponge will disclose this fact if examined. A part of every sponge is coral and at the bottom of the object the coral still clings to the fibres of the sponge, and is a part of the sponge.

A new shaping tool has been invented—a machine in which two flat surfaces, acting vertically or horizontally and moving in opposite directions, with adjustable dies fitted upon them, roll in one motion a piece of metal, regular or irregular in shape and of almost any desired pattern. At a single stroke of the mechanism may be obtained a sphere, a cone, a chair screw, a bolt with thread and head—in fact, an endless variety of mechanical forms.

Among the latest American patents is one for a process of obtaining dry feed for animals from the refuse of starch and glucose. The coarse refuse is first subjected to pressure to free it from water, and to it is added the fine refuse, containing the glutinous nitrogenous parts of the grain. This combination is subjected to pressure to express the greater part of the moisture, and finally placed under the influence of heat, for the purpose of evaporating the remaining moisture.

A wonderful invention for rapid transit is attracting attention in New York. The invention consists of an elevated railway track of a new design for a car made of demagnetised steel and running upon a single rail. The car will go a distance of 230 miles in an hour. The invention will first be used for transporting small packages and mail matter, but eventually will be adapted for the transportation of passengers. The cost is trivial when compared to that of the regular railroads.

Experts in house building have suggested that grates in second stories are usually less safe than those below, as the narrower joists give little room for the boxing of the hearth. It is also urged that grates be examined carefully, to determine whether the back of the flue is simply of four-inch wall, which is always dangerous at the back of a grate in a frame house. This can be determined by measuring the distance the breast extends out from the wall, and, as sometimes the breast runs through flush with the face of the wall in the next room, the calculation is to be made accordingly.

Why the Leaves Turn.

"Probably not one person in a thousand knows why leaves change their color in the fall," remarked an eminent botanist the other day. "The common and old fashioned idea is that all this red and golden glory we see now is caused by frosts. A true and scientific explanation of the causes of the coloring of leaves would necessitate a long and intricate discussion. Stated briefly and in proper language, those causes are these: The green matter in the tissue of a leaf is composed of two colors, red and blue. When the sap ceases to flow in the fall, and the natural growth of the tree ceases, oxidation of the tissue takes place. Under certain conditions, the green of the leaf changes to red; under different conditions it takes on a yellow or brown tint. This difference in color is due to the difference in combination of the original constituents of the green tissue and to the varying conditions of climate, exposure and soil. A dry, cold climate produces more brilliant foliage than one that is damp and warm. This is the reason that our American autumns are so much more gorgeous than those of England. There are several things about leaves that even science cannot explain. For instance, why one of two trees growing side by side, of the same age and having the same exposure, should take on a brilliant red in the fall, and the other should turn yellow; or why one branch of a tree should be highly colored and the rest of the tree have only a yellow tint, are questions that are as impossible to answer as why one member of a family should be perfectly healthy and another sickly. Maples and oaks have the brightest colors."—*Field and Forest.*

The Care of Umbrellas.

Umbrellas should be placed handle downward to dry. The moisture falls from the edges of the frame, and the fabric dries uniformly. If stood handle upward, as is commonly the case, the top of the umbrella holds the moisture, owing to the lining underneath the ring, and it takes a long time to dry, thereby injuring the silk or other fabric with which it is covered. This is the main cause of the umbrella wearing out so soon at the top. Umbrella cases are responsible for the wear of the silk. The constant friction causes they [illegible] to appear so provokingly early. When not in use the umbrella should be left loose, and when wet left loose to dry.—*Men's Outfitter.*

The World's Wheat.

The earlier expectations regarding the probable size of the domestic wheat crops have been found to be too small, and the total is now estimated at from 485,000,000 to 500,000,000 bushels. One journal which has given careful attention to the subject believes that the harvest will amount to 498,000,000 bushels (333,000,000 winter and 165,000,000 spring wheat), as compared with 415,868,000 bushels in 1887-'88 and with 456,329,000 bushels in 1886-'87. If reserve stocks of wheat in the United States are about 20,000,000 bushels smaller than they were one year ago, as has been estimated, and visible stocks (as above) 18,000,000 bushels, less the total deficiency of about 30,000,000 or 33,000,000 bushels as compared with one year ago, is offset here by more than 82,000,000 bushels increased production. The London Miller, after an elaborate and not altogether satisfactory calculation, estimates that the "net export surplus" of American wheat "for the new cereal year looks, therefore, like being 135,320,000 bushels, as compared with 94,920,000 bushels," which appears quite likely. A recent estimate of the increased and of the decreased quantities of wheat grown this year, compared with last, is as follows: Increase—United States, 82,000,000; Canada, 8,000,000; England and France, 32,000,000, and in Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland, and Algeria, 32,000,000 bushels; in all 154,000,000 bushels. Decreases—Russia, 72,000,000; Hungary, 36,000,000; Roumania, 8,000,000; Germany, 8,000,000; India, 18,000,000, and Argentine Republic, Australasia, and Chili, 24,000,000 bushels, a total of 166,000,000 bushels. This, if verified, will point to a decreased output of about 12,000,000 bushels in the country named, which, if true, should be construed, taking the year through, in favor of the United States, as they have grown over 80,000,000 bushels more wheat than a year ago, and at least 45,000,000 bushels more for export, even after supplying all deficiencies in the reserves. As has been pointed out, during July few important autumn export contracts were negotiated. France was satisfied with the situation, Germany doubtful, Austria-Hungary more so, India shipments were light, Russia did not ship freely, and the United States were enacting the role of Micawber. Our export surplus is large, and the Pacific States, as in the past, are inclined to sell freely. They are satisfied to sell, and three months from now arrivals out of Pacific Coast wheat may be found to have some influence on the world's markets irrespective of the price at New York or Chicago.—[Bradstreet's.

Women Who Buy Men's Hats.

"It is not perhaps just the thing in point of good manners and social etiquette to allow a woman to wait while you attend to the wants of a man," said a local hat dealer the other day. "But when a woman comes in to buy a hat for a child of one of the late 'man's straw hat fad,' and a masculine comes in behind her we always wait on him first. Why? Well, for various reasons. The man as a rule buys a hat costing him all the way from $3.25 to $5, while the woman seldom wants more than $2 worth of a hat. Then again it is easier and more satisfactory to try to sell hats to a dozen men than try to get a woman to invest $1.75 in a straw hat for herself or 75 cents in head-gear for a child. They will come in with one or two friends," continued the loquacious dealer, "and try on about every hat in the store before they decide to take the first they looked at, or decide to go elsewhere. Then, after the imagine they have selected the best and most becoming style, and they are generally very sure to do that, they put it down and take up another with, 'Now, Julia, I don't know but this would look as well on me. What do you think?' Then follows an animated discussion, broken by various lapses into comments on outside matters till the hat clerk begins to grow dizzy. He has not been used to that sort of thing, poor fellow, till within the last two seasons, and it wears on him. The woman about to purchase a hat for Johnnie is a bother, but she does not become such an unmitigated nuisance as the woman buying a hat for herself. I hope the rage for men's hats among the fair sex will soon disappear. I do not wonder that dry goods clerks and those who have constantly to minister to a woman's vagaries are bald-headed.—[New York Star.

Voluntary Scavengers.

The city of Omaha, Nebraska, has in its service a force of thousands of scavengers who draw no pay, report to no official, but are protected by law from molestation. They are the crows, who flock into town as soon as cold weather comes, stay during the winter, and vanish in the spring. Collecting in small groups, they alight here and there on the tree tops and survey the back yards and alleys until they can pick out foraging places. Then they descend, and in short order the remains from breakfasts, the scraps of meat form markets, and the rats killed by household dogs and cats, are gobbled up. Some crows do scavenger work about the residences. Others alight cautiously in the alleys, and others are attracted to the stock yards and packing houses.

An Absorbing Amusement.

Pigeon flying is growing to be an absorbing amusement in England, particularly among the Birmingham laborers. The spread of the sport has developed quite a new branch of railway traffic. It is the practice of flyers to send their birds in baskets, addressed to the station master at a particular station, with the request that he release them, mark on a label the time that they were released, and return the basket. This request is regularly granted. The officials rather like the work. In cloudy weather porters have been known to feed birds for three days before setting them free.

ELECTRICITY is now employed in India to prevent snakes from entering dwellings. Before all the doors and around the house two wires are laid, isolated from each other, and connected with an induction apparatus. When the snake attempts to enter the house, he completes the circuit and is killed by the shock.

A New Departure

From ordinary business methods is made by the manufacturers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, in guaranteeing their world-famed remedy to cure all diseases arising from derangements of the liver or stomach, as indigestion, or dyspepsia, or biliousness or "liver complaint," or from impure blood, as boils, blotches, pimples, eruptions, scaly tetter, salt-rheum, scrofulous sores and swellings, and kindred ailments. Money paid for "Discovery" promptly returned if, on fair trial, it don't cure.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

One strong, well directed blow sends the nail truer to its home than do a dozen coaxing taps. One fit and earnest word carries more weight than does a yard of high flown eloquence.

Sarah Bernhardt

is coming to America, and great will be the enthusiasm aroused amongst her admirers. But, we have our own bright star, Mary Anderson, who will continue to bear off the palm in the dramatic, as does *Lucy Hinton* in the great tobacco world.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.
Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oreg. Im'igra'tn Board, Portland, Ore.

Old smokers prefer "Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

Weak Women

Owe to themselves a duty to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, in view of the great relief it has given those who suffer from ailments peculiar to the sex. By purifying the blood, regulating important organs, strengthening the nerves and toning the whole system, it restores to health.

"I have been for years trying to get help for that terrible general debility and weakness so common to women. Within a year I have taken ten to twelve bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and the benefit derived from its use has been very great. I am now feeling like a new creature."—Mrs. F. B. Ross, Martin, Texas.

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SMITH'S BILE BEANS

Act on the liver and bile, clear the complexion, cure billiousness, sick headache, costiveness, malaria and all liver and stomach disorders. The small size are most convenient for children—very small and easy to take. Price of either size 25c. per bottle.

A panel size PHOTO-GRAVURE of the above picture, "Kissing at 7—17—70," mailed on receipt of 2c. stamp. Address the makers of the great Anti-Bile Remedy—"Bile Beans."

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The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1889. NUMBER 52.

Special Advertising.

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Early as it is, we are selling quantities of Fall Dress Goods, probably because we now have a great assortment at very attractive prices. New goods are arriving daily and we will beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt have the largest, finest and best assorted stock ever shown in Birmingham.

If Only!

en we have sat awhile in hopeless gloom
ore the scarce shut door of some new tomb,
drained our hearts of that hot gall that sears
The very source of tears;
en we have dared to lift our blinded eyes
where yon white, untroubled glory lies
vast infinitude of stars, between
The seen and the unseen

en we have found some little broken key
at hath unlocked our speechless agony,
voiced our soul in that appealing cry:
"Dear God, Thou knowest why!"
en by and by, still dazed and numb with pain,
look abroad upon the world again,
find, in some dread sense, unreal and strange,
All things have suffered change.

mother loved and lost! It cannot be
se are the scenes that gladdened you and me!
cannot be the green and pleasant ways
We trod in other days!
ithout your window, on the woodbine spray,
e robin chants her sweet, familiar lay,
t ah! the joy, that once her song possessed,
Lies dead within my breast.

o long together you and I have fared,
doing our every task and burden shared,
as! I cannot learn to bear alone
The crosses we have known.
d yet, if I could only see aright,
How thin the veil that hides you from my sight!
ow clear the voice that calls to me—how near,
If I could only hear!

I could only clasp the loving hand
ched to me from that fair, invisible land,
d know, however long the road may be,
We still keep company!
r death is but a narrow curtain, drawn
fore the face of God's eternal dawn,
d His tomorrow lies but little way
Beyond our dim today?

ANNETTE.

When Annette came, Soyers was an er and a drunkard. With the com- g of the little stranger, however, a ppy change brightened his home and e.

It is true he was only a poor shingle er, living in a tumble-down shanty to the river, depending on floods d freshets for drift logs to supply with the material to ply his trade, ich, at its best, was never very re- erative. Soyers, however, was not y worse off than were the many others o followed the same occupation and d along the river, above and below and who were his constant com- ions. In fact, Soyers was their su- r in the attributes that make a ; for there were moments in his life something within him revolted st the conditions that bound him their level and to the miserable life was leading.

When these thoughts took possession him he generally sought consolation forgetfulness in drink, or lacking wherewithal to procure it he would down to the shed on the river's bank work with a will until he had ed enough to buy the liquor for ich he longed.

Soyers had one of his moody spells day that little Annette came to his e. He had been down on the river til late that day. It had rained and led all the afternoon, and the sky, the water, and the earth, and the had looked dark and sorrowful, the birds, with drooping plumage, twittered and complained sadly as hopped from bough to bough. scene had brought dark thoughts oyers, and his heart was heavy and of discontent.

When he neared his house, however, evening, the last rays of the setting burst through the clouds and were cted against the one window of his ble home. The light was so bril- t that it blinded him for a moment, caused him to put his hands to his

hen he looked again the last rays just leaving the upper panes of the ow, and in a moment more were gone. But they yet flashed in the tops of the tall magnolias, and sparkled in the raindrops that hung to the edges of the smooth, green leaves, until they seemed as if bespattered with brilliant jewels.

Soyers saw it all. His soul drank in the beauty of the scene; for, together with his faults and failings, he was furthermore afflicted with an appreciation of the splendor that nature takes on in joyous moments.

For a minute he stood motionless, with his eyes on the ground. Then he shook his head sadly and muttered: "It is no use. I am only Soyers, and haven't a right to look for anything better and brighter than what I am enjoying from day to day."

And so he walked slowly toward the house. When he reached it the clouds in the west were tinted with gold and crimson, and were filled with bright promises of a glorious morrow.

That evening Annette was born. When the little one was placed in Soyers's arms, his lips quivered with emotion. He bent to kiss the little face, but checked himself in a moment, and hastily putting the baby back into her mother's arms he left the room.

He betook himself to the place where he kept a small jug stowed away in the outer room. He shook it and found that it was empty. Then, pulling the hat down over his face, and with the jug in his hand, he walked to the door. Then he placed his foot on the outside the steps gave away and he was precipitated to the ground. As he fell the jug flew out of his hand and rolled away into the darkness. But Soyers got to his feet again, and finding the jug he started for the rumseller's. When he arrived there and presented the jug to be filled he found that the bottom of it, somehow, had been knocked out.

They offered to fill a new jug for him, for he had been a good customer, but he only shook his head, and taking the bottomless jug with him, he left the place and trudged away to his home.

That night he stole into the room where his wife and baby were sleeping and kissed them both.

It was on a July day, three years later, that Soyers's home was the scene of a great excitement. But what a change the three years had made in that humble house. The tumble-down shanty had vanished, and a neat cottage had been built in its place, surrounded by flowers and shrubs, and having the appearance of thrift and happiness. The air was filled with the fragrance of roses and honey-suckles, and the ground, with narrow walks between, was covered with bright flowers. Mrs. Soyers, in the new and happy home, was often heard singing gay little snatches of songs, and her merry laughter, mingling with that of little Annette, rang upon the air with a melody as soft and sweet as that which we dream the angels make. And down by the river, where the old shingle shed used to be, was a long row of sheds, where men were busy at work, and Soyers, the busiest of them all, superintending the making of shingles, posts, palings and boards, of which a large supply was piled and stacked all ready for the market. Everything was moving along merrily.

It was toward noon when Soyers left his work and went to the house. Half way between the gate and the porch he stopped beside a frame supporting a flower pot of unique design, in which was growing a blooming geranium. The pot was artistically draped in cool, gray Spanish moss, but peeping under this one could see that the vessel was an old, bottomless, jug turned upside down. Soyers touched the leaves tenderly, for it was a favorite flower with him and belonged exclusively to Annette.

Just then Mrs. Soyers came out on the porch, and when she saw her husband she greeted him with a glad smile. Her face, however, in a moment took on a look of anxiety as she asked: "Did you leave Annette at the river?"

"I have not seen her. Is she not at home?"

"No. She asked me nearly half an hour ago if she could go down and call you to dinner, as she usually does, and I gave her permission to go."

"My God!" exclaimed Soyers, "where can she have gone?"

With that he turned and ran toward the river, his wife following close behind him.

The men were still at work, but when they saw Soyers running they stopped, for they felt intuitively that something had happened.

"Have any of you seen little Annette?" shouted Soyers.

They all shook their heads.

"She is lost. Hurry up, friends, and help me to find her."

They left their work and scattered in every direction, searching eagerly in every place that could possibly be a hiding place for the little one, or where there could have been any danger along the path.

Soyers followed the bank of the river. He had not gone far when he saw floating upon the water Annette's little bonnet, and close beside it a bunch of flowers. His heart stood still for a moment, and he gasped hard for breath. But it was for a moment only that he thus staggered, for the next he plunged into the water and swam with all his strength to where the little bonnet and flowers were whirling around and around, the playthings of a small eddy. He reached the place and grasped the articles with nervous fingers. Then he looked around to see if he could find any sign of her he loved above anything else on earth, but he looked in vain. The water flowed along smoothly, with not even a breath of wind just then to ripple the bright surface. Soyers's heart sank within him. A sense of irreparable loss took possession of him, and he floated with the current, holding Annette's bonnet and flowers clasped closely to his breast, caring not if he ever trod the green earth again.

Then came a shout from the shore. Soyers looked, and there, held high in the air, in the strong arms of one of the men, was Annette.

At the sight Soyers roused himself and swam eagerly to the bank. When he reached the bank, wet as he was, he clasped his darling in his arms and the glad tears came to his eyes. "God is good," he muttered, as he tenderly kissed Annette again and again.

Annette had been found asleep in a skiff tied to some low bending willows on the bank. She was sitting down in the bottom of the boat when found, her head resting on her arms folded on the stern sheets, where she very likely had placed her bonnet and flowers also, and where some passing gust of summer wind had swept them into the river.

May heaven always keep and guard and guide thee, sweet Annette!—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

The Alligator is a Cannibal.

William Chandler has sent the editor of the Waynesboro (Ga.) *Citizen* an alligator egg. Just now he has the alligator hobby bad, and he is riding it as though there were millions in it. He has evidently spent much of his valuable time in studying the ways of this lovely member of the saurian family. They deposit their eggs in a nest composed of sand and debris and the heat of the sun hatches them. They lay from fifty to sixty eggs. The female watches her nest and displays the most commendable maternal anxiety in leading her young from the sand bank nest to the waters of the swamp. The male alligator has all the depraved instincts of the cannibal, and eats his young with the greatest avidity. They have a peculiar fondness for the flesh of the colored man, and will give it the preference over all other food.

Learn to say no. No necessity of snapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.

Knows All About Corks.

The queerest hobby on record is that in which Dr. Hammond interested an indolent patient in order to occupy his mind.

"A man once came to me," said the Doctor, "who was suffering very severely from having nothing to do. He came to me bewailing his state of mind. 'I have nothing to interest me in life' he complained. 'I have an abundance of means and my money is so invested that I have nothing to do but cut the coupons off my bonds and there is no trouble to take care of it. I have nothing in the world to interest me or occupy my time. I have been gradually becoming low-spirited and melancholy, and I shun society. If you can give me something to live for I will be greatly indebted to you.

"I told him to collect bottle corks, and he took to the suggestion at once, and now owns the most wonderful collection of corks of anybody in the world probably. He classifies the corks according to the character of liquor their bottle contained and the countries from which they come. He has become a marvellous expert and his collection deserves to be exhibited in the national museum. He will pick up a cork in the street and at once tell that it came from a bottle containing such and such a wine and from such and such a country.

Of course that man's mind cannot be of a very high order to be satisfied with doing nothing but collecting bottle corks but the occupation is sufficient for him. What he has accomplished, however, is really remarkable, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he knows more about this line of study than any other living man."—*Washington Star.*

Cost of the Paris Exposition.

Many strangers have been speculating upon the cost of the Paris exposition. It amounts to $7,600,000; but when to this is added the various amounts expended by the French ministerial department from the funds placed at their disposal for the purpose of entertaining foreign guests, and for other incidental outlays, and those by foreign governments and individual exhibitions, the total, according to a rough estimate of the department of public works, can not fall far short of $30,000,000. The expense of the glittering exhibition on the Champs de Mars in money was large and so was its cost in life and limb. It is calculated that during its construction 6350 men were treated for injuries or for illness resulting from exposure; 800 workmen hurt their legs; 260 received severe injuries in their eyes from projecting timbers, or bars of iron; 114 were scalded or severely burned and 50 had their fingers cut off. The deaths from falls are put down at the modest figure of 24, but it is believed that they were far more numerous, and that the correct number was not given by the promoters of the exhibition.—*Drovers' Journal.*

Nevada's Rival to the Eiffel Tower.

The people of Paris continue to rave about their Eiffel Tower—a little iron trestlework stood on end that measures only 1000 feet in height, says the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise. Counting the elevation of the ground on which it stands, its height is only 1300 feet above the level of the sea. Here we have a pyramid of solid syenite that rises directly from our streets to a height of 1900 feet. The little iron Eiffel wouldn't make a ramrod for our tower. They are now boasting at Paris that with a 700,000 candle power light, in clear weather, and all else being favorable, the tower lantern may perhaps be distinguished a distance of 127 miles. In former times the Indians—during the wars between the Piute and Washoe tribes—were wont to telegraph to a distance of from 150 to 200 miles from the top of our tower, using only an armful of sage brush for their signal fire.

BIG GAME.

HUNTING THE GIANT MOOSE IN CANADA.

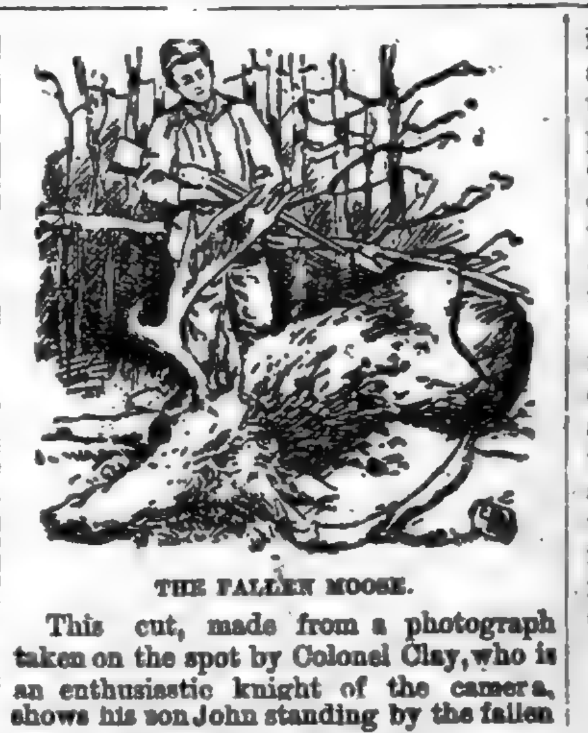
Characteristic of the Animal—How He is "Called" by Indians—Chasing a Big Bull in a Canoe.

MOOSE hunting! And as one speaks the words in the hearing of an inhabitant of the far north his eyes begin to kindle, his hand seems to be involuntarily clasping an invisible rifle; he is carried in a fancy by the mystic charm of the words from the haunts of the civilized man back into the wilderness of woods, where the wild beasts and the untamed birds dwell in tangled mazes seldom desecrated by the foot of man. He sees himself as he stood years ago with every sound about him hushed in expectancy, his ears strained to catch the first note of warning that tells of the approach of a moose, the king of the northern forests. The sport is fascinating, exhilirating, tempting, involving an amount of pleasure and hardship mingled in that delightful combination that make the blood of the true hunter of large game leap more quickly at its mention.

Colonel Cecil Clay, of this city, the chief clerk of the Department of Justice, is a hunter such as this, and his home is filled with trophies of his warfare on the moose family. For several years back he has gone to Canada each summer and, after providing himself with Indian guides and the paraphernalia necessary for a month's sojourn in the woods, he plunges into the forest. If there should be navigable waters the party ascends them in canoes, but sometimes the spot selected for the hunt is accessible only by land, and then the good muscle of every man is tried to the utmost. Colonel Clay's favorite hunting ground is among the lakes and streams forming the headwaters of the Ottawa River, some distance into the Dominion of Canada, although he has gone to several places during his hunting experiences. But it is altogether likely that he will not kill any more moose for a long time, a prohibitory law having been put in force in the Dominion which make it an offense to shoot moose until the year 1896. This was done in order to prevent the annihilation of the animals altogether.

A MOOSE HUNTER'S TENT.

Two or three years ago Dr. Goode of the National Museum requested the Colonel to secure the skins of a number of moose for mounting in the museum, to make a group of the finest animals in the American forest. He wanted a bull, a cow and a calf, a complete family. Bulls are considered a legitimate prey for a sportsman, but Colonel Clay shrunk from the idea of shooting a cow and calf, which are usually exempt from a hunter's rifle. He promised, however, to provide the skins for a scientific purpose. So, swallowing his scruples, he killed the cow and calf during the summer of 1886 in the Province of Ontario. The cow was six feet four inches at the withers, or shoulders, and seven feet three inches from the ears to the end of the backbone, the girth being equal to this last dimension. This is a good size for a cow, but he had poorer luck in shooting the bull, which he did last summer. The prohibitory law was then in force, but he was given an intimation by the Canadian authorities that if the bull was wanted for scientific purposes the eye of the law would be closed for the moment, and when a young bull, rather smaller than he might have obtained, came stalking up to his tent one morning, waiting to be sacrificed on the altar of science, he could not withstand the temptation, and pointing his Winchester at the beast's withers he let the hammer fall incidentally and the great creature, with his magnificent antlers, fell crashing to the [illegible]



THE FALLEN MOOSE.

This cut, made from a photograph taken on the spot by Colonel Clay, who is an enthusiastic knight of the camera, shows his son John standing by the fallen beast, and gives a good idea of the comparative size of the animal. He measured six feet two inches at the withers, this being rather under the size for a full-grown bull. Colonel Clay has shot moose six feet eight inches in height, and feels that the group to be placed in the museum is not as characteristic as it might be.

"The moose is a queer animal," said Colonel Clay the other evening to a *Star* reporter as he sat in his cozy parlor surrounded by his trophies and scores of excellent photographs. "He will not leave a place until he knows why he should go. He is not afraid of anything, but he is generally good natured. He is not an aggressive animal, but is inclined to be curious. I have seen them come stepping softly through the woods headed for our clearing, with curiosity written in every line. When he is satisfied he turns around and walks away, but if you give chase or wound him he goes plunging through the forest at a remarkable rate when one considers the immense antlers with which his head is crowned, which sometimes grow to be six feet from tip to tip.

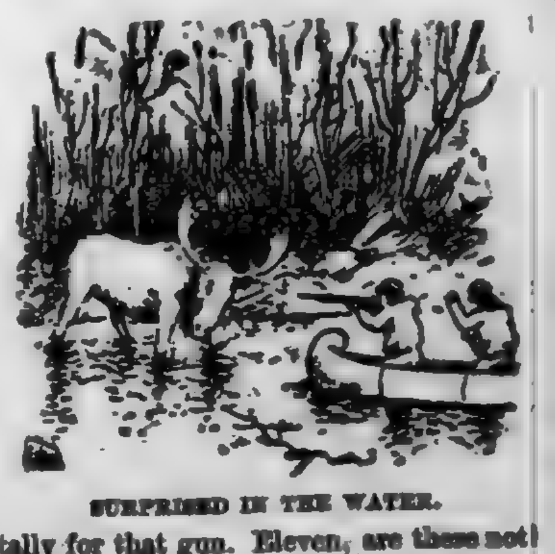
"The moose sheds his horns each year. When the snow comes they are still on, but about January they begin to drop off, first one and then the other. The wound left by the horn soon heals over. The horns do not lie on the ground long. They disappear in a most remarkable manner. The ants and other ground insects probably destroy them, for one seldom sees a perfect moose horn in the woods in summer time. The new horns begin to grow late in the spring and develop very rapidly, first appearing as a little knob and then branching out into those peculiar spade-like masses that distinguish the moose. They are then covered with a soft, velvety skin, and they are pliant and fleshy. The blood circulates freely through them and they bend quite easily, but during the latter part of

HUNTING IN A CANOE.

August the velvet begins to rub off on the trees, the blood vessels to close and the horns gradually turn into bone. This period is one of irritation to the moose, for the horns itch furiously and he goes clashing around among the trees, rubbing his antlers against the bark until the velvet hangs in shreds from them and they present a most disreputable appearance. Then in a few days more he has rubbed all the velvet off and bears a pair of fine, hard horns, after which he is game for the hunter, who scorns to shoot a moose with the velvet on his horns. This is the mating season and the bulls go hunting for the cows, coming down to the streams most frequented. During the day time they lie in the thickets on the hills to avoid the flies and in the evening they begin their ramblings. An old bull will get up and stretch out his great long legs, giving a peculiar grunt—hoh! hoh!—that sounds afar off as a warning to the hunter. Then the animal goes stepping awkwardly down hill through one of the paths they have beaten, followed by others, his great horns clashing here and there among the trees.

"I have often spent hours in my canoe with my rifle over my knees waiting for moose to appear. Still hunting is probably the most sportsmanlike way to take moose, but this takes time and lots of patience. One would have [illegible] run and wait. Some hunters who are in a hurry call their game to them by imitating the bellow of a cow, which is probably one of the most hideous noises ever produced, and is done by shouting or calling in a peculiar manner through the hands, or, better still, through a roll of birch bark. This is a great Indian trick, but I do not like it."

The Colonel paused and reached over for his gun, a light Winchester rifle incased in a yellow cover made of moose skin. It was made light to accommodate the strength of the hunter, whose left arm was lost during the Civil War. On the stock were a number of notches cut into the wood. The reporter was examining these silently, counting them, when Colonel Clay explained: "That is my



SURPRISED IN THE WATER.

tally for that gun. Eleven, are there not? yes. I have brought down eleven moose with this rifle, and then I once shot another with John's gun. Those twelve moose have kept us in meat many a day. Good to eat? Why of course moose meat is good. It is very fine," and the Colonel smacked his lips in remembrance. "It makes a good steak and also dries up into fine material for future use. A large hunk of moose meat, several inches square, is taken and worked round and round with a knife until it is laid out flat, a strip of flesh several feet long. This is hung over a fire and dried, and then we are provided with food for a long time.

"One morning," continued the Colonel, his eyes showing the depth of his reflections, "I was up early getting some trout I had caught the day before ready for breakfast and had sent my companion down to the lake for some more, when all of a sudden here he came back, breathless, his hand up to his mouth, tiptoeing over to where I was. He finally managed to whisper that there was a moose in the water, and so, without another word, I grabbed my rifle and we stole down to where our canoe was moored. The mist was just rising from the water. The sun was not up, but there was a glint and a spirit in the atmosphere that gave promise of a beautiful day. There he stood, a magnificent beast, one of the largest I had ever seen, some rods out from shore, wading across the lake. The cold water was up to his withers and at every step he took into the almost icy depths he shivered and gave that hoh! in the characteristic language of the moose. He would put a foot forward and then stop and shrug his shoulders, grunting. It was cold and he did not like the prospect of swimming across the lake. We got into the canoe softly and paddled out toward him. For some time he went on stepping and grunting, never noticing us until we were about a hundred yards from him, when his quick ear caught the sound of our paddles and he turned full upon us.

"It was, I think, the finest sight I ever witnessed. We paddled ahead and I raised my rifle ready to shoot. As I did so the moose turned to the shore from which he had just come, but before he could get started I had fired, hitting him, I think, somewhere in the side. Then he plunged on at a terrific rate, his great legs rising and falling like the fans of a wind-mill, churning the water into foam and scattering the spray, so that all we could see was a dark center in a mass of flying water. We forged on after him, but only at a comparatively snail's pace, I pumping lead into the flying mass all the time, until about 200 feet from the shore, he gave a great leap into the air and fell, never to rise. We had a frightful time getting him ashore, I tell you, and it took us all the morning. He was a monster," and the Colonel fondly patted the stock of his Winchester and a wistful, longing look came into his eyes.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is making experiments to mitigate the horrors of burning trains. It is proposed to place on the engines a connection with the steam-pump, by which a hose can be attached and used to quench fire. A trial was made the other day in West Philadelphia, and the [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 24, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

"Are you going away for a vacation?" said one merchant to another.

"No; I am going to the store every day; but I have made arrangements to take a rest."

"How?"

"I took my advertisement out of the paper."

The murders and street fights in Birmingham are nearly all due to either whiskey or cards, generally to both. The courts of Jefferson county are crowded with prisoners. Shut up the saloons of the town and the criminal court would soon be like that of Chilton, have comparatively little to do. Certainly Birmingham's condition in this particular is not to be envied.

To see a local paper trying to puff and boom a town with its columns barren of local advertising, is about as thin as trying to convince a sensible man that the moon is made of green cheese. The paper is the index to the town's energy and prosperity. The paper and the town should work in unison—the town building the paper and the paper building the town.—*Decatur Times.*

We think it was the Birmingham Chronicle which some time since advanced the idea that if those who hold that prohibition is a failure and can so readily cite instances of the violation of the prohibition law would fulfil their obligations to the country as good citizens and cite these instances to the grand jury, prohibition might not be such a failure after all. This would be a good remedy and offers an opportunity for those who know of such instance to prove themselves good citizens. But, would not the majority of those who have any information in such matters prefer to prove that prohibition is a failure if they could. Fact is everything that is human is to some extent a failure.

Here's a heap of "fuss and feathers" for you. The Age-Herald expresses the opinion that the press of Alabama is lacking in original humor. This is a truth. The Troy Enquirer thinks the deficiency complained of is due to the fact that the daily press does not encourage a display of talent of this kind on the part of their weekly contemporaries, by republishing the effusions of the latter. This is merely a supposition founded upon the experience of one man, perhaps—the editor of the Enquirer. The Eufaula Times thinks the daily press is also wanting in humor. This is another truth. Generally whatever the daily press contains in this line is borrowed from the weeklies. And now the Mobile Register warns the brotherhood of the fate of Sunset Cox, who might have been President if he had not been so witty. This reminds us of the fate of three of the brightest journalistic ventures in our observation in this State—the Tuskaloosa Blade under Maj. Randolph, the Uniontown Press under the irrepressible Bones Hudson, and the Montgomery Dispatch under the guidance of the artist who advocated bull-fights and caricatured the Alabama flunkies in their caterwauling over northern "money bags." These three ventures are dead, dead, dead. The rest of us can take warning, and console ourselves with the conceit that it is better to be born wise than witty.

Gov. Hill's Speech.

Gov. David B. Hill, of New York, made a notable speech at the Atlanta Exposition. He poured out "taffy" upon the South in the following fashion:

"I believe that the South is to play a great part in working out the destiny of our reunited nation. In her courage, in her hopefulness, in her integrity, in her loyalty, in her enthusiasm, in the public spirit of her statesmen, in their faithful adherence to political conviction and in their deep sense of duty to public trusts, I behold qualities which will preserve intact the theory of our governmental system, strengthen our institutions and redound to the prosperity of our country. It is sometimes said in the North that the South is solid. So it is—solid for good government, solid for the welfare of its people, solid for integrity in private and official life, solid in its opposition to a paternal administration of public affairs, solid against congressional extravagances, solid in its renunciation of the errors of the past, solid for American ideas, solid in its devotion to the new nation, solid in its aspirations for a higher civilization, and solid for all that would make us a prosperous and powerful republic. Of such solidity I am not afraid. I see no danger in such unity as springs from the noblest motives and subserves the most exalted patriotism."

This is to reward Henry Grady for slobbering over the North in his New England club speech in Boston a few years since. But aren't these big politicians nice, sweet fellows?

Was Hickey Lynched?

The Age-Herald contained the following account of the lynching of Jim Hickey on Mulberry, this county:

MONTEVALLO, Oct. 16.—[Special.] Mr. Latham has just received news of the lynching of James Hickey, a white man, on Mulberry Creek, below Maplesville. He was caught on another charge, and not knowing for what, it was soon discovered that he was concerned in the murder of John Lawrence at this place several weeks ago. He finally acknowledged it and said he was in the crowd, and also with Big Six when he killed Levi Tally near here last year. He said there were three negroes in the crowd when Lawrence was killed. Hickey was hung and was shot while swinging.

The correspondent of the VIEW at Stanton furnishes us the following:

STANTON, Oct. 18, 1889.

EDITOR CHILTON VIEW:

In response to your request, will say that I cannot hear anything of a lynching in this part of the county. If such has occurred it has been kept very secret. Hickey's mother lives within two miles of Stanton. The Age-Herald's Montevallo correspondent must be mistaken in name of place the lynching occurred, as I should have certainly heard something of it had it happened here.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Stanton Notes.

A meeting of the Baptist Church members was held at Ebenezer church the 19th inst., for the purpose of calling a minister to fill the vacancy caused by Rev. J. M. McCord's resigning. Rev. Dr. Cleveland, of Montevallo, received the call. Rev. J. M. McCord will go to Orrville, Ala. Resolutions of regrets, &c., were offered by the church expressing feelings of sorrow at Rev. McCord's resignation.

Rev. George Mills filled the pulpit at Ebenezer church yesterday.

Messrs. Chas. Parnell and Will McGee boarded the south bound train this a. m. for Mobile, where they go to attend the medical college.

An oyster supper was given at the residence of Mr. R. Coe, Friday night for the purpose of raising funds for missionary causes. Eighteen dollars was the amount taken in.

A good rain is badly needed in this section.

Maplesville Dots.

Phœnix like, Tom Foshee's new steam gin, is at work.

Ike Giles and family are stopping here a few weeks for health.

Mr. Frank Kelley and Ben Glover have been here again, and have been seen casting sheep-eyes at certain fair ones.

Mrs. Frank DuBose, of Orrville, is quite sick.

"ORANGE BLOSSOMS."

Married, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. George Mills, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. Thos. U. Crumpton and Miss Lula DuBose. Immediately after the ceremony they repaired with a number of friends to Ebenezer church. After services the party returned to the bride's mother's, where a sumptuous dinner was spread, of which fifty-five guests partook, among whom were the groom's affable father and handsome mother. The guests greatly enjoyed the wit and humor of Mr. Jim DuBose and the courtesies extended by his lovely wife. Mr. L. H. DuBose moved gracefully among the happy guests, looking taller than ever. Presents were elegant and useful. A handsome Marseilles quilt and lace pillow shams by Mrs. Crumpton, a handsome rug and silver waiter by Miss Lou Clayton, a handsome present by Dr. Frank DuBose, a handsome present by Mrs. Jim DuBose, a pair of lovely satin finished vases from Mrs. Pritchard, a fine present from Mrs. Robert Walker, a most serviceable present from Mr. and Mrs. Thos. DuBose, a beautiful present by the Misses Glover, a gorgeous box of flowers by Mrs. Douthitt, a handsome present from Miss Sallie Liles, of Birmingham, a pair of Berkshire pigs by Mrs. Glover, a present from Mr. Tom Foshee, and many other very serviceable presents too numerous to mention. This popular couple begans life with congratulations from a multitude of friends.

OBSERVER.

Ayer's Pills, being convenient, efficacious, and safe are the best cathartic, whether on land or sea, in city or country. For constipation, sick headache, indigestion and torpid liver, they never fail. Try a box of them; they are sugar-coated.

The Power of the Press.

"Up in my country," said a Congressman, "there is an old chap who lives on a farm three miles out. It was a nice farm, and old Hoxey had a tidy penny put by. But he has an overweening ambition to be a politician. Last fall he was nominated for county surveyor. As soon as the nomination was made he proceeded to fill up himself and the crowd. About 10 o'clock in the evening he announced his departure.

"Mush go home," he said. "Hic—'portant business to home. Good—hic—good even,' boyish. Mush tell M'ria of this nomination. Mee—hic—meecher on 'lection day. Whazzer mazzer wiz Hoxey? 'He's a'ri."

"He unhitched his span and after several futile efforts climbed into the Jackson wagon and started home. The docile horses knew the way and when he pulled them into the ditch in his weary efforts to increase their speed, would patiently climb back into the road and go on. Finally they wheeled into his yard and stopped by the kitchen door. Hoxey promptly tumbled out and crawled into the house where he called his wife. She had retired, but came out with candle in hand.

"M'ria," said he gravely, steadying himself by the table, "was ever any yer folks in prison?"

"Why, no, John. What's the matter?"

He waved her into silence.

"Washer—hic—washer fazzer hung?"

"No, indeed. He was as respec—"

"Jew ever—hic—M'ria—jew ever do anything wrong, for I—hic—'fore I married you?"

"Certainly not. Why do you ask such questions?"

"M'ria, I've been nominated for county surveyor, an' if you've ever done—done anything wrong it'll all be in the papers in sh' morning."—*Washington Post.*

Secrets.

Why is Westminster Abbey like a fire-place. It contains the ashes of the great.

What is it that will give a cold, cure a cold and pay the doctor's bill? A draught.

When should we read the book of nature? When Autumn turns the leaves.

If thirty-two is the freezing point, what is the squeezing point? Two in the shade.

Why are ships always called "shes?" Because the rigging costs more than the hull.

What two cities in France remind one of the trousers worn by dudes? Toulouse and Toulon.

Why was Noah like a hungry cat? He went forty days and forty nights without finding Ararat.

Why does a man's hair turn gray sooner than his moustache? Because it is about twenty-one years older.

What is the difference between a dog's tail and a rich man? One keeps a wagging and the other keeps a carriage.

How did Henry VIII. differ from other men as a suitor? He married his wives first and axed them afterwards.

Food For Thought.

Human happiness does not result from bodily excellence or riches, but is founded on uprightness of conduct.

You cannot prevent the birds of sadness from flying over your head, but you may prevent them from stopping to build their nests there.

Only the few favored by fortune can scale the rock of fame, but there is plenty of other work to be done by the multitude as good and true in its own way, if not so enduring.

Smile when you can, it may lighten a burden; you know not how many your brother must bear; know not how oftimes a bright smile may soften a heart that is ready to yield to despair.

What A Woman Can Do.

Some unknown philosopher thus essays to tell us what a woman can do, which a man need not essay or attempt, viz:

She can come to a conclusion without the slightest trouble of reasoning on it, and no sane man can do that.

Six of them can talk at once and get along first rate, and no two men can do that.

She can safely stick fifty pins in her dress while he is getting one under his thumb nail.

She is as cool as a cucumber in half a dozen tight dresses and skirts, while a man will sweat, and fume and growl in one loose shirt.

She can talk as sweet as peaches and cream to the woman she hates, while two men would be punching each other's heads before they had exchanged ten words.

She can throw a stone with a curve that would be a fortune to a base ball pitcher.

She can say "no," and stick to it for a time. She may also say "no" in such a low tone of voice that it really means "yes."

She can sharpen a lead pencil if you give her plenty of time and plenty of pencils.

She can dance all night in a pair of shoes two sizes too small for her and enjoy every minute of the time.

She can appreciate a kiss from her—husband seventy-five years after the marriage ceremony is performed.

She can go to church and afterwards tell you what every woman in the congregation had on, and, in some instances, can give you some faint idea of what the text was.

She can walk half the night with a colicky baby in her arms without once expressing the desire of murdering the infant.

She can—but what's the use? A woman can do anything or everything, and do it well.

Be Cheerful.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone.
This grand old earth must borrow its mirth—
It has trouble enough of its own.

Sing, and the hills will answer;
Sigh, it is lost on the air.
The echoes bound to a joyful sound,
But shrink from a voicing care.

Be glad, and your friends are many;
Be sad, and you lose them all.
There are none to decline your nectard wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.

There is room in the halls of pleasure
For a long and lordly train;
But one by one we must all file on
Through the narrow aisles of pain.

Feast, and your halls are crowded;
Fast, and the world goes by.
Succeed and give—it will help you live,
But no one can help you die.

Rejoice, and men will seek you;
Grieve, and they turn and go.
They want full measure for all your pleasure,
But they do not want your woe.

Scrofula in Children.

The following is taken from a letter written under date of July 1, 1889, by Mrs. Ruth Berkley, a most charitable and Christian lady of Salina, Kan.: "In the early part of 1887, scrofula appeared on the head of my little grandchild, then only eighteen months old. Shortly after breaking out it spread rapidly all over her body. The scabs on the sores would peal off on the slightest touch, and the odor that would arise would make the atmosphere of the room sickening and unbearable. The disease next attacked the eyes and we feared she would lose her sight. Eminent physicians from the surrounding country were consulted, but could do nothing to relieve the little innocent, and gave it as their opinion, 'that the case was hopeless and impossible to save the child's eyesight.' It was then that we decided to try Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) That medicine at once made a speedy and complete cure. For more than a year past she has been as healthy as any child in the land."

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
September 10, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court, Clanton, Ala., on October 26, 1889, viz: Francis Peeples, Homestead 21358 for the s ½ of n w ¼, n ½ of s w ¼ sec 34 t 21 n, r 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Delson Driskill, Abraham Moore, Caldwell Choate, Mass Goodwin, all of Dixie, Ala.

sep19o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Tax Notice!

FIRST ROUND.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1889.

Mineral Springs	October	30
Jemison	"	31
Providence	"	29
Macedonia	November	4
Benson	"	5
Maplesville	"	6
R. Latham's	"	7
Dixie	"	8
Kincheon	"	12
Verbena	"	13
Cooper's	"	14
Clanton	"	15
Strasburg	"	16
Valley Creek Church	"	9
Clanton Ford	"	11

SECOND ROUND.

Mineral Springs	December	6
Jemison	"	7
Providence	"	8
Macedonia	"	9
Benson	"	10
Maplesville	"	11
R. Latham's	"	12
Dixie	"	13
Kincheon	"	17
Verbena	"	18
Cooper's	"	19
Valley Creek Church	"	14
Clanton Ford	"	16
Elijah Busby	"	4
John Archer's	"	5
Prim's School House	"	21

Clanton, December 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31.

B. M. GENTRY,
Tax Collector Chilton Co.

Catarrh

Is a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathsome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troublesome complaint and completely restored my health."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrh, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that anything would cure me. I became emaciated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was about discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and referred me to persons whom it had cured of catarrh. After taking half a dozen bottles of this medicine, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate disease is through the blood."—Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

tma16

Jemison High School.

—:o:—

Good House, Well Furnished, Healthful Locality, Dry Sandy Roads, Good Board Cheap, Tuition Low, Maps, Globes, Charts, etc., Moral Community, Three Churches, No Whisky, Well Trained Teachers, Fine Success, Teachers Re-elected without a Dissenting Voice. Session opens Sept. 2d, 1889.

Apply to J. L. RUFFIN, JR.,
aug29 Principal.

CLANTON
HIGH SCHOOL.

—:o:—

This School will open Monday, Sept. the 2nd, 1889. Advantages the best in the county. Rates low, board and tuition $10 per month. Patronage is earnestly desired. For further information address me at Clanton, Ala.

Respectfully,
A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

W. W. C.
(Wooldridge's Wonderful Cure)

Is the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet discovered. It never fails to cure when taken according to directions. Read what it has done for Mr. A. Kimbrough:

COLUMBUS, GA., July 15, 1889.

Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co., Columbus, Ga.

GENTS:—After suffering for twenty years with my kidneys, and finding only temporary relief, after taking various remedies, and consulting some of the most noted physicians in the country, at a cost of hundreds of dollars, for no good, I decided to try W. W. C., and I must confess that I am to-day as well as I ever was, and that I suffer no pain whatever from my kidneys, and am feeling better in every respect than I have for years, and I attribute it all to two bottles of W. W. C.; and I would advise all who suffer in the least with kidney or bladder troubles to give W. W. C. a trial. Yours truly,

A. KIMBROUGH.

WOOLDRIDGE'S WONDERFUL CURE is a sure Remedy for Syphilis, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Bone Diseases, Old Sores, Bilious Troubles, Liver Diseases, Jaundice, Bilious Headache, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases caused from Impure and Poisoned Blood or Hereditary Disease.

For sale by all Druggists.

Manufactured by
Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co.,
COLUMBUS, GA.
sep19 y

Wool Carding.

Our Cards are now running and doing good work. Bring or send your work to E. G. WALKER,
sep19 2m Montevallo, Ala.

Highest cash price paid for wool.

Barber Shop.

Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop in the Farmer's Alliance Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

Remember
The View Job Office
When you want

First-class Job Printing done.

ALABAMA CENTRAL
FEMALE COLLEGE.

While the patronage of many other schools in the Town and State has diminished, the attendance at this College has increased 33 per cent. during the past Session. Literary, Scientific, Music and Art Departments under the direction of skillful teachers. Send for catalogue. 32nd Session opens September 18, 1889.
S. B. FOSTER, President, Tuskaloosa, Ala.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
Sept. 12, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 28th, 1889, viz: Jeffie J. Scoggins, widow of Kinsley Bearden, deceased, homestead 14401 for the n e ¼ of s w ¼ and s e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 14, t 21 n, r 11 e. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ambrose Kinney, Calvin Hall, William H. Lawrence, and James D. McGee, all of Maplesville, Ala.

J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

The Lawson Carpet Co.

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention of the people of Chilton county to their large and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,
Curtains & Household Novelties.

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,

ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS

Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

LOOK HERE!

New Stock! Low Prices!

—AT—

W. M. Wilson & Bro.'s

CLANTON, ALA.

We have opened a Large Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise at our old Stand, and we have come to stay. We invite an inspection of our goods and prices.

☞ SHOES AND HATS A SPECIALTY. ☜

THOMAS FOSHEE,

(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,

feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

B. WOLFF'S
FURNITURE EMPORIUM,

20 and 22 Commerce and Corner Court and Coosa Streets,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

CARRIES

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Furniture

IN THE STATE.

sep11-6 ☞ When you come to the city, give me a call. ☜

WALL PAPER

WINDOW SHADES

MOULDINGS

—AND—

PRACTICAL PAPER HANGING

H. M. MANCHA,

204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will send samples on application.

apr 11-

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble

—Manufacturer of all kinds of—

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, Ala.

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Ala.

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markets.

Respectfully,

T CO. (Wm. Lawson.)

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Company's Prices.

June 19 y

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PECIALTY.

OSHEE,

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Groceries

CHANDISE

Alabama.

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THOMAS FOSHEE.

LLF'S

EMPORIUM,

Court and Coosa Streets.

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PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

MOULDINGS

—AND—

PRACTICAL PAPER HA

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apr 11-

MARBLE WORKS.

I. HOLT,

WORKMA

ALER IN—

Italian Marb

of all kinds of —

AND STONE W

and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Alab

HILTON VIEW.

ANTON, ALA., OCT. 24, 1889.

View is published every Thurs- ...ning, and will endeavor to cov- the field of reputable country journ- It will show no quarter to the ...ful, the immoral or the ungodly. will always be good natured, al- ...gh it can bite if necessary.

...e answering advertisements will ...r a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name ...s that your subscription is due and we would be glad to have you re-

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the ...d Monday in March and September continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday ...r the fourth Monday in February, ...d on the thirteenth Monday after ...fourth Monday in August, and may ...tinue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term sec- ...d Monday in February and August, ...d first Monday in April and Novem- ... Special term second Monday in ...ly.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	6:45 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:13 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Mr. W. ... Hanley will move his ...ily to Russelville, Ky.

Mr. A. C. Mims, of Kincheon ...ited Clanton last week.

Mrs. Yancey, of Georgia, is vis- ...ing relatives in Clanton.

Miss Burrows, of Sumter is vis- ...ing her sister, Mrs. L. Holt.

Mr. W. A. Collier was in Bir- ...ingham last week on business.

Mrs. A. F. Lewis, of Birmingham, visiting relatives in Clanton.

Miss Mary Brushwood, of Selma, visiting Mrs. Ehrman, of this place.

Mrs. H. M. Martin, of Union ...prings, is visiting relatives in Clanton.

Mr. Adam Schuessler, of Mont- ...omery, has been in town this week.

Mrs. Lou Nix and daughter, of Verbena, visited our town last Monday.

Miss Mattie Wright is visiting The Magic City and will be there some time.

Mrs. F. A. Hannon is visiting friends and relatives in Mont- gomery.

Miss Camilla Reid, of Mont- gomery, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. H. Lawrence.

Mrs. W. L. Sampey has return- ed home after spending a pleasant week in Tuskegee.

Mr. A. A. Dyer, of Stanton, was in town Thursday last on busi- ness at the Probate office.

Little Wallace Simpson who suf- fered a great deal with an abscess on his side is improving.

Mr. Joe Davis, who has been very low at the residence of Mr. Wm. Wright, is improving.

Every bale of cotton brought to Clanton one day last week was wrapped in cotton bagging.

Rev. J. P. Sanders remained in Clanton until Monday night to visit members of his church.

Mr. Jonse L. Gardner, of Bibb, was in town Monday buying some Chilton county lands at Sheriff's sale.

Henry Williams and Miss Pool were married by Judge Callen at the Courthouse on Sunday night last.

The new lock boxes have been placed in position at the postoffice and the postmaster will soon get rich collecting rents at 50 cents a quarter.

The View is under obligations to Manager J. H. Harris for a sea- son ticket to the State Fair. The State Fair will this year eclipse all of its predecessors. It opened October 21.

New Goods.

W. L. Sampey has been receiv- ing some very nice goods lately and the prices are very reasonable. Shoes are crowded and need to be sold to get them out of the way. Some nice saddles are priced at very low figures. A few suits of Spring clothing will be sold at cost to make them go. Lots of little things have been added to the stock.

Clanton, Aug. 14, 1889.

Judge Dowdell is at his home at Lafayette prostrated with scarlet fever. The fall term of Coosa Circuit Court was postponed on that account.

Mr. J. E. Evans has purchased Miss Mary Brushwood's house and lot in Clanton. The next step on the program it is said will be even a better one.

We always enjoy stopping and having a chat with such an intelligent and accommodating gentleman as Dr. Caffey, of Jemison, as we did last Friday.

The Farmers Alliance and Knights of Labor will have a public dinner at Pleasant Grove M. P. Church, seven miles west of Clanton, to-morrow, the 26th inst.

Rev. Thos. H. Prim, of this county has gone to Indian Territory, as a missionary for the M. E. church. His address is Cameron, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

In Mr. O. A. Duke's front yard just in rear of the View office is a young Japan persimmon tree. The fruit resembles the common persimmon very much but is as large as an apple.

The delegation of Confedeate Veterans from Chilton county will leave Clanton on the 28th so as to be at the first of the meeting in Birmingham on the 29th, and assist in the organization of the State Association.

The Baptists had a very success- protracted meeting, which lasted more than a week. Rev. A. E. Burns was assisted by Rev. Catt. Smith. The meeting was closed last Thursday night. It is to be hoped that all of the members have been revived.

Messrs. Geo. W. Cook & Co., the Montgomery wholesale and retail grocers, have a card in the View. Their groceries are the best that can be had. They are now on commerce street, convenient to the Union depot, and parties visiting the city will find this the place to buy good groceries, either by wholesale or retail.

One of the secrets of successful living is the steadiness of aim and and the resolution of will by which one bends circumstances or events to the working out of his own purpose; the other great secret of life is hearty, intelligent and complete submission to its conditions and to all that it brings.

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Clanton, on the 23d inst., by Rev. J. P. Sanders, Mr. J. A. Forsyth, of Jasper, Ala., and Miss Dalee Thornton, of Clanton. Immediately after the ceremony the young couple took the train for their new home at Jasper. The View tosses the customary old shoe after them, and wishes them all manner of prosperity.

A negro was brought to Clanton on Monday charged with threatening to rape a young white woman, daughter of Mr. Henry Mahan, in the Jumbo neighborhood. He was committed to jail. It appears that he disclosed his hellish designs to another negro whose aid he hoped to obtain, telling him that the young lady would pass through the woods in company with another lady at a certain time. The second darkey reported the matter to Mr. Davis, Mr. Mahan's partner, and negro number one was soon under arrest. Mr. Mahan says his first impulse was to let the negro attempt to carry out his threat and kill him on the spot, but this was abandoned and the scoundrel arrested and brought to jail.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all interested in schools in township 22, range 14, to meet at the courthouse in Clanton on Monday the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. to determine the number of school in the township and the location.

W. E. STEWART,
Township Superintendent.

Cured His Little Boy.

My little boy had impurities of the blood that were of a scrofulous nature, which resulted in the breaking out of an abscess on the hip. I gave him Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It purified his blood and restored his health. As a blood purifier it certainly has no equal.

FELIX SINK, Salem, N. C.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Success in life is the result of push and energy. If the blood is impure and sluggish, both body and mind lack vigor. To cleanse and vitalize the blood and impart new life to the system, nothing else has such a marvelous effect as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Bring your job printing to this office.

HERMAN HERZFELD,

—DEALER IN—

All Kinds of Furniture at all Prices.

Parlor and Bed-Room Suits, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Blankets, Comforts and Lace Goods.

Everything necessary in the House-Furnishing Goods Line.

NINETEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND AVENUES

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—Office of—

FARMERS'

Alliance Exchange

UNION WAREHOUSE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 16, 1889.

DEAR SIR:—We invite your attention to our large and commodious Warehouses near the Union Passenger Depot in rear of the Windsor Hotel in this city. We are prepared to store or sell cotton to the best advantage and to fully protect the planters' interest by always obtaining the highest market price on day of sale. Our rates of storage are cheaper than any other Warehouse in the city from the fact that we charge no drayage where cotton is shipped by rail or boat.

We have every protection against fire that is possible to be had, and are above high water. We make liberal advances on cotton in store.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

JNO. S. BIRD, Business Manager.

Attention Farmers!

THIS IS A FARMER'S WAREHOUSE UNDER THE CONTROL OF FARMERS WHO ARE DETERMINED TO HANDLE THEIR OWN COTTON AND TO FREE THEMSELVES FROM THE CHARGES THEY HAVE BEEN COMPELLED TO PAY.

Farmers' Co-Operative Association!

THE CHARGES FOR HANDLING COTTON WILL BE FIFTY CENTS PER BALE FOR THE FIRST MONTH AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR EACH SUCCEEDING MONTH. CONSULT YOUR INTEREST AND STORE YOUR COTTON IN THE

SOUTHERN WAREHOUSE.

NO COMMISSION FOR SELLING, AND NO CHARGES FOR DRAYAGE OR RE-WEIGHING. FREE WAGON YARD. THE ALLIANCE MEN OF CHILTON COUNTY ARE RECOMMENDED TO DEAL WITH US.

W. H. LAWSON, GENERAL MANAGER,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 11, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., on December 12, 1889, viz: John Burmister, homestead 10141, for the s e ¼ of n e ¼, e ½ of s e ¼, n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 28 t 20 n r 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. H. Smith Thomas Cox, G. C. Carwile and C. D. A. Deramus, all of Verbena, Ala.

oct 17o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Register's Sale.

M. V. Northcut, Complainant vs. John W. Allen, Defendant. Chancery Court.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the Fall Term A. D. 1889, of the Chancery Court at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama, in said cause, I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Public Auction at the Courthouse door in Clanton, within the legal hours of sale

On Monday, the 18th of November, 1889

the following described real estate to-wit: The n w ¼ of section 8, and the n e ¼ of s w ¼ of section 8, all in township 23, range 14 east, lying and being in the county of Chilton, State of Alabama, to satisfy said decree.

W. E. STEWART,
Oct. 16th, 1889. Register.

Subscribe for the View.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Sep. 10, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 26, 1889, viz: John D. Campbell, Homestead entry 19401 for the s e ¼ of sec 32 t 21 n r 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James I. Cox, E. J. Milling, Frank Harris and Henry Friday, all of Dixie, Ala.

sep19c J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Register's Sale.

Mary C. Gammon, Adm'r, &c., Complainant. vs. George Martin, Defendant. Chancery court.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the Fall Term A. D., 1889, of the Chancery Court, at Clanton, Chilton County, Alabama, in said cause, I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, at Public Auction, at the Courthouse door in Clanton, within the legal hours of sale

On Monday, the 18th of November, 1889

the following described real estate to-wit: The s w ¼ of s e ¼ of section 11, township 23 range 13, lying and being situated in Chilton county, Alabama, to satisfy said decree.

W. E. STEWART,
Oct. 16th, 1889. Register.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

A. E. BIVINGS,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS, AND Medicines,

FAMILY Groceries, ETC.

Clanton, Alabama.

I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

BUY YOUR

PIANOS and ORGANS

—FROM—

GRAMBS & BUCHANAN,

—2107 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—

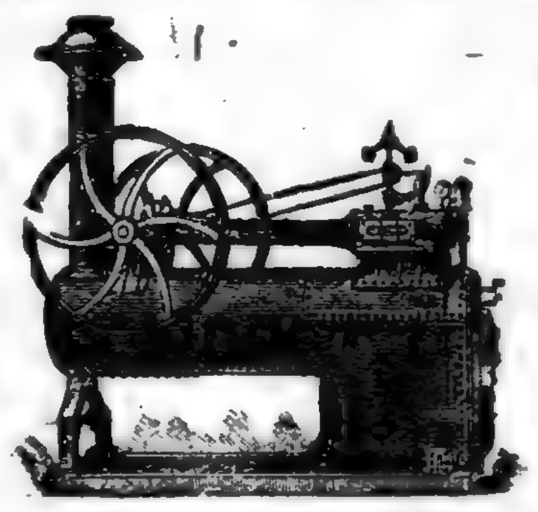
THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES, or on easy installments. Sohmer, Cranich & Bach, Gabler, Wheelock and Newby & Evans Pianos, and the world renowned Wilcox & White organs. Mail orders for sheet music or musical merchandise given prompt attention.

Write for Catalogue. jul18

When ordering please state in what paper you saw our advertisement.

CRELLIN & NALLS,

BOILER MAKERS



Copper and Sheet Iron Workers

Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.

Saw Mill Work a Specialty.

AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE,

Birmingham, Ala.

mar21 y

GEO. W. COOK & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Produce, Wines, Liquors. Our pure unpainted Roasted Coffee, and Manufacturers of High Grade pure Stick Candy, all of which we sell by the pound, package or car load. Sole agents for the Celebrated Bethesda Water.

37 COMMERCE STREET,

Montgomery, Alabama.

oct17-tf

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.

MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS

Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery OF ALL KINDS.

MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN

nov 8-y

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Roberts & Son,

Steam Printers and Binders,

1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

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S. C. MARKS, P. H. S. GAYLE, WM. A. GAYLE.

MARKS & GAYLE,

The Montgomery Warehouse.

Just back of the Exchange Hotel. Very convenient to the business centre, and close to the Fire Department.

ALL COTTON CAREFULLY WEIGHED & HANDLED.

Bagging and Ties at Lowest Rates.

We will take pleasure in forwarding orders for Cotton Bagging for our customers, charging them actual cost for same, free from any profit whatever to ourselves.

Montgomery, Ala.

FREE WAGON YARD THE YEAR ROUND.

A. M. RAMBO,

DENTIST.

VERBENA, ALA.

Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville

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S. P. TRESSLAR,

Photographer,

10 COURT SQUARE,

Montgomery.

Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen, Photographs on watch dials.

Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.

All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.

Correspondence solicited.

Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.

[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD

THE LEADING

PHOTOGRAPHER

—OF—

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE (Between 19th and 20th Sts.)

Photographs of All Kinds Work Done in the BEST STYLE.

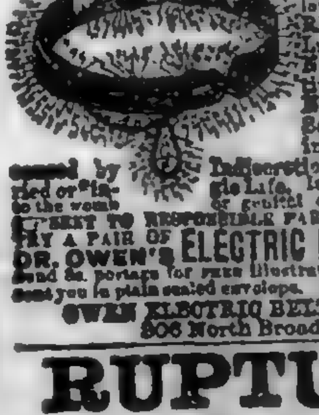
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

DR. OWEN'S

ELECTRIC BELT

AND SUSPENSORY.

PATENTED AUG. 16, 1887. IMPROVED JULY 30, 1889.



DR. OWEN'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC BODY BELT AND SUSPENSORY are guaranteed to cure the following diseases, namely: All Rheumatic Complaints, Lumbago, General and Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Trembling, Sexual Exhaustion, Wasting of Body, Diseases caused by Indiscretions in Youth, Age, Married or Single Life. In fact all diseases pertaining to the womb or genital organs of male or female. SENT TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON 30 DAYS TRIAL. TRY A PAIR OF DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC INSOLES. Send 6c. postage for free illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Mention this paper. Address OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO., 306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURE!

ELECTRIC BELT AND TRUSS COMBINED.

DR. ISRAEL'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC TRUSS, with Dr. Owen's Electric Belt Attachment. This truss can be worn with ease and comfort. The current can be made mild or strong. This is the only combined electric truss and belt ever made. It will cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days. For full description of Dr. Owen's Electro-Galvanic Belts, Spinal Appliances, Trusses and Insoles send 6c. for free illustrated pamphlet which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Sold only by the OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO., 306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.

sep 5

HERBINE

After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply relieves but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.

Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky., says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."

Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."

Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than [illegible]

Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle.

It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by

The Herbine Co.,

(Successors to Wm Condell.) St. Louis, Mo.

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PISO'S CURE FOR

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine.

If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

CONSUMPTION

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.

The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.

Easy and pleasant to use.

Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

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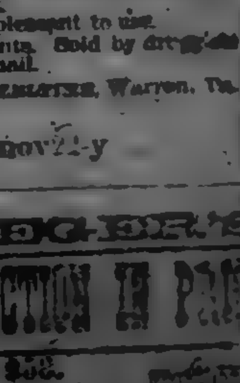
ALLEGER'S

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!



FROM $85. to $50.

This Elegant Parlor Organ, style 56, containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells, Stool and Book free. For only $42.00. With right and left coupler. "Warranted for 6 years."

[illegible]

H. W. ALLEGER,

[illegible]

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

THINGS A WOMAN CAN DO.

The Boston *Times* in a spirit of fairness admits and even proclaims that there are some desirable things a woman can do. Here is a sample batch:

She can come to a conclusion without the slightest trouble of reasoning on it, and no sane man can do that.

Six of them can talk at once and get along first rate and no two men can do that.

She can safely stick fifty pins in her dress while he is getting one under his thumb nail.

She is cool as a cucumber in a half-dozen tight dresses and skirts, while a man will perspire and fume and growl in one loose shirt.

She can throw a stone with a curve that would be a fortune to a baseball pitcher.

She can say "no" in such a low voice that it means "yes."

She can sharpen a lead pencil if you give her plenty of time and plenty of pencils.

She can dance all night in a pair of shoes two sizes two small for her and enjoy every minute of the time.

She can appreciate a kiss from her husband seventy-five years after the marriage ceremony is performed.

She can go to church and afterward tell you what every woman in the congregation had on, and in some rare instances can give you some faint idea of what the text was.

She can walk half the night with a colicky baby in her arms, without once expressing the desire of murdering the infant.

She can do more in a minute than a man can do in an hour and do it better.

She can drive a man crazy in twenty-four hours and then bring him to paradise in two seconds by simply tickling him under the chin, and there does not live that mortal son of Adam's misery who can do it.

SOME NOTED WOMEN.

Blakely Hall in *Once a Week*, says: It is rather odd to note how few women in the world attain fame, considering the capabilities of the sex in mental equipment and the wide field now open to feminine endeavor. I do not mean to use the word fame as illustrated by such names as Milton, Shakespeare, or Cæsar, but in the more modest acceptation—the five B's, for instance, Blaine, Bismarck, Balfour, Battenberg, and Boulanger. The names of a lot of women who enjoy, or have enjoyed, a species of young notoriety, turn up at the moment. But there is nothing substantial about them. Take the whole school of female novelists who have been turning out absurd and nervous summer books of late as an illustration. The latest news from Gertrude Atherton is that she has entered a convent at Boulogne, while Amelia Rives, since the comparative failure of her absolutely pure book, is giving her attention to society in France, and has dropped out of sight. The Laura Danitrys and Laura Jean Libbys continue to turn out hysterical effusions, but they occupy the same place in literature that Belva Lockwood does in politics, and that Dr. Mary Walker has achieved in medicine. I refer now only to women who are alive to-day, and who may be said to play an active part in the work of the world.

New York is not well supplied with feminine celebrities, though women of more or less notoriety occasionally attract the gaze of an eye or two at the theatre or in the street. The publisher of a newspaper recently decided to give sketches of the lives of ten famous men and ten famous women of America. He showed me the list, consisting of the names of Blaine, Lowell, Edison, Gould, Harrison, Cleveland, Jefferson Davis, Bancroft, Vanderbilt, and Edwin Booth. It struck me as being a rather faulty collection of names, but there were long arguments in support of every one. On the woman's list the only names were Harriett Beecher Stowe, Mary Anderson, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and Mrs. Mackay. He could get no further than this.

FASHION NOTES.

Gloves are in great variety this season, not so much in material as in shape and style.

Despite all predictions to the contrary, the Directoire redingote will be as popular as ever.

White silk and lace parasols have an air that is not truly rural, but which is becoming to light and jaunty costumes nevertheless.

Very striking plaids have a silk surface thrown up above a soft wool foundation, most of them in Madras colors.

Barbe de Cluny is a new lace for trimming dresses. It may be had in black or white, heavy or light. It has not straight edge but is scalloped on both sides.

Black gowns are generally relieved with touches of color here and there. Embroidery in soft, dull cashmere tints is the best thing wherewith to brighten them.

A foreign contemporary makes note of a Directoire costume of stone gray cloth, on which a hundred yards of real silver braid had been worked up in floral designs.

The Watteau flat of fine, yellow Leghorn, shaped wide in front and narrow at the back, with many dents and bends and a big wreath of flowers, is the hat of the season.

Where well used, trimmings are as effective as the narrow feather edge, baby ribbon so much used upon lace hats and bonnets. It needs light, yet firm handling, lacking which the result is fairly appalling.

Of the fifty white stuffs now to be found on the counters of large houses, quite the newest and most unique is silk muslin enwoven with single threads of white wool, or else embroidered with the same substance.

A carriage road to the top of Pikes Peak has just been completed. It begins at Cascade Cañon, and extends sixteen miles, until it reaches the very summit of the mountain, 14,147 feet above the level of the sea. There is one point, Grand View, where at an altitude of 10,000 feet one can see the smoke of [illegible] Manitou Pass [illegible]

GEMS OF WISDOM.

Life is a crucible; we are thrown into it and tried.

Labor rids us of three evils—tediousness, vice and poverty.

Quarrels would never last long if the trouble was only on one side.

The man who can support himself is always on top of his obligations.

Remember impertinence isn't wit, any more than insolence is brilliancy.

Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but rising every time we fall.

That action is best which procures the greatest happiness for the greatest numbers.

Our grand business is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.

We go and fancy that everybody is thinking of us, but he is not; he is, like us, thinking of himself.

It requires great talent to affect extravagant, manners, but the gem of originality is simplicity, which no talent can imitate.

Some one has well said that while we can not control our circumstances, yet we can control what we shall do in the circumstances.

Pride, like the magnet, constantly points to one object, self; but, unlike the magnet, it has no attractive pole, but at all points repels.

Men do things which their fathers would have deprecated, and then draw about themselves a flimsy cordon of sophistry, and talk about the advance of humanity and liberal thought, when it is nothing after all but a preference for individual license.

A certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man. Kites rise against, and not with the wind. Even a head wind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage anywhere in a dead calm. Let no man wax pale, therefore, because of opposition.

Antiquity of Irrigation.

Irrigation, it need scarcely be said, is no new thing. Tradition asserts that Noah constructed a zanja from Mount Ararat to water his vineyard, and it is probably true that in nearly all Oriental countries, extending far back into prehistoric times, canals and aqueducts were built to convey water long distances to fertilize extensive desert wastes. This part of the subject, indeed, is very extensive, not merely because it deals with a very ancient art, and one very widely practiced, but because the materials are very varied, and in many cases difficult of interpretation.

We know little of the history of the extinct civilizations which preceded the culture of the classic ages, says Professor Marsh, and no nation has in modern times spontaneously emergrd from barbarism and created for itself the arts of social life. The improvements of the savage races whose history we can distinctly trace are borrowed and imitative, and our theories as to the origin and natural development of industrial art are conjectural. Of course, the relative antiquity of particular branches of human industry depends much upon the natural character of soil, climate and spontaneous vegetable and animal life in different countries; and while the geographical influence of man would, under given circumstances, be exerted in one direction, it would, under different conditions, act in an opposite or diverging line. Man's first interference with the natural arrangement and disposal of the waters of this world was in all probability, in the way of drainage of surface. But if we are to judge from existing remains alone, we should probably conclude that irrigation is older than drainage; for, in the regions regarded by general tradition as the cradle of the human race, we find traces of canals evidently constructed for the former purpose at a period long preceding the ages of which we have any written memorials. There are in ancient Armenia extensive districts which were already abandoned to desolation at the earliest historical epoch, but which in a yet remote antiquity had been irrigated by a complicated and highly artificial system of canals, the lines of which can still be followed; and there are in all the highlands where the sources of the Euphrates rise, in Persia, in Egypt, in India and in China, works of this sort which must have been in existence before man had begun to record his own annals.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Mending Extraordinary.

In these days stockings cost so little, and time has become so valuable that it pays better to replace the old with new as soon as the former begins to show signs of wear; and so, stocking mending has nearly gone out of fashion. But there are still situations where it may be necessary. Listen to the ingenious way in which a South American traveler contrived to mend his hose without taking a stitch. In the Brazilian woods are quantities of a tree called the Mangaba, the milk or sap of which has many of the properties of that of the true India rubber tree, and may some day be used in its place. By spreading some of this thick milk on a piece of cloth slightly larger than the area of the hole to be repaired, filling the stocking with sand or sticking the prepared cloth over the hole, and then coagulating the milk by the addition of a little acid, the rent place has been rendered stronger than any other part of the stocking, for it will never come off. Clothes of all kinds, including boots and rubber cloaks, are patched in the same ready and serviceable way.—*American Agriculturist.*

Flapping of Insect Wings.

The slow flapping of the butterfly's wings is perfectly noiseless, but more rapid movements of insect wings produce sounds increasing in shrillness with the number of vibrations. Sir John Lubbock has shown by some of his later observations that the wings of the housefly give the sound F, and vibrate 20,100 times a minute, or 335 times a second; and those of the bee yield the sound A, vibrating as many as 26,400 times a minute, or 440 times a second, though a tired bee may hum on E, making only 330 vibrations a second. Marey has confirmed these theoretical numbers by placing a fly so that at each vibration the tip of his wing made a mark on a moving cylinder, the actual record being 330 strokes a second.

In consequence of the decline in the supply of gum arabic the postoffice department has been obliged to abandon its use on a number of letter envelopes. In lieu of gum arabic a [illegible] tasting compound has been substituted.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

THE HARVEST HOME.

There's a fragrance in the air,
Distilled from new mown hay,
There are notes of music rare
From feathered songsters gay.

All nature now is teeming
With busy, active life—
No time for idle dreaming
While harvest time is rife.

The reaper and the mower
A merry chorus sing,
As now the erstwhile sower
The "Harvest Home" doth bring.

So day by day we're sowing here
Seeds for the harvest time.
If wisely, surely will appear
Fruitage, in deeds sublime!

But if in sinful pleasure
Our early lives are passed
Sorrow, in deepest measure,
Will fill our cup at last.
—*A. M. Waldron, in Western Rural.*

COMPACT THE WHEAT GROUND.

Wheat succeeds best in a compact seed bed; one in which the particles are not fused into masses, but in which they are distinct and in close contact. Hence, in the preparation of ground for wheat, the roller and harrower should be used as much to compact the seed bed as to pulverise the clods. In such a seed bed there is greatest capillarity; moisture and heat are most generally and equably diffused through the ground. Each grain of seed is likely to find those conditions essential to germination, and the plants those favorable to growth. When the wheat is sown there is often a deficiency of moisture in the upper soil; but if the seed bed has great capillarity, moisture will be lifted from it. In a compact seed-bed there are no holes in which water can collect, and the capillary condition prevents an excess of moisture about the roots. The wheat plant is doubtless injured by stagnant water about its roots, and this is also chiefly responsible for the serious heaving out of wheat by frost. In a compact seed bed the roots also get a surer hold than when they must cling to the sides of holes or crevices. Finally, such a seed bed most readily yields plant food, and the plant can make a stronger growth against frost and insects, or more readily recover from their attacks.—*American Agriculturist.*

APPLES FOR FEEDING STOCK.

The use of apples for feeding stock was more general last year than ever before, because there was no other way to dispose of them. Farmers have in most cases believed that apples had little or no feeding value, and thousands of bushels have gone to waste on the ground when the owners had abundant stock to consume them. There have been instances, of course, where cows have broken into orchards and gorged themselves with unripe fruit, and the same is true of grain chests; but that does not prove that either are not useful when used in moderation. One man in town fed a colt all last fall principally on apples. No grain was used, and it was estimated that this colt made a gain of 100 pounds in weight. Other farmers found nothing increased the flow of milk so much as a moderate supply of apples. One man says he made a gain of ten quarts of milk per day by feeding four and a half bushels of apples to eight cows, which makes a gain of forty-six quarts to the cow. Dr. Goessmann finds that the analysis of apple pomace indicates a feeding value nearly equal to that of corn ensilage.

Has not the time arrived when apple pomace will have a value as certain as any other feeding material? To those who never fed their stock apples, I would say try it and see if you cannot get as good results as you can by carrying them to the cider mills.—*New England Homestead.*

DON'T FEAR THE BEES.

Just before swarming bees fill themselves with honey, which supports them in their new home until they get to work again. This is an exceedingly fortunate thing for the beekeeper, as it makes them much more kindly and easily handled than they otherwise would be. With bees, as with men, they are best natured when on a full stomach. In the colder portions of the country protecting the hives is necessary, either by placing them in cellars or packing in chaff; in milder sections and in the South they will pass the winter well on the summer stands. In handling bees fearlessness is a wonderful protection. A person who fights them or tries to drive them away is quite sure to be stung. Still, it must be admitted that there is something about persons that gives to a few immunity from bee sting that others cannot obtain.

The safest way for the average beekeeper is to protect one's self as well as possible by the dress. Use a smoker and proceed as you would about any other work, taking care not to crush or injure a bee. Occasionally a colony will attack a horse that has been driven or led too near their stand. When this occurs they often exhibit a vindictiveness and perseverance that is not only wonderful but dangerous. Horses that have been heated by driving and become sweaty are more obnoxious to them than the same animals would be when in their normal condition, grazing near the hive.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Don't forget to fix that hinge to the pasture gate.

It takes a man, in the strongest sense of the word, to be a farmer.

Remember that an extra girl in the kitchen for a few days, often prevents the doctor from calling for several days.

How much more delightful rural life would appear, and how much the drudgery of farming would be lightened, if only the outward surroundings of the home were made attractive.

Peter Henderson said in a recent public address that no one should engage in market gardening after passing middle life, nor one who has a feeble constitution, for to be prosecuted successfully the owner must put his own shoulder to the wheel.

This demon of waste is the fiend that is eating out the profits of our farmers. Keeping unprofitable cows, feeding weather-beaten fodder, and doing everything in the most expensive manner, and then wasting their breath, calling themselves practical.

Early hatched pullets will soon be laying, and will be laying steadily all winter with proper attention. As they are now growing they require more food than old hens. Feed them separately; if allowed to run together the old stock will [illegible] too [illegible] the pullets too [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

RICE CREAM PUDDING.

Put half a cup of rice on to boil in a pint of cold water, boil twenty minutes, drain, cover with a pint of milk, and boil half an hour longer. Whip a quart of cream, and stand in a cold place until wanted. Press the rice through a wire sieve and put back in the saucepan. Beat the yolks of four eggs with a cup and a half of sugar until light, then mix with the rice, stir well and set on the stove until it begins to thicken. Take from the fire, flavor with vanilla, and pour out to cool. When cold, put into a freezer and freeze. When frozen, stir in the whipped cream, remove the dasher, pack in ice, and stand away to harden. Serve in saucers with sugared oranges or soft peaches.

PUREE OF STRING BEANS.

Make a strong stock the day before it is needed of a knuckle of veal, three quarts of water, a generous slice of salt pork, and two or three slices of onion. Let it simmer for five hours; then pour it through a sieve into a jar; before using scrape off all the fat. Ten minutes before dinner, put into a saucepan two ounces of butter, and when it bubbles sprinkle in two heaping tablespoonfuls of flour; let this cook without coloring; then add a cupful of hot cream, one pint of the heated stock, and one pint of green string bean pulp; i. e., either fresh or canned string beans, boiled tender with a little pork, then pressed through a colander and freed from juice. After mixing all together, do not let the soup boil, or it will curdle and spoil. Stir it constantly while on the fire.

POACHED EGGS WITH SAUCE.

Eggs are best poached in a deep frying pan three parts full of boiling water, to which a tablespoonful of strong vinegar and a teaspoonful of salt has been added; small muffin rings may be laid in the pan and each egg carefully broken into it. Three minutes are usually enough to cook them in gently boiling water. Slip a perforated skimmer or cake turner under the muffin ring and egg, lift both out together, and slip both on a half slice of buttered toast, then remove the ring; no attempt should be made to poach more than three or four at a time, nor any but very fresh eggs to be used.

Make a sauce as follows: Melt a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour over the fire till they bubble; pour half a pint of hot milk quickly to it, stirring well all the time till it boils; have ready a teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley and a half one of chives or a young spring onion; add to the sauce with a saltspoonful of salt; let them boil five minutes and pour it over the eggs and toast.

MAYONNAISE DRESSING.

The first requisite for making mayonnaise is perfect coldness of utensils and materials. The eggs, oil, vinegar, bowl and egg-beater should be on the ice for an hour or more before they are used. When the work is begun, the bowl in which the mixing is to be done should be set in a pan of ice-water, in the coolest corner of the kitchen. The yolks of two eggs, drained clear of the whites, should be dropped into the bowl, and mingled with a few turns of the egg-beater. To these must now be added a couple of drops, no more, of the best salad oil, and these must be stirred in with a full minute's revolution of the beater. Two more drops, another minute's whipping, and so on for ten minutes. Then the quantity of oil may be increased to five or six drops at a time. Be careful to beat vigorously between these additions. Soon the mixture will begin to thicken, and now the oil may be put in by the teaspoonful, whipping it thoroughly, until the mayonnaise has reached such a consistency that the egg-beater moves with difficulty. A teaspoonful of vinegar thins it a little, and then more oil is added. Thus the work goes on until the requisite amount of dressing; of the thickness of very rich cream; is ready. A pint of oil may be used to every egg, and vinegar enough to keep the mayonnaise at the desired consistency. At the last, salt to taste, and a little white pepper may be stirred in, and the whole is then to be set on the ice until it is needed.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Ice can be easily broken into bits by using a needle or pin and gently pounding it.

Clean brasses on mahogany or other furniture by rubbing with chamois skin dipped in either powdered whiting or rotten stone mixed with sweet oil.

Willow furniture that has not been stained or painted, can be washed with salt and water and a brush; dry thoroughly before exposing it to dust.

For inexpensive bands for curtains, take strips of cretonne with very pretty vines or figures and outline them with tinsel; it has the effect of old tapestry work.

To set delicate colors in embroidered handkerchiefs, soak them ten minutes previous to washing in a pail of tepid water, in which a dessertspoonful of turpentine has been well stirred.

Salt sprinkled on any substance burning on the stove will stop the smoke and smell. Salt thrown upon coals blazing from the fat of broiling chops or ham will cause the blaze to subside.

An excellent way of cooking eggs is to break them in boiling milk, without beating, cook slowly, stirring now and then. When done soft, pour into a dish and add a little pepper, salt and butter.

Coffee pounded in a mortar and roasted on an iron plate, sugar burned on hot coals and vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on the floor and furniture of a sick room are excellent deodorizers.

Cleaning-rags, with which metal may quickly be polished, consist of a woolen rag saturated with soap and tripoli. They are prepared in the following manner: Four grains soap are dissolved in water, twenty grains tripoli are added to the solution. A piece of cloth of about twenty-four inches long by four inches broad is soaked in this and left to dry.

When washing windows dissolve a small quantity of washing soda in the water, if the glass is dimmed with smoke or dirt. Do not let the water run on the sash, but wash each pane with a piece of flannel; dry quickly with a soft clean towel and wipe out the corners carefully. Polish with a piece of common chamois skin or newspaper that has been softened by rubbing between the hands.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

There were 13,315 applications for the registration of trade marks in England last year.

The total weight of the great thirty-six-inch telescope at the Lick Observatory is forty tons.

The metre is the French standard of measurement, and is equal to about forty inches; or, to be exact, 39.37079.

Mr. Oscar Montelius estimates that the stone age ended 3500 years ago in Sweden, where it reached a very high development.

Every electric motor manufactory in the United States is said to be crowded to its utmost capacity to meet the demands for electric power.

The transmission of an electric current by an insulated wire was shown by Watson and others as early as 1747, nearly a century before Morse gave to the world the telegraph.

Professor Ayrton says that the power which runs to waste at Niagara Falls exceeds that which could be produced by the annual consumption of 150,000,000 of tons of coal.

An invention has recently been perfected by Professor Thomson whereby rails of street or steam railways can be wielded together by electricity after being placed in position.

In France they now use for steam and water pipe joints, gaskets made of wood pulp, which are boiled in linseed oil. They give satisfactory results, and are not subject to decomposition at high temperature.

M. Courton, a chemist, produced recently at the sitting of the French Academy of Sciences a sealed envelope containing a description of an apparatus by means of which objects may be seen at vast distances, the vibrations of light being transmitted through a wire.

It is affirmed that the large quantities of snails which appear in the chalk pastures after rain, and which are devoured by the sheep along with the short herbage on which both feed, have a considerable share in imparting that peculiar flavor to which South Down mutton owes so much of its celebrity.

Among the latest life-saving devices appears a lifeboat with machinery for hydraulic propulsion. The hull is built of steel and strongly braced, and the total weight of the boat when completed and ready for service will not exceed twenty tons. The boiler is calculated to carry a very high pressure.

The head measurement of 107 students at Cambridge University show a small diminution in the head capacity as the individual grows one year older, but this is so small compared with the probable error that the observations are quite consistent with the hypothesis that the head remains quite stationary.

Accurate observations taken quite recently in England with reference to electric phenomena connected with thunderstorms are said to show that each flash of lightning is in reality made up of three separate and distinct discharges of fluid, though they are so closely connected as to present the appearance of continuity to the naked eye.

A Swiss inventor has perfected a method of making artificial boards, and is advocating their use in building. They are made of a mixture of plaster of paris and reeds pressed into shape by hydraulic process. The material has the advantage of incombustibility and lightness, and will resist the warping action of atmospheric changes.

At the close of June there were twenty-three crematories in Italy, ten in America, one in Germany, one in England, one in France, one in Switzerland, one in Denmark and one in Sweden—a total of thirty-nine. In Italy two corpses were burned in 1876, fifteen in 1877, sixteen in 1878 and 226 in 1888. Since 1876 1177 corpses have been burned in Italy, and 1269 in the other countries. The whole number burned in June was fifty.

Intelligent Horses.

It is a great mistake to imagine that all the best trained and most intelligent horses are to be seen in circuses. I have handled horses all my life, and never saw anything very wonderful in an animal being taught tricks in a ring which is always the same size. There are hundreds of horses which know more and understand signs better than any circus horse I ever saw; and, what is more, they will obey anywhere and under any conditions, which a so-called educated horse probably would not. The fire brigade horses, of course, are illustrations of this, and many express wagon horses are only a degree less intelligent. I make a round of calls every day. At some places there is nothing for us three days out of four, and when there is no card in the window the horse keeps going. But if he sees the card he stops of his own accord and backs up, no matter how heavy the traffic is. And at places where there is no card he will stop and wait while I go in to inquire. If I don't come out at once he concludes there is something and backs up. If that isn't evidence of reason and thought I would like to know what is.—*Globe-Democrat.*

Tattooing Among Savages.

In a paper in the British Association on "Tattooing," Miss A. W. Buckland said that in Africa, Australia, and the islands of the Indian Ocean, tattooing consists of a series of short cuts, which heal, leaving cicatrices. In New Zealand, America, the Pacific islands, among the tribes of India, and in Burmah, Borneo and New Guinea, patterns are first drawn upon the skin, and then punctured with thorns, needles or splinters of human bones. Color is then rubbed in. The process is very painful, and can only be carried on at intervals, several years being sometimes required for its completion. Among men tattooing is valued as a mark of bravery. In the case of women devices are worked upon the chin to signify marriage.

Dust in Mid-Ocean.

An ocean traveler finds many discomforts aboard ship, but can generally count on fresh and pure air at any rate. Not always, however, it seems; for a German steamer that recently crossed the Atlantic reported that while some hundreds of miles from any land she passed through a cloud of dust, which fell thickly on deck. Strange as it may seem, scientific men tell us that such phenomena have frequently been noticed, and the dust has sometimes been so dense that vessels have run ashore in the obscurity of the atmosphere. It is supposed to be carried by high winds from [illegible]

A Matter of Health.

Almost every branch of gymnastics is employed in one way or another by the doctors, but the simple and natural function of singing has not yet received its full meed of attention. In Italy, some years ago, statistics were taken which proved that the vocal artists were especially long-lived and healthy, under normal circumstances, while of the brass instrumentalists it was discovered that consumption never claimed a victim among them. Those who have a tendency toward consumption should take easy vocal exercises, no matter how thin and weak their voices seem to be. They will find a result at times far surpassing any relief afforded by medicine. Vocal practice, in moderation, is the best system of general gymnastics that can be imagined, many muscles being brought into play that would scarcely be suspected of action in connection with so simple a matter as tone production. Therefore, apart from all art considerations, merely as a matter of health, one can earnestly say to the healthy, "Sing! that you may remain so," and to the weakly, "Sing that you may become strong."

Relief for Lung Troubles.

A Southern lady, having heard that there was peculiar virtue in a pillow made from pine straw, and having none of that material at hand, made one from fine, soft pine shavings, and had the pleasure of noting immediate benefit. Soon all the members of the household had pine shaving pillows, and it was noticed that all coughs, asthmatic or bronchial troubles abated at once after sleeping a few nights on these pillows. An invalid suffering with lung trouble derived much benefit from sleeping upon a mattress made from pine shavings. The material is cheap and makes a very pleasant and comfortable mattress, the odor of the pine permeating the entire room and absorbing or dispelling all unpleasant odors.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record writes that the okra plant has a fiber better suited for making bagging for cotton bales than jute, and that it can be more easily worked.

IT is stated that over 15,000 horses are slaughtered for food every year in Paris, and of this quantity two-thirds are used for sausages.

Hark, the sound of many voices
Jubilant in gladest song,
And full many a heart rejoices
As the chorus floats along;
"Hail the Favorite Prescription."
How the happy voices blend.
"Wonderful beyond description—
Woman's best and truest friend."

Well may it be called woman's best friend, since it does for her what no other remedy has been able to do. It cures all those delicate derangements and weaknesses peculiar to females. *Cures* them, understand. Other preparations may afford temporary relief, but Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription effects a *permanent cure.* It is *guaranteed* to do this, or the money paid for it will be promptly refunded. It is the great remedy of the age.

The worst Nasal Catarrh, no matter of how long standing, is permanently cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

He who tells a lie is not sensible of how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain one.

"Not enjoyment and not sorrow
Is our destined end or way;
But to act that each to-morrow
Find us farther than to-day."

The sentiment so aptly expressed by the poet ought to sound like a trumpet to every sluggish soul, and animate them to new and vigorous efforts to improve their condition. To all those who have the desire to press forward, but who are not sure of the way, we say, write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and they will be of service to you.

"Lucy Hinton."

Hark! the sound of many voices,
Jubilant in gladdest song,
And full many a heart rejoices
As the chorus floats along;
"Hail the Queen of all Tobaccos!"
How the happy voices blend,
"Finest and purest among her fellows—
Man's staunch and true friend."

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oreg. Im'igra'tn Board, Portland, Ore.

The Mother's Friend, used a few weeks before confinement, lessens the pain and makes labor quick and comparatively easy. Sold by all druggists.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

No stranger should visit the city without smoking "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

Malaria

is believed to be caused by poisonous miasms arising from low, marshy land, or from decaying vegetable matter, and which, breathed into the lungs, enter and poison the blood. If a healthy condition of the blood is maintained by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, one is much less liable to malaria, and Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many severe cases of this distressing affection.

N. B.—If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY
SHORTENS LABOR
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BOOK "TO MOTHERS" MAILED FREE
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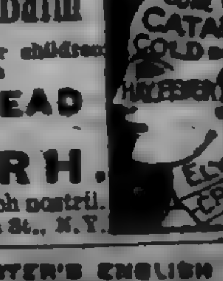
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HAY-FEVER
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Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

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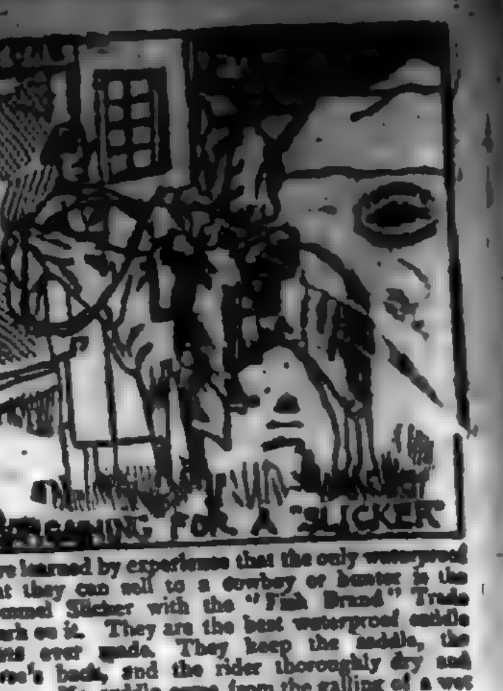

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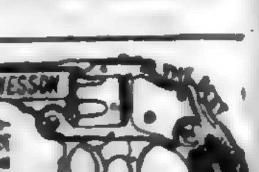
A panel size PHOTO-GRAVURE of the above picture, "Kissing at 7—17—70," mailed on receipt of 4c. stamp. Address the makers of the great Anti-Bile Remedy—"Bile Beans."

J. F. SMITH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.



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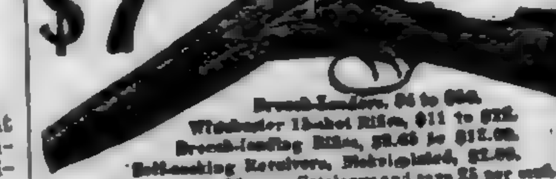

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A Valuable Treatise Giving full information of an Easy and Speedy cure Free to the afflicted. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, Jefferson, Wisconsin.

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Big G

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

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Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Made only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

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½ Column	27 00	40 00	60 00
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The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME IX. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1889. NUMBER 1.

[illegible] Notices Ten Cents per line each [illegible].

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be handed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

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Caheen's Grand Introductory Sale OF NEW FALL DRESS GOODS!

EVERYTHING NEW, BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

New Silks, New Velvets, New Trimmings, New Henriettas, New Brilliantes, New Drap D'Almas, New Dress Fringes and New High Art Production Novelty Combination Suits.

Early as it is, we are selling quantities of Fall Dress Goods, probably because we now have a great assortment at very attractive prices. New goods are arriving daily and we will beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt have the largest, finest and best assorted stock ever shown in Birmingham.

So Let Us Be Joyful.

Come, no more of grief and dying!
Sing the time too swiftly flying:
Just an hour,
Youth's in flower,
Give me roses to remember
In the shadow of December.

When at length the grasses cover
Me, the world's unwearied lover,
If regret
Haunt me yet,
It shall be for joys untasted,
Nature lent and folly wasted.

Feigning age will not delay it,
When the reckoning comes we'll pay it.
Own our mirth
Has been worth
All the forfeit light or heavy,
Wintry Time and Fortune levy.

Feigning grief will not escape it,
What though ne'er so well you ape it,
Age and care
All must share
All alike must pay hereafter,
Some for sighs and some for laughter.

Know, ye sons of Melancholy,
To be young and wise is folly,
'Tis the weak,
Fear to wreak
On this clay of life their fancies,
Shaping battle, shaping dances.

While ye scorn our names unspoken,
Roses dead and garlands broken,
O, ye wise,
We arise,
Out of failures, dreams, disasters,
We arise to be your masters.
—*Margaret L. Woods in Albany Journal.*

A HASTY CONCLUSION.

"Flossie, what do you think that wretch has done now?" exclaimed Lucy Caslin, bursting into the room where her sister and aunt sat sewing.

"Nothing very dreadful, I hope," replied Flossie, looking up from her work.

"Nothing very dreadful!" echoed Lucy. "That is just like you, Flossie; I really believe you love that black-hearted wretch."

"No, Sue, I cannot say that I have any particular love for him, but I don't want to condemn the man until I know what he has done," returned Flossie, laughing.

"Well, he is driving his tenants from the old shanties by the coal bank."

"Sue, can that be really true?" said Flossie in a shocked voice.

"It must be, for Ted Flynn, whose mother occupies one of the huts, told me so. Mr. Dane said that unless the people vacated at once he would tumble the shanties down on their heads—the brute!"

"Lucy, my dear," interrupted her aunt, "there must be some mistake. I do not believe Mr. Dane would be so cruel; although more grave and silent than most men of his age, he seems kind and courteous to all."

Lucy pursed up her mouth in scorn.

"Now, Aunt Mary, you are always taking that man's part. You think he cannot do wrong."

"Oh, no, Lucy!" smiled Aunt Mary. "But you have taken an unreasonable dislike to Mr. Dane."

"Well, I have. But we won't discuss him further; we must think of the needs of Mrs Flynn. Why can't she move into the storehouse in the corner of the orchard until she can find another home?"

Aunt Mary nodded assent, while Flossie replied.

"An excellent idea, Lucy!"

"Then I'll run over and make her the offer," said Lucy, and hurrying on her hat and shawl she was soon in the midst of the shanties, which consisted of five or six dilapidated old buildings.

She noticed that the men and women all had an anxious look, and that the teams standing there belonged to Mr. Dane, the new owner of the coal bank and factory. And—yes, there was the owner himself hurrying up the moving process. Lucy was too indignant to notice that his face, too, wore an anxious look and that he started at every sound. She only thought of him as a hard-hearted wretch, who was turning poor people out in the cold. Presently he approached her.

"Miss Lucy," he said, "for heaven's sake don't tarry here long; and tell Mrs. Flynn to be reasonable and hurry up, for I will—"

Here Lucy cut him short with a look of scorn as she flashed out:

"You hard-hearted wretch, how dare you speak to me? Don't be afraid—I will not intrude in your precious houses very long, neither shall Mrs. Flynn."

"But, Miss Lucy," he said, "you must have heard—"

"Yes," Lucy interrupted. "Of course I have heard that the wealthy Mr. Dane is turning five or six poor families out of his houses—if they are worthy of that name."

Then she opened the door of Mrs. Flynn's shanty and stepped inside, leaving Mr. Dane with an amused smile on his face. But this soon gave way to a grave expression, which did not leave his face until the last wagon which contained Mrs. Flynn's household goods was loaded and had been driven away. Then, with a sigh of relief, he nailed up a placard inscribed with these words:

ALL PERSONS ARE WARNED TO KEEP
AWAY FROM THESE GROUNDS.
DANGEROUS!

Meanwhile Lucy had installed the Flynns in their new quarters, with a good many remarks not very flattering to the new owner, in which she was joined by Mrs. Flynn, who would "like to serve him the same way, the beast!"

The next morning a neighbor dropped into the Caslin cottage, and almost her first words were:

"Was it not a fine thing that Mr. Dane got the people away from over the old mine yesterday?"

"Why?" inquired Flossie.

"Why?" echoed Mrs. Brown. "Have you not heard that the mine fell in last night? The shanties stood right over it."

"No!" exclaimed Flossie and Lucy in the same breath.

"It is true, anyway," replied Mrs. Brown. "The little spot where the shanties stood all caved in, and it looks as if there had been an earthquake there; and I think it was kind of Mr. Dane to take his teams and move the people out, when he told them all a month ago they had better move as soon as possible, for the place was dangerous. And my husband said that yesterday morning when the mine boss sent Mr. Dane word that the old rooms might fall in at any moment he ordered the teams to be got ready, and then told the men at the factory that if some of them would go over and move the people out he would pay them for it, and go with them, too; and then he went and rented that double house of Squire Miles' to move them into."

"I did not know that," said Flossie, while Lucy's face burned at the memory of her hasty words.

"It is strange that Mrs. Flynn did not tell you. She moved into your old storehouse, didn't she?" inquired Mrs. Brown.

"Yes," replied Flossie, "but she did not give us the true facts of the case. We understood that Mr. Dane was ejecting the people, but did not know for what reason."

"Surely," interrupted Mrs. Brown, "you do not think that Mr. Dane would turn his tenants out without notice?"

"I don't know," replied Flossie. "But he looks to me like a hard man to deal with."

"Indeed he is not!" replied Mrs. Brown, warmly. "My husband says that he is both just and generous—a great improvement on old Ripley, the former owner. But there—I must go now. Take my advice, girls—never believe all you hear."

No sooner had the door closed on Mrs. Brown's departing figure than Lucy cried:

"Floss, I can never look that man in the face again!"

"Why, he will never know what we thought of him," laughed Flossie.

"Oh, yes, he will, for I told him yesterday. And—and, Flossie, I said he was a hard-hearted wretch."

Flossie's reply was a burst of laughter.

"Now, don't laugh Floss. And don't you dare to tell Aunt Mary."

Flossie gave the required promise, and Lucy experienced a sense of relief at the thought that her aunt, who liked Mr. Dane would not know what she had said to him.

One evening a few weeks later, as Miss Lucy was hurrying home from the village, Mr. Dane overtook her, and reining up his horse, said pleasantly:

"Good evening, Miss Lucy."

Lucy flushed a rosy red as she returned the salutation, and then in a confused manner, said:

"What must you think of me, Mr. Dane?"

"Why?" asked Mr. Dane, slipping from the saddle and throwing the bridle rein over his arm he walked along beside her.

"Why, stammered Lucy, "for what I said to you that day at the shanties."

Mr. Dane smiled.

"I think you were misinformed."

"Yes, and it was all Ted Flynn's fault." Then she told him what Ted had said, adding: "Now, Mr. Dane, I want to ask your pardon for my rudeness."

Mr. Dane laughed.

"Consider yourself pardoned, Miss Lucy. I too, should have felt like saying 'hard-hearted wretch' if I had been in your place."

Then, changing the subject, he chattered pleasantly until they arrived at Lucy's home, and when she timidly invited him to enter he accepted the invitation.

Of course he was cordially welcomed by Aunt Mary, while Flossie whispered to Lucy:

"I see you have made your peace with that wretch."

Lucy blushed and frowned, whereat Flossie smiled mischievously.

But that was not the last time Mr. Dane stopped at the Caslin cottage; and now Lucy calls that wretch "my husband.—*Hartford Times.*

The World's Biggest Dams.

A London correspondent of the New York *World* says: In the Metropole smoking room the other evening a group of engineers and contractors who had called on Michael S. Coleman, one of the contractors on the new aqueduct in New York, were surprised to learn that while over here for rest and enjoyment he had contrived to examine and get a thorough knowledge of the two largest water dams in the world. One of them was right here in England, the new dam building for the Liverpool water works, about 50 miles out of the city. The other dam, which is said to be the largest in the world, is at Lyons, France, and after a quarter of a century of labor is now nearly completed. But even this will be second in point of size if not in engineering skill, to the new Quaker Bridge dam in New York when it is done.

"That big dam at Lyons, France, is certainly a wonderful bit of work," said Mr. Coleman. "I don't remember the exact figures now, but I think it is 175 feet high. The foundations are 100 feet deep. At the summit the wall is about 1000 feet long, though much narrower at the bottom, of course, because the dam is built across a valley, between two steep hills. The body of the dam is of concrete, with solid stone facing. It is a substantial job, good material, good workmanship, no chances taken on anything. The Liverpool dam is smaller, but in every way as fine a bit of work. They have utilized a new idea there by dropping big boulders into the bed of concrete. Nothing short of a miracle is going to make that dam give way."

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Humanity is socially equal in the absence of material food.

People who work the least have the most time to complain.

The best ideas are among those that were never heard of before.

Modesty seldoms resides in a breast that is not enriched with nobler virtues.

Those who are really educated are also refined, but the imitation article may satisfy and deceive the possessor. It is, however, more difficult to deceive others.

If all the nations of the earth would disband their armies, no wars would be possible; the same would be true if no other organization than "We, the people," was permitted.

It makes no difference how much money or property a man possesses, he must either work for his living or be dependent upon some one who is willing to work in excess of his own support.

It is a cruel wrong, and none but an ungrateful person would sneer at the very laborers upon whom they depend for the necessities of life. It is but the appearance of culture which is often mistaken for real by the mere affectation of manners.

The faithful endeavor to do right, and to bear quietly and with resignation what must be borne, is of itself a fruitful source of happiness and serenity; but a murmuring and discontented spirit may poison the richest blessings and turn them into bitter evils.

Animals and Earthquakes.

The lower animals are said to be greatly terrified by earthquakes, and their excitement beforehand is sometimes sufficient to foretell the event. No doubt they know well that something terrible is taking place. Professor Milne, a student of volcanic phenomena, has recently given various instances of their behavior at such times.

During the Tokio earthquake of 1880 cats ran about the houses trying to escape; foxes barked, and horses attempted to kick down the boards confining them to their stables. In the London earthquake of 1749 roach and other fish in a canal showed signs of confusion and fright, and fish have been known, after an earthquake, to rise to the surface dead and dying.

Most interesting of all are the observations showing that animals are disturbed just before a shock. So well known is this fact that, for a while after the great Calabrian earthquake, the neighing of a horse or the cackling of a goose was sufficient to send the terrified inhabitants flying from their houses, in expectation of another shock.

Ponies have been known to prance about their stalls, pheasants to scream, and frogs to cease croaking, a short time before the earth trembled. The Japanese say that moles show their agitation by burrowing.

Birds hide their heads beneath their wings, and behave in an unusual manner. Sometimes immense flocks of sea-birds fly inland, as if alarmed by an oceanic disturbance. Before the shock of 1835, in Chili, all the dogs are said to have escaped from the city of Talcahuano.

The most probable explanation of this apparent foreknowledge is that animals are sensitive to the slight tremors which precede nearly all earthquakes. Moreover, in volcanic districts poisonous gases sometimes emanate from the ground, and animals are presumed to be unpleasantly affected by them.—*Youth's Companion.*

His Idea of It.

Discussing a musical amateur.

She—"Uncle Charles, what should you call Mr. Crossbar, a harper or a harpist?"

Host—"Neither. If I called him anything I should say he was a—nuisance!"—*Judge.*

Quick Letter Transportation.

It is proposed to establish a pneumatic system for the delivery of letters at the general post office in Philadelphia. "The plans for the new system," says the Philadelphia *Record*, "have not yet been thoroughly digested, but the general idea is to lay a system of pneumatic tubes in all the main streets of the city and connect them with the letter boxes located on those streets. The connection would be by means of a pipe running underground and up the inside of a lamp post, where it would be fitted to a box of peculiar construction. This would place all parts of the city in direct communication with the general post office, so that a letter dropped in a letter box at Second and Diamond streets, for instance, would be whirled to the post office in a few seconds, cancelled, and if it happened to be train time would be despatched to Bond street station, and on board a train bound for Chicago, almost before the ink had time to dry."

Salmon Fishing.

At Tongas narrows, soon after leaving Metlakahtla, Alaska, we saw a cannery in operation, and all about our ship as she lay at anchor and as far as the eye could reach we saw the salmon jumping clear out of the water, and as they fell back the sound was like the splashing of the rain in a heavy shower. Some of the passengers tried their hands at salmon catching, but not with net or line. They simply stood on the stones on the side of a small stream up which the salmon were crowding to get into fresh water and caught them with their bare hands to the size of from three to six pounds and brought them on board to garnish our table; but salmon have become anything but a rarity, and the flounders and halibut weighing 40 or 50 pounds, caught by passengers over our ship's side, were more highly esteemed.

Covered Rivers.

An apparent disappearance is a phenomenon that seems to have taken place with some rivers. Captain John Page, of the Argentine navy, mentions that the upper Paraguay, as if absolutely lost for many miles, has been known to flow beneath a matted covering of living and dead vegetation several feet in depth. In the year 1858 one of these growths, under the influence of an extraordinary inundation, broke loose and drifted two thousand miles, bringing up at Buenos Ayres with many animals and reptiles that had taken refuge upon it.

Electricity In Surgical Operations.

"Electricity is playing quite an important part among the surgeons nowadays," said the surgeon in charge of a New York city hospital. "One of the innumerable developments of electricity is its growing usefulness in surgical operations. They are now manufacturing spectacles, which are lighted by a small electric lamp, so arranged as to send a beam of cool light on the part to be examined. The spectacles are said to have proved a success, and it may not be many months before every surgeon in the country will be provided with a pair."

Statistics of the Iron Age.

In the decade ending with 1886, the iron production increased 143.80 per cent. in America, 134.99 in Germany, 3.96 in Great Britain. The Bessemer steel increase was about 800 per cent. in the United States, 200 in Germany, 375 in Russia, and a little over 100 in Great Britain.

An Active Sense.

Teacher—How do we tell if anything is sweet or sour?

Pupil—By the sense of taste.

"And how do you distinguish [illegible]?"

"By the sense of touch."

"You can't [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

THE RACES OF MANKIND.

There are 72 of them existing now—All came from Asia.

M. de Quatrefages, the leading French ethnologist, in presenting the second part of his "Introduction to the Study of the Human Races" to the Academy of Sciences, has given an interesting summary of his general conclusions with regard to the origin and distribution of mankind.

Neglecting the minor differences, he estimates that there are no fewer than seventy-two distinct races in the human species. All these descend or branch off from three fundamental types—the black, the yellow, and the white—which had their origin at the great central mass of northern Asia, which is thus the cradle of mankind. Representatives of these different types and the races which sprang from them are still to be found there.

The whites, according to M. de Quatrefages, appear to have originated on the west of the central mass, the yellows on the north, and the blacks on the south. The whites extended westward and northward, giving birth to three secondary types, the Finnish, the Semitic, and the Arryan, if we except the Allophyles, which form a separate group. Their area of distribution is continuous, as is that of the yellows, because of the extensive land surface of the Eurasian continent. The yellows spread eastward and crossed into America. The whites and yellows checked or blended with each other, producing many varieties of man. The blacks, or negro type, which originated on the south of the central mass, was forced by the nature of the continent, and probably by the attacks of the whites and yellows, to go south into Africa and east into the Indian Archipelago, or Melanesia. The proto-Semites arrested their distribution in the north of Africa, and the mixture of the two races gave rise to the negroid populations. In the centre and south of Africa the blacks continued in their ethnic purity until the infiltration of other races from Europe and the north of Africa in modern times. Those which remained in their original home became blended with the whites and yellows, giving rise to the dravidian populations which pass by shades into the three fundamental types.

As for the Allophyles, represented by the race of Cro-Magnon, they occupied parts of Europe and North Africa, from which they extended to the Canaries. The three fundamental types also found themselves in Oceania; the Allophylian whites occupying Polynesia, the blacks Melanesia, the yellows Malasia. The latter were, according to M. de Quatrefages, the last to come into the maritime world.

The peopling of America dates from the quarternary period, and is due to migrations of different types—Allophylic white and yellow, blending with the local quarternary races, which also belonged to the yellow type. Europe, since the tertiary ages, has received only Allophylian whites, Finns, and Aryans. The number of races now existing in a pure state is exceedingly restricted, if, indeed, there is a single one which can be accepted as such. Perhaps some little groups, protected by their isolation, such as the Mincopies, may show an identity of characters attesting their ethnic homogenity.—[Sunday Times.]

Snow As a Non-Conductor.

It has been practically shown that in the bad conducting property of snow there is a remarkable protecting power in the economy of nature. However cold the air and the surface of the snow may be, if there is a considerable thickness of snow, the temperature of the surface of the soil underneath does not fall below the freezing point. Thus the snow is actually a warm covering to the vegetation, for on its removal in alpine slopes by the ethereal mildness of the spring, the surface of the earth is seen to be gorgeously verdant and studded with beautiful flower bloom. But, though the snow is a beneficent protection to the plant world in cold climates, it is chilling to the atmosphere. The radiation from the snow in a cloudless sky considerably lowers the temperature of the superincumbent air, and in extensive snow-clad lands, when the winter is protracted, the chilling effect is very manifest. The surface of the snow receives so little heat from the earth that it gets cooled down to hoar frost in a brilliant layer, glistening in the weaker sunlight. Thus the ground may be of a temperature above freezing when the snow surface is bitterly cold. However, animals which live in the air have the power of locomotion to keep up the body's temperature by active work. The plants in a cold winter would die or become stunted without the protection of the snow mantle, whereas animals [illegible]

THE CANAL OF JOSEPH.

A Great Work Still in Use, Although 4,000 Years Old.

How many of the engineering works of the nineteenth century will there be in existence in the year 6,000? Very few, we fear, and still less those that will continue in the far-off age to serve a useful purpose. Yet there is at least one great undertaking conceived and executed by an enginer, which, during the space of 4,000 years, has never ceased its office, on which the life of a fertile province absolutely depends to-day. We refer to the Bahr Jousouf—the canal of Joseph—built, according to tradition, by the son of Jacob, and which constitutes not the least of the many blessings he conferred on Egypt during the years of his prosperous rule.

This canal took its rise from the Nile at Asiut, and ran nearly parallel with it for nearly 250 miles, creeping along under the western cliffs of the Nile valley, with many a bend and winding, until at length it gained an eminence, as compared with the river bed, which enabled it to turn westward through a narrow pass and enter a district which was otherwise shut off from the fertilizing floods on which all vegetation in Egypt depends.

The northern end stood seventeen feet higher than low Nile, while at the southern end it was at an equal elevation with the river. Through this cut ran a perennial stream, which watered a province named the Fayoum, endowing it with fertility, and supporting a large population. In the time of the annual flood a great part of the canal was under water, and then the river's current would rush in a more direct course into the pass, carrying with it the rich slit which takes the place of manure and keeps the soil in a state of constant productiveness.

And this, with the exception of the tradition that Joseph built it, can be verified to-day, and it is not mere supposition or rumor. Until eight years ago it was firmly believed that the design has always been limited to an irrigation scheme larger, no doubt, than that now in operation, as shown by the traces of abandoned canals and by the slow aggregation of waste water which had accumulated in the Birket et Querun, but still essentially the same in character.

Many accounts have been written by Greek and Roman historians, such as Herodotus, Strabo, Mutianus and Pliny, and repeated in monkish legends or portrayed on the maps of the middle ages, which agreed with the folk lore of the district.

These tales explained that the canal dug by the ancient Israelite served to carry the surplus water of the Nile into an extensive lake lying south of the Fayoum, and so large that it not only modified the climate, tempering the arid winds of the desert, and converting them into the balmy airs which nourished the vines and the olives into a fullness and fragrance unknown in any part of the country, but also added to the food supply of the land such immense quantities of fish that the royal prerogative of the right of piscary at the great weir was valued at $250,000 annually. This lake was said to be 450 miles round, and to be navigated by a fleet of vessels, while the whole circumference was the scene of industry and prosperity.—[Engineering.

Raising Kids For Their Skins.

The raising of kids for their skins is a principal industry among the French mountaineers, and it supplies no small part of their subsistence. Softness, delicacy of texture and freedom from blemish are principal factors in the value of kid skins, and to secure these great pains are taken, says the Haberdasher. Diet is the principal thing and mother's milk is what keeps the kid in perfect condition for the use of the glover. As soon as the young animal begins to eat grass the value of its skin declines, for with a grass diet its skin immediately begins to grow coarser and harder in texture, and its chief merit vanishes. It is, therefore, kept closely penned, not only to prevent it from eating grass, but also to secure its skin from accidental injury from scratches, bruises, etc., which are fatal to perfection. When the kids have reached a certain age, at which the skins are in the best condition for the use of the glover, they are killed, and the skins are sold to traveling hucksters through whom they reach the great centres of the tanning industry at Annonay, Millau, Paris and Grenoble.

The superior quality of these French skins, due to climatic causes, [illegible] has given France the [illegible]

[illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

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Louisiana is now saying bad, bad, Burke, but Burke has skipped into Belgium and will engage principally in endeavoring to dodge the officers of the law who will no doubt camp on his trail as long as he lives, or until they deliver him into the custody of Louisiana for trial.

The political contests which attract the most attention of the country now are the state elections in Virginia and Ohio. In the first there is hardly any doubt of the result. Mahone will be so badly beaten that he'll never bob up again in the politics of that state. In Ohio, the fight will be a close one, with the chances at present in favor of the Democratic ticket.

An easter school boy, being requested by the teacher to furnish "An Essay on Anatomy," wrote as follows: "The human body is divided into three parts, the head, the chist, and the stummick. The head contains the eyes and brains, if any. The chist contains the lungs and a piece of the liver. The stummick is devoted to the bowels, of which there are five, namely, a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w, and y."

We hear nothing more of Postmaster Houston and his negro letter carriers. Have the people of Birmingham become reconciled to an evil they cannot remedy? Houston could have made a good point against the administration by refusing to place negroes on the force. But he was afraid of losing his place and his courage quailed. Of him and all other Republicans it might be said as Portia said of Monsieur LeBon: "God made him, therefore let him pass for a man."

"Col." Rube Burrows is hiding out in the hills of Blount county defying the constituted authorities of the great State of Alabama, including the war department. A posse surrounded Burrows in a swamp, but the fugitive and a companion shot their way through the posse killing two and wounding several others, and at last accounts were still on the go. One paper says the Governor has ordered the Birmingham Rifles to capture Rube dead or alive, and the Rifles have since had more sympathizers than men in ranks. When Burrows gets through slaughtering the posse, we will expect to hear of a train robbery on the L. & N. R. R., as he probably had such an enterprise in view when he went to Blount county.

Hancock county, Tenn., is soon to set a good example to the rest of the world in the way of a hanging. Four brothers by the name of Barnard have been sentenced to hang for the murder of a Mr. Sutton. The killing was done from ambush and though only one shot was fired, yet the Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in sentencing all of the Barnard's implicated to be hung. Here in this State such a case would in all probability have met with a reversal from our Supreme Court upon some slight error in the trial proceedings, though all the facts in the case clearly proved the guilt of the defendants. This is the way the laws of Alabama hamper the courts, tax the patience of the law-abiding citizens and result in lynchings innumerable. Alabama laws need revising.

Of all those we have seen mentioned for the position of President of the State University our choice, were we permitted to have any, would be Col. J. T. Murfee, of Marion or Col. John W. A. Sanford, of Montgomery. Col. Murfee has the experience that would be an advantage to him and the institution. But he has his heart wrapped up in his institute at Marion, and we doubt whether he would leave it. Gen. Sanford is not lacking in experience, and like Col. Murfee he is a man of such broad and liberal culture that at the head of the University he would be at his best. He would adorn the position and be a practical worker for the advancement of the institution. It is said that a majority of the board of Trustees are candidates for the place, and there is no telling upon whom the lightning will strike.

The VIEW has entered upon its ninth year, and begins a new volume with this issue. It has kept its nose to the grindstone of public criticism, good, bad and indifferent, for eight years past, and has prospered. We look forward to even greater prosperity and usefulness in the future. We have labored under some disadvantages in pumping thunder into the public where a large part of that public could not read our thunder if they would. The success we have met with under such circumstances has been a pleasing surprise. While it is true, that, compared with other callings, our success financially has not been marvelous, yet each year, by small savings, our paper continues to gain strength financially.

Outfit Purchased for the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa & Memphis Railroad.

A special from Montgomery contains the following information concerning the above named road: In the office of the Secretary of State this morning an agreement was filed for record between the New York equipment company and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis railway company for the lease and ultimate pur chase, by the latter from the former, of the following list of rolling stock:

Seven seven wheel locomotives, valued at $8500 each.

Eight ten-wheel locomotives valued at $9500 each.

Eight first-class passenger coaches valued at $4500 each.

Six second-class passenger coaches valued at $4000 each.

Five baggage, mail and express cars valued at $3100 each.

Five cabooses, valued at $900.

Two hundred flat cars, valued at $325 each.

One hundred and fifty box cars, valued at $440 each.

One hundred gondolas, valued at $500 each.

The total value of the property contracted for is $381,500. By the provisions of the contract the locomotives are to be built at Dunkirk, N. Y., the passenger equipment at Hegewisch, Ill., and the freight cars at either Anniston or Decatur. The contract requires that all the equipment shall be first-class and furnished with latest improvements.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Stanton Notes.

The Chilton Lumber Co. of Chilton, 2 miles south of this place, had one of their dry kilns and contents destroyed by fire yesterday evening. Actual loss has not been ascertained, but supposed to be between two and three thousand dollars. Origin of fire is not known.

A. A. Dyer and Sons sustained a $50.00 loss from fire here this morning, by the burning of a pile of dry lumber.

From the Traveler.

A few nights ago, we had the pleasure of enjoying the hospitality of our friend, Mr. J. H. Chandler and his very pleasant wife, in whose company we always feel a polishing influence, and while with them in their new home that shows a father's care and the mother's and children's comfort, we met Miss Annie Mahone, of Loachapoka who is teaching music at Clanton. We congratulate that town in gaining such an affable young lady as teacher.

To complete our pleasure we pushed on to visit our daughter, Mrs. W. W. Jones, seven miles west of Clanton, near Mr. Chandler's busy saw mill. Behold, we found those good people on tip toe of expectation, getting ready to entertain whomsoever might come to their bountiful dinner. The Farmer's Alliance and the Knights of Labor had procured some good speakers, two of whom were from Birmingham. Let the labor ship ride over the waves till the troubled waters shall have ceased to roll up discontent and poverty.

A MOTHER.

Maplesville Dots.

We dislike to talk about snakes but a sense of duty compels us to tell about a rattler that Mr. Frank Kelly killed in Mrs DuBose's yard only a few feet from the house, his snakeship was 7 ft. long, sported 9 rattles, and was eight inches in circumference.

We have had an unusually pleasant autumn which all may enjoy but the farmers appreciate it more than any other class.

Our neighborhood was saddened lately by the death of Mrs Malone, she was living with her only child, Mrs. Tom Lawrence, was in her seventy-fourth year and had been in bad health for some time past.

A young man in our town in describing a bride's dress to his best girl said it was lined in "oh-pass-me-not-by" trimming.

Mr. Will Berry has lately visited his sister, Mrs. Tom DuBose.

Mrs. Quilla Goodwin and her daughter, Mrs. Wilkins, have been visiting Mrs. N. Goodwin. The latter has been called again by the extreme illness of her daughter Mrs. DuBose.

Sanford Is the Man.

Gen. John W. A. Sanford, of Montgomery, fills the requirements for the presidency of the State University. He unites to the precision of a disciplinarian the highest culture as a scholar. His mind is trained to the utmost literary excellence, and his martial experiences round out the measure of an official head of a military institution like that of Tuskaloosa. Is there a man in the State so well equipped as he for the place?

True, his pride forbids him from asking it, as he would not flatter Neptune for his trident, nor button-hole his way to immortality. But he has rendered service to the State of value, in peace and in war, and Alabamians should feel pride in him. Whether he would accept the position we know not, but this should be ascertained. We speak not from partiality, but for the public weal.

In default of such action, it may be that next year "Governor" Sanford would be a sound to conjure up the spirit of Pickens and of Winston and all the past glory of our State. The unexpected is that which happens.—*Hayneville Examiner.*

A correspondent of the English Mechanic gives the following cure for rheumatism: My wife has suffered occasionally with acute rheumatism in her feet, with painful swelling, completely taking her off her feet for many days at a time.

The following remedy was recommended recently and tried, and took away the agonies of pain in less than fifteen minutes, and she can now walk very fairly, and in a couple of days she will be able to button her boots, and walk without a stick or crutch.

One quart of milk, quite hot, into which stir 1 ounce of alum; this makes curds and whey. Bathe the part affected with the whey until too cold. In the mean time keep the curds hot, and after bathing, put them on as a poultice, wrap in a flannel and go to sleep (you can). Three applications should be a perfect cure, even in aggravated cases.

At a wedding in Arizona recently the bride received, with other gifts, a furnished house, a mule, a heifer, a piano, a barrel of beer, a cask of wine, some whiskey, ten pairs of shoes, fifty five pairs of ladies hose, a rolling-pin, a corkscrew, and five packages of yeast powders.

Painful Boils.

About three years ago I was troubled with poison in my blood; very irritating and painful boils breaking out all over my body. For two years I suffered with them, trying all sorts of remedies, and doctor's prescriptions without avail Becoming disgusted with doctors and medicines I had used up to this time, I concluded to try S. S. S. and the result was far beyond my expectations. A few bottles left me in better health than I had been in since childhood. I consider S. S. S. the only medicine that will thoroughly purify poisoned blood.

T. K. MAYFIELD,
Horse Cove, Ky.

A Valuable Tonic.

I have used Swift's Specific (S.S.S.) with good results. As a tonic, it is valuable; as a blood purifier it is reliable.

REV. J. H. JEFFERSON,
Winston, N. C.

Keep It As a Family Medicine.

Mr. J. J. Bradley, writes from Harrison, Ga., under date of September 22d, 1889. Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) has been freely used by my family with the best and happiest results. A half dozen bottles entirely relieved my sister of a severe case of scrofula. My wife has frequently found her blood purified and her health improved by S. S. S. I also had a scrofulous affection that has been entirely cured by taking a few bottles of Swift's Specific.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Physicians prescribe Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm, in [illegible] they find no trace of opium or morphine, while its efficacy in curing all throat and lung diseases is wonderful.

It is the intention of the government to prosecute all persons who solicit assessments from employes for political purposes.

Far better than the harsh treatment of medicines which horribly gripe the patient and destroy the coating of the stomach. Dr. J. H. McLean's Chill and Fever, by mild yet effective action will cure. Sold at 50 cents a bottle.

Fifteen or twenty indictments have been found against Maj. E. A. Burke. They include forgery, embezzlement and breach of trust.

If you suffer from any affection caused by impure blood, such as scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, tetter, ring worm, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla.

Serious trouble is feared between squaw-men and white settlers near Fort Perry, in South Dakota.

The quality of the blood depends much upon good or bad digestion and assimilation. To make the blood rich in life and strength-giving constituents use Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla. It will nourish the properties of the blood, from which the elements of vitality are drawn.

A red haired Englishman says that, in his native country they called him an "hauburn blonde," but over 'ere, in America, they call me a "red-headed son-of-a-gun."

Exposure to rough weather, getting wet, living in damp localities, are favorable to the contraction of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. As a preventive, and for the cure of all kidney and liver trouble, use that valuable remedy, Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. $1.00 per bottle.

The first successful blood-purifier ever offered to the public was Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Imitators have had their day, but soon abandoned the field, while the demand for this incomparable medicine increases year by year, and was never so great as at present.

As a family medicine, Ayer's Pills excel all others. They are suited to every age and being sugar-coated, are easy to take. Though searching and thorough in effect, they are mild and pleasant in action, and their use is attended with no injurious results.

"It goes right to the spot," said an old man, who was rubbing in Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment to relieve rheumatism. oct31

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Register's office of the Chancery Court of Chilton county, Ala., in favor of Jonce L. Gardner, et. al. and against Maria L. Wilson, et. al., I will proceed to sell, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, December 2d, 1889, the following described real estate, levied upon as the property of the said Maria L. Wilson, to-wit: The s e ¼ of the n w ¼ of section 33, township 22, range 12 east, lying south of the Selma and Montvallo road and west of Mulberry creek, and lying and being in Chilton county, Ala.

LEE HAYES,
Sheriff Chilton Co.
Clanton, Ala., October 29th, 1889.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
October 29, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court, Clanton, Ala., on December 14, 1889, viz: William Hendley, Jr., homestead 16165 for the n e ¼ of s w ¼, n w ¼ of s e ¼ and e ½ of s e ¼ sec 18, township 22 n, r 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Wesley Noah, Sylvester Hendley, James N. Knox, Columbus Rutherford, all of Clanton, Ala.

oct31* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Tax Notice!

FIRST ROUND.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1889.

Mineral Springs	October	30
Jemison	"	31
Providence	"	29
Macedonia	November	4
Benson	"	5
Maplesville	"	6
R. Latham's	"	7
Dixie	"	8
Kincheon	"	12
Verbena	"	13
Cooper's	"	14
Clanton	"	15
Strasburg	"	16
Valley Creek Church	"	9
Clanton Ford	"	11

SECOND ROUND.

Mineral Springs	December	6
Jemison		7
Providence		8
Macedonia		9
Benson		10
Maplesville		11
R. Latham's		12
Dixie		13
Kincheon		17
Verbena		18
Cooper's		19
Valley Creek Church		14
Clanton Ford		16
Elijah Berry		5
John Archer's		4
Prim's School House		[illegible]
Clanton, December [illegible] and 31.		

[illegible]

Sick Headache

IS a complaint from which many suffer and few are entirely free. Its cause is indigestion and a sluggish liver, the cure for which is readily found in the use of Ayer's Pills.

"I have found that for sick headache, caused by a disordered condition of the stomach, Ayer's Pills are the most reliable remedy."—Samuel C. Bradburn, Worthington, Mass.

"After the use of Ayer's Pills for many years, in my practice and family, I am justified in saying that they are an excellent cathartic and liver medicine—sustaining all the claims made for them."—W. A. Westfall, M. D., V. P. Austin & N. W. Railway Co., Burnet, Texas.

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered stomach and liver. I suffered for over three years from headache, indigestion, and constipation. I had no appetite and was weak and nervous most of the time. By using three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and at the same time dieting myself, I was completely cured."—Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kansas.

"I was troubled for years with indigestion, constipation, and headache. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills, used in small daily doses, restored me to health. They are prompt and effective."—W. H. Strout, Meadville, Pa.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

tma16

Jemison High School.

Good House, Well Furnished, Healthful Locality, Dry Sandy Roads, Good Board Cheap, Tuition Low, Maps, Globes, Charts, etc., Moral Community, Three Churches, No Whisky, Well Trained Teachers, Fine Success, Teachers Re-elected without a Dissenting Voice. Session opens Sept. 2d, 1889.

Apply to J. L. RUFFIN, JR.,
aug29 Principal.

CLANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

This School will open Monday, Sept. the 2nd, 1889. Advantages the best in the county. Rates low, board and tuition $10 per month. Patronage is earnestly desired. For further information address me at Clanton, Ala.

Respectfully,
A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

W. W. C.

(Wooldridge's Wonderful Cure)

Is the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet discovered. It never fails to cure when taken according to directions. Read what it has done for Mr. A. Kimbrough:

COLUMBUS, GA., July 15, 1889.

Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co., Columbus, Ga.

GENTS:—After suffering for twenty years with my kidneys, and finding only temporary relief, after taking various remedies, and consulting some of the most noted physicians in the country, at a cost of hundreds of dollars, for no good, I decided to try W. W. C., and I must confess that I am to-day as well as I ever was, and that I suffer no pain whatever from my kidneys, and am feeling better in every respect than I have for years, and I attribute it all to two bottles of W. W. C.; and I would advise all who suffer in the least with kidney or bladder troubles to give W. W. C. a trial. Yours truly,

A. KIMBROUGH.

WOOLDRIDGE'S WONDERFUL CURE is a sure Remedy for Syphilis, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Bone Diseases, Old Sores, Bilious Troubles, Liver Diseases, Jaundice, Bilious Headache, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases caused from Impure and Poisoned Blood or Hereditary Diseases.

For sale by all Druggists.

Manufactured by
Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co.,
COLUMBUS, GA.
sep19 y

Wool Carding.

Our Cards are now running and doing good work. Bring or send your work to E. G. WALKER,
sep19 2m Montevallo, Ala.

Highest cash price paid for wool.

Barber Shop.

Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop in the Farmer's Alliance Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

Remember
The View Job Office
When you want
First-class Job Printing done.

ALABAMA CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE.

While the patronage of many other schools in the Town and State has diminished, the attendance at this College has increased 37 per cent. during the past Session. Literary, Scientific, Music and Art Departments under the direction of skillful teachers. Send for catalogue.

32nd Session opens September 12, 1889.
S. B. FOSTER, President, Tuskaloosa, Ala.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
Sept. 12, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 28th, 1889, viz: Jeffie J. Scoggins, widow of Emsley Bearden, deceased, homestead 14401 for the n e ¼ of s w ¼ and s e ¼ of n w ¼ [illegible]

The Lawson Carpet Co.

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention of the people of Chilton county to their large and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,

Curtains & Household Novelties.

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,

ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS

Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 18 y

LOOK HERE!

New Stock! Low Prices!

—AT—

W. M. Wilson & Bro.'s

CLANTON, ALA.

We have opened a Large Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise at our old Stand, and we have come to stay. We invite an inspection of our goods and prices.

☞ SHOES AND HATS A SPECIALTY. ☜

THOMAS FOSHEE,

(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE.)

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,

feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

B. WOLFF'S

FURNITURE EMPORIUM,

20 and 22 Commerce and Corner Court and Coosa Streets.

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

CARRIES

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Furniture

IN THE STATE.

sep11-6 ☞ When you come to the city, give me a call. ☜

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

MOULDINGS,

—AND—

PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER.

H. M. MANCHA,

204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will send samples on application. apr 11-y

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN.

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble.

— Manufacturer of all kinds of —

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

[illegible]

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markets.
Respectfully,
T CO. (Wm. Lawson.)

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A SPECIALTY
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June 19 y

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AL PAPER HANGER.
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TONE WORK.
rch Street,
Alabama.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 31, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. —Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	3:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	6:45 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:18 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Mr. Canty Brown was in Clanton Tuesday on business.

Mr. B. H. Chestnut spent Sunday with his family in Clanton.

Mr. Berry Cast has been at home the past week on the sick list.

Mrs. Hannon has returned from a pleasant visit to Montgomery.

Go out to the oyster supper tomorrow night at the Courthouse.

Grandma Sexton has been visiting Birmingham the past week

Miss Frenchie Evans has been visiting friends in Birmingham.

Mr. Green Jones, from near Sylacauga, visited our town the past week.

When nature falters and requires help recruit her enfeebled energies with Dr. J. H. McLean's strengthening cordial and blood purifier. $1.00 per bot.

Col. Virgil Murphy, of Jemison, paid Clanton a brief visit Friday.

An excellent stock of new job printing stationery just received at the VIEW office.

A child of Mr. J. H. Aldridge was severely burned one day during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Phillips have removed to Montgomery and are domiciled at 319 Goldthwaite Street.

Sick headace, wind on the stomach, billiousness, nausea, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pillets. 25 c a vial.

Mr. Lucien Day has recovered from an attack of fever and is at work again.

Mr. W. H. Foshee has returned from his Texas trip, and seems to have enjoyed the recreation.

Mr. Shep Allen was in town Saturday. He hopes to open his store here about Christmas.

Rev. and Mrs. Duval, of Missouri, have been visiting relatives near Clanton, Mr. O. A. Duke's family.

Mr. John Frymire has taken Mr. Hanley's place as railroad supervisor, and will move his family to Clanton.

Mr. J. I. Cox, one of Dixie's fat and jolly farmers was in town Saturday and gave the VIEW a pleasant call, leaving with us a few dollars of his wealth on suscription. We appreciate the kind words which he had for the VIEW.

We received a pleasant call from Mr. Jno. F. Estes traveling representative of Dr. J. H. McLean, of St. Louis, Mo. It is always a pleasure to meet a gentleman who displays so much courtesy in business transactions, and one who appreciates a good advertising medium when he finds it.

Notice to the Public.

From November 1st to January 1st, no goods will be sold on credit at my store, and I hope no one will get their feelings hurt by failing to get credit. I intend to meet any competition in this market, and in order to do so I must sell for the money down.

All parties who have not yet paid their accounts for this year are earnestly requested to call and settle at once.

Respectfully,
W. C. [illegible]

Public school patrons turned out very well Monday in response to Dr. Stewart's call.

Mrs. J. T. B. Chandler leaves to-morrow for Georgia, where she will visit relatives.

Mr. Harry Herbert visited friends in Clanton, Saturday. He has moved from Jemison to Anniston.

Mr. A. C. Pool brought to our office yesterday three stalks of cane, of three varieties, one stalk being blue, another green and a third striped blue and green.

Mr. John N. Thornton was brought home from Sheffield last Thursday morning. He is still weak, but is gaining strength steadily and we hope to see him out again soon.

Rev. A. E. Burns has resigned the pastorate of the Clanton Baptist Church. We have not learned who will be called to fill his place, but have heard that Rev. Catt. Smith will be.

Oyster Supper.

To-morrow (Friday) night at the Courthouse for the benefit of the Baptist Church. Every body is invited to attend and aid a worthy cause.

The Southern Building and Loan Association of Huntsville have organized a branch board here. The officers of the local board are: W. L. Sanfpey, President; Dr. A. E. Bivings, Sec'y and Treas.; W. A. Collier, Attorney. Those desiring information can call upon the Secretary.

If you suffer pricking pains on moving the eyes, or cannot bear bright light, and find your sight weak and failing, you should promptly use Dr. J. H. McLean's Stregthening Eye Salve. 25 cents a box.

There are many accidents and diseases which affect stock and cause serious inconvenience and loss to the farmer in his work, which may be quickly remedied by the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

MR. EDITOR:—Many are the individuals now being suggested for the next Governor of Alabama, perhaps all of whom are good and true men, and while we have no disposition to disparage the claims of any, yet when we cast our eyes around for some one who has all the attainments necessary to fill so important a position there is no name that looms up with more brilliancy than that of Gen. Geo. P. Harrison, of Lee.

Gen. Harrison from his earliest manhood has been a success. Being a man of indomitable will and untiring energy, coupled with a giant intellect, he has filled with honor every position with which he has been intrusted. As a soldier in the late war he rose to the rank of Brig. General, and his record is bright, glorious and imperishable, and his name will ever shine with a lustre worthy of the cause for which he battled. As President of the State Senate his services are known to the State, and no predecessor reflected more credit upon himself or the body over which he presided; as a lawyer he stands in the front ranks of the profession, as a Democrat he has ever been found battling for the best interest of the party, and his untiring efforts in its behalf are not forgotten by the people who would be proud to honor him. [illegible]

HERMAN HERZFELD,
—DEALER IN—
All Kinds of Furniture at all Prices.
Parlor and Bed-Room Suits, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Blankets, Comforts and Lace Goods.
Everything necessary in the House-Furnishing Goods Line.
NINETEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND AVENUES
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—Office of—
FARMERS'
Alliance Exchange
UNION WAREHOUSE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 16, 1889.

DEAR SIR:—We invite your attention to our large and commodious Warehouses near the Union Passenger Depot in rear of the Windsor Hotel in this city. We are prepared to store or sell cotton to the best advantage and to fully protect the planters' interest by always obtaining the highest market price on day of sale. Our rates of storage are cheaper than any other Warehouse in the city from the fact that we charge no drayage where cotton is shipped by rail or boat.

We have every protection against fire that is possible to be had, and are above high water. We make liberal advances on cotton in store.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

JNO. S. BIRD, Business Manager.

Attention Farmers!

THIS IS A FARMER'S WAREHOUSE UNDER THE
CONTROL OF FARMERS WHO ARE DETERMINED TO HANDLE THEIR OWN COTTON AND TO FREE THEMSELVES
FROM THE CHARGES THEY
HAVE BEEN COMPELLED
TO PAY.

Farmers' Co-Operative Association!

THE CHARGES FOR HANDLING COTTON WILL BE FIFTY CENTS PER BALE FOR THE FIRST MONTH AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR EACH SUCCEEDING MONTH. CONSULT YOUR INTEREST AND STORE YOUR COTTON IN THE

SOUTHERN WAREHOUSE.

NO COMMISSION FOR SELLING, AND NO CHARGES FOR DRAYAGE OR RE-WEIGHING. FREE WAGON YARD.
THE ALLIANCE MEN OF CHILTON COUNTY
ARE RECOMMENDED TO DEAL WITH US.
W. H. LAWSON, GENERAL MANAGER,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 11, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., on December 12, 1889, viz: John Burmister, homestead 16141, for the s e ¼ of n e ¼, e ½ of s e ¼, n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 26 t 20 n r 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. H. Smith Thomas Cox, G. C. Carwile and C. D. A. Deramus, all of Verbena, Ala.

oct 17o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Sep. 10, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on October 26, 1889, viz: John D. Campbell, Homestead entry 19401 for the s e ¼ of sec 32 t 21 n r 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James I. Cox, E. J. Milling, Frank Harris and Henry Friday, all of Dixie, Ala.

sep19c J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Register's Sale.

M. V. Northcut, Complainant vs. John W. Allen, Defendant. Chancery Court.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the Fall Term A. D. 1889, of the Chancery Court at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama, in said cause, I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Public Auction at the Courthouse door in Clanton, within the legal hours of sale

On Monday, the 18th of November, 1889

the following described real estate to-wit: The n w ¼ of section 8, and the s e ¼ of s w ¼ of section 8, all in township 2[illegible], range 1[illegible] east, lying and being in the county of Chilton. [illegible]

[illegible]

Register's Sale.

Mary C. Gammon, Adm'r, &c., Complainant. vs. George Martin, Defendant. Chancery court.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the Fall Term A. D., 1889, of the Chancery Court, at Clanton, Chilton County, Alabama, in said cause, I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, at Public Auction, at the Courthouse door in Clanton, within the legal hours of sale

On Monday, the 18th of November, 1889

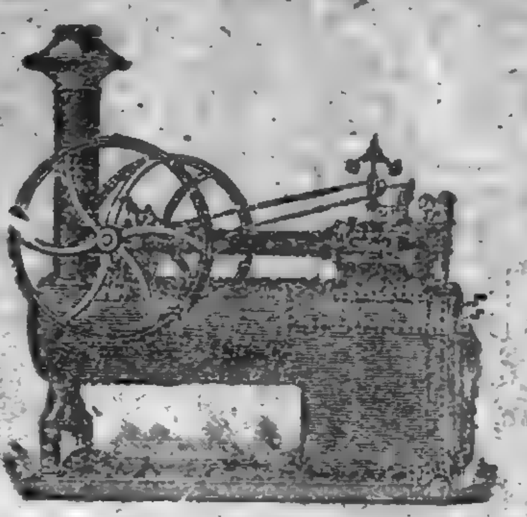
the following described real estate to-wit: The s w ¼ of s e ¼ of section 11, township [illegible] range [illegible], lying and being situated in Chilton county, Alabama, to satisfy said decree.

[illegible]

A. E. BIVINGS,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, AND Medicines, FAMILY Groceries, ETC.
Clanton, Alabama.
I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar29]

BUY YOUR
PIANOS and ORGANS
—FROM—
GRAMBS & BUCHANAN,
—2107 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES, or on easy installments. Sohmer, Cranich & Bach, Gabler, Wheelock and Newby & Evans Pianos, and the world renowned Wilcox & White organs. Mail orders for sheet music or musical merchandise given prompt attention.
Write for Catalogue. jul18
When ordering please state in what paper you saw our advertisement.

CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS



Copper and Sheet Iron Workers
Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.
Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE,
Birmingham, Ala.
mar21 y

GEO. W. COOK & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Produce, Wines, Liquors. Our pure unpainted Roasted Coffee, and Manufacturers of High Grade pure Stick Candy, all of which we sell by the pound, package or car load. Sole agents for the Celebrated Bethesda Water.
37 COMMERCE STREET,
Montgomery, Alabama.
oct17-tf

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN
nov 8-y

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.
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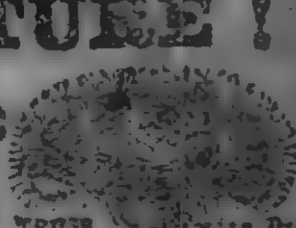

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
FROM $35, to $65.
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AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

THE ADVANTAGES OF ENSILAGE.

The advantages of the process of ensilage are gradually becoming realized, as experience and adaptation of it to new uses are extending. It has been found that it is a substitute for summer soiling crops, the use of which has been objected to on the score of the great cost of cutting and carrying the heavy fresh fodder, in detail, day by day to the stock. By means of ensilage all this work is done at once, and the fodder is stored in mass in the silo, where it is preserved for use, and thus the enorous daily labor of cutting the fodder is dispensed with. It has been found that the ensilage may be kept over the winter into the next summer in perfectly good condition for feeding cows, up to the time when the new crop of clover is ready to be cut and put away in the silo. Thus there is the regular rotation of crops grown, as under the ordinary system of soiling, but the labor of daily cutting and carting is done away with, and the sole work consists in distributing the fodder as it is wanted. This very much reduces the cost of feeding the cows, and removes the only objection which, by the way, has always been considered futile by those who have skillfully practiced it, against the ordinary method of soiling. Thus the use of silo has been greatly extended with a corresponding saving of labor in the work of the dairy. —*New York Times.*

THE COWS OVER NIGHT.

The stable has many advantages—provided it is kept clean, sweet and thoroughly ventilated. These are three essential conditions. Without them the stable is about the worst place in which a cow can be kept over night during hot weather. A close, foul stable taints the milk and enfeebles the cow. But the stable affords protection from storms and insects and keeps the cows quiet. They are there ready for milking in the morning, but unless milked early they are deprived of the early morning bite, when the grass is cool and sweet.

Few barnyards are fit for cows to lie down in over night. In case of rain they are pretty sure to be muddy, and unless great pains are taken to keep them clean the cows will get besmeared with filth and present anything but a pleasing appearance to a tidy milker. The air of the barnyard is not usually the sweetest possible for cows to inhale, while little or no protection is afforded, unless sheds are provided. These are of but partial utility, as they are pretty sure to be monopolized by a few of the strongest animals, but would be more useful if the cows were without horns. Then they are apt to get filthy, like the yard which they face, and too often the water settles under them when it rains hard.

A night pasture, close by, is a good thing. Cows do not suffer much from exposure in hot weather and such a pasture gives room to move around and keep clean. The air is sweet and there may be grass enough to give the cows a chance to crop a little, early and late, if they choose, and it is not much trouble to get at them for milking.—*Indiana Farmer.*

SKIM MILK FOR HEIFERS.

Many persons are deterred from keeping a dairy or even one cow because in the profitable disposal of the skim milk it has seemed necessary to keep a pen of pigs. The ill odors of the pen, and a dislike for the animals themselves, seem to be the usual grounds of opposition. The *Observer* commends to the swine haters the following communication which appears in *Hoard's Dairyman:*

"Mr. L. T. Abbott, of Lewiston, Maine, thinks he has found a more economical way to dispose of the skim milk of the dairy farm than to feed it to swine exclusively. He says:

"'From some experience in feeding skim milk to young stock of the bovine tribe, I am inclined to accord to the practice better results than when fed exclusively to swine. It has a twofold value fed to young stock, especially heifers. It is the natural food of the young animal, and to give them the food nature designed they should have till twelve or fifteen months or more of age, tends to better development of the whole system, including the lacteal organs and those organs more immediately connected with the udder, the vascular system which supplies through the so-called milk veins the blood to the inguinal vein.

"'For the past four years I have made a practice of feeding the skim milk to heifers till a year or more old. I have one now that has had it daily for twelve months. This has been her only extra food besides hay since four months old. Whether sweet or sour it is eaten with as keen a relish as though just from the cow. A heifer three years old in March was fed the same way. She came in when two years old. She averaged a pound of butter a day after the calf was weaned, April 15, till December, and six pounds a week through the winter, and gave two quarts of milk a day till she calved, the present month. The other heifer, now a yearling, has every indication that she will develop into as good a butter maker. These heifers retain their appetite for skim milk after they come into the dairy themselves, and the question whether skim milk might not be fed to cows to advantage, is an open one. From my experience in this line I can confidently expect to see this method of disposing of a portion of the skim milk on our dairy farms adopted and favorable results accrue from it.'"

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The cows need salt, shade and pure water these hot days.

To churn with a steady motion makes the butter come quicker.

When labeling the garden seeds do not forget to mark them 1889.

There is no better time for putting in tile draining than during the fall.

Can you give any reason why your horse should not have a warm house as well as your cattle and horses?

Better and more vigorous plants can be secured if the runners are kept off strawberry plants. After the plants have fruited they usually start out runners.

Does the farmer give the same attention to his poultry as he does to his horses, cattle and sheep? If not, should he complain that his poultry is not profitable?

On threshing day see that the good wife has a bountiful supply of good dry wood, neatly cut and handy to get at. [illegible] and don't [illegible] to dig the potatoes.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

HOW TO MAKE AN OMELET.

First open out two nice fresh eggs
Be careful not to spatter;
Whip up the whites to a stiff foam,
The yolks to a stiff batter.
Add to the yolks a little milk,
About a gill you'd better;
Then season as you have been taught
With salt and pepper.

Then lastly add the beaten whites,
And stir in very lightly;
Unless you heed with care this rule,
Your dish may be unsightly!
Have ready in a frying-pan
A good-sized piece of butter,
Put on the stove and wait until
You hear it sputter!

When this shall hiss, you'll know it's hot
And for the mixture ready;
So put it in, and do not spill—
Your hand you must keep steady.
Now watch it till the foam is set,
Then place in a warm oven;
Be careful not to let it scorch,
That would look sloven.

This omelet I think should cook
Ten minutes to the letter;
And when it's done should look like gold,
And taste very much better!
Reverse upon a nice warm plate,
Be sure you do not break it;
With pleasure to the dining-room
Now you may quickly take it.

BRONZING.

Many articles about the house may be brightened wonderfully by the application of bronzing. If you depend on the liquid bronze sold in small bottles you will find that it costs considerable to cover much surface, but if you buy bronze powder such as gas-fitters use on pipes, and mix it with a size of two parts linseed oil and one part coach varnish, you will find that a great deal may be done at little cost. To use it, pour some of the size into a shallow dish—a sauce plate is good—being sure to shake it up well first, so that the oil and varnish will mix. Put some of the powder into another plate. Dip your brush in the size, and mix up a little of the powder at a time. It should be thick enough to form a good body, and must not run. It dries rapidly. If the lustre is not enough after once going over the article, give it a second coat. Old frames can be made to look like new in this way. It can be applied to metal or wood. Anyone who can use a brush can apply it satisfactorily.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE CHRONIC BORROWER.

A woman who is always "just out" of the small wares of the kitchen is a nuisance to the community. She will run in on you at any and all hours, and want to borrow just a little sugar, or spice, till she can send to the grocer's. She really did not know she was anywhere near out, till she was about her cooking, and then she found she hadn't a dust of sugar in the house, and not a soul around anywhere that she could send out after any. And she will tell you that she does so hate to trouble you; for if there is anything on earth she dislikes to do it is to borrow—and she never does it when she can help it; but now her piecrust is all on the plates, and she was obliged to, because she could not spare time to run to the grocer's. And she will sit down in your kitchen half an hour, and talk about everybody in town; and, meanwhile, she will take an account of everything her eye falls on, and collect capital for endless gossip as to your habits and methods.

When the borrower returns what she borrows it is always in a little smaller measure, if, indeed, she returns it at all. And you may congratulate yourself if you get half what belongs to you. A regular borrower will borrow everything, from a piece of salt fish for breakfast down to your boy if you have one.

The book borrower is even a greater nuisance than the woman who borrows household supplies. She never hesitates to ask for the choicest or costliest books in your house. And she seems to think that she confers a favor on you by so asking. And if you are foolish enough to lend, the possibility is that you will have to go after the books in question, and will find on doing so that she has lent them to some friend of hers, who wanted to read them, and she will tell you that she knew you would be willing—for you are so good-natured. Never have a borrower for a neighbor—if you can help it.—*Yankee Blade.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Cups and saucers stained with tea may be made bright again by using damp salt.

If the surface of fine wood cabinets has grown dull go over it with a very little linseed oil on a soft woolen rag.

An authority says that fish sauce should always be thick enough to adhere to the fish. It is better to be too thick than too thin.

Willow furniture should be scrubbed well with salt and water, applied with a nail brush, to clean it. Dry it thoroughly.

In putting down carpets if care is exercised in thoroughly drying the floors beforehand, the moths will not be so liable to bother in the house.

Two tablespoonfuls of washing soda in a gallon of boiling water makes a good disinfectant for the kitchen sink. Pour it in at night, while it is still at boiling heat.

To set colors in embroidered handkerchiefs, soak them ten minutes previous to washing in a pail of tepid water, in which a dessertspoonful of turpentine has been well stirred.

After beating an egg thoroughly in a bowl, add a cup of cold water and use enough of this to wet your coffee when making. Keep it in a cool place and so waste no more egg by drying.

Make a list, in the order in which you pack them, of the contents of your woolen chest, and paste it on the outside. Then the articles at the head of the list will be in the bottom of the box.

An excellent way of cooking eggs is to break them in boiling milk, without beating; cook slowly, stirring now and then. When done soft, pour into a dish and add a little pepper, salt and butter.

When you boil a cabbage tie a bit of dry bread in a bag and put it in the kettle. French cooks say that all the unpleasant odor, which makes the house smell like an old drain, will be absorbed by the bread.

No matter how large the spot of oil, any carpet or woolen stuff can be cleaned by applying buckwheat plentifully and faithfully, brushing it into a dustpan after a short time, and putting on fresh until the oil has all disappeared.

It is a great help to have a kitchen table covered with a piece of zinc, smoothly nailed over the edges. It saves the time and labor spent in continually scouring the table, for it can be thoroughly cleaned in a few seconds by wiping it with a wet cloth.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

CARE OF THE HANDS.

One who has suffered from chapped hands says: With care the hands may be kept smooth, even by those who handle the dishcloth. For cleansing the hands use oatmeal instead of soap, or a little ammonia or borax in the water they are washed in. Be careful to dry them thoroughly every time they are washed, and then to apply a little vaseline or cold cream, wiping the hands after the application. Oxalic acid in a weak solution will remove stains, or, what is better, a bit of lemon, for oxalic acid is poison and must not be permitted to touch an abraded part of the skin. At night rub oatmeal over the hands and wear a pair of gloves a size or two large. This is especially for those who, after their housework is done, sit down to the piano or occupy themselves with fine sewing or silk embroidery.—*New York Telegram.*

THE PRETTY WOMEN OF WASHINGTON.

Surely there is not another city in these United States which can boast so many pretty women as Washington. The stranger is immediately struck with the prevalence of female beauty here, more especially if he has just arrived from Boston, where one may walk the most crowded thoroughfares for hours without beholding a single instance of it. In this town youthful loveliness in petticoats is to be seen everywhere. During the cooler hours of the afternoons the streets are a paradeground for troops of sweet young girls, like so many budding roses in their dresses of snowy cambric and muslin. To find a plain one among them would be difficult indeed. This style of dress, of all costumes the most appropriate and becoming for maidenhood, is tabooed in the modern Athens, where it would be considered in bad taste for a lady to appear out-of-doors in other than a cloth gown. The beauty of Washington women, too, is of a peculiarly delicious kind, in type distinctively Southern, with the soft roundness and delicate tinting of a race not indigenous to New England.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A LOST ART.

One of the great obstacles to good conversation nowadays, and one that cannot be too much deplored, is the indistinct articulation which is becoming so general. Women adopt it under the impression that it is society's tone. Even young girls, forgetting the all-potent charm of simplicity, will study to acquire it. In men the same fault becomes more strongly marked, and a lisping drawl is the usual medium by which the world is made aware of the fact that one of fashion's petted darlings is making a remark. Faulty articulation is also very common among public speakers. This is, no doubt, to a certain extent due to the natural trepidation and the anguish which seizes some men unaccustomed to speak outside their own family circles when called upon to make a speech. Hence the unfortunate mistakes made, especially at weddings, when an impromptu orator is, from some unknown reason, impelled to mention all the cupboard skeletons which he was most desirous to leave untouched. Fortunately, the fashion of wedding speeches is dying out with the absence of wedding breakfasts, and none of us will regret that there is one occasion less for a speech to be forced into incompetent hands—or mouths.

But we must not forget that talk, however distinct, is not conversation. Mere talk is only the pied-a-terre of any passing idea which must be got rid of as soon as possible, as if the brain could never bear the strain of harboring too much at one time. Hence the constant repetition of the same words which do duty on so many occasions, and which relieve us of the trouble of thinking out a new formula.

Another very important branch of the art of conversation is the power of listening. This may sound paradoxical, but its importance is, nevertheless, great. All cannot talk well, but all can learn to listen, and a good listener is as rare, and almost as precious a specimen of humanity as a good talker. I say almost, for notwithstanding the saying that "Speech is silver and silence gold"—a maxim which, no doubt, owes its exaggeration to its foundation of truth—we all agree that silence is better than speech only when speech is bad.—*Woman's World.*

FASHION NOTES.

Rich, delicate, fancy jewelry is again in high fashion.

There are small mantles of velvet and lace, the velvet portion quite short with dolman sleeves.

Irish poplins are now woven as supple as cashmere, and are very popular for elegant gowns.

Edenburgh diagonal is a new dress material, very stylish and appropriate for general wear.

The long, low toques of the season just past reappear for the autumn in lace, felt and velvet.

One of the prettiest among the Eiffel Tower ornaments is a candlestick produced in filagree silver.

The favorite traveling cloak for early autumn wear is made of Carmelite, Eiffel red, modore brown or silver gray.

Pretty checked fabrics are shown for the children in cream and brown, black and white, etc., with gay Scotch borders.

Matrons wear dressy visiting wraps of black faille, in close redingote shape with garnitures of jet and fine Chantilly lace.

Very dressy cloth jackets to wear over tailor gowns are made with full sleeves of velvet much wrinkled about the arm.

Piccadilly wools are new. They are in solid colors, a shaded effect being produced by varying the manner of weaving.

Drum majors' embroidery in gold lace is now exactly reproduced on the newest cloth suits made for the ladies of the English royal family.

The new English walking hats have lower crowns than those now worn, and many of them are turned up at the back as well as at the side.

A Wedding-Day Couplet.

An old adage thus lays down the proper days for wedlock:

[illegible]

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Time and opportunity lost is eternally lost.

If a woman hadn't her weak points she would be an angel.

What we call time enough always proves little enough.

No man can afford to have faults, the people exaggerate them all.

The man who knows himself thoroughly has little confidence in others.

The good things a man does are hard to remember, the evil things are dreadful easy.

Were we as eloquent as angels, we should please some more by listening than by talking.

If you haven't the moral courage to laugh at sneerers, then you are another of nature's mistakes.

Happiness is a perfume that one cannot shed over another without a few drops falling on one's self.

In family government let this always be remembered, that no reproof or denunciation is so potent as the silent influence of a good example.

They who delay setting out, merely because the road is difficult, or that they cannot see to the end of the journey, are in danger of being belated.

A lie depends more upon scientific terms than the truth does, for however simple the words are that repeat the truth they detract no luster from its changeless character.

No man ever talked of his work without saying something about its great mental strain. We suppose that even the wood-chopper thinks it is brain work that makes him so tired at night.

A man sees an idea so much quicker when a popular name is attached to it, that it suggests a motive, either that he is too tired think for himself, or he hopes to be mistaken for a sensible man.

Husband and wife—so much in common, how different in type! She all golden hues and softness, he all dark shades and energy; her step so light and child-like, his so manly and steady. Such a contrast, and yet such a harmony, strength and weakness blended together.

A wise man will turn adverse criticisms and malicious attacks to good account. He will consider carefully whether there is not in him some weakness or fault which, although he never discovered, was plain to the eye of his enemy. Many men profit more by the assaults of foes than by the kindness of friends.

A Minister Nonplussed.

Harriet Beecher Stowe's son, Rev. Charles B. Stowe, of Hartford, Conn., met with an experience the other evening which completely nonplussed him, says the Chicago *Herald.*

One evening quite recently he dined with Mrs. J. W. Boardman, proprietress of the Hotel Woodruff. Visiting Mrs. Boardman is a cute little niece about five years old. She is a regular chatterbox and makes many bright remarks during the day. Fearing lest the child would astonish the preacher by some outlandish saying, her aunt warned her to keep mum during the dinner.

The admonition was listened to with awe, and at the table the little one scarcely dared look at Mr. Stowe, not wishing to commit a supposed sin. While the servant was absent from the room, the little girl noticed there was no butter on her small pink dish.

She didn't mind holding her tongue, but to eat bread without butter—that would never do. She took a survey of the table, and lo and behold, the butter-dish was directly in front of the preacher. Wistfully she gazed at both for a few seconds. Never in her brief existence did she appear so pensive. Then gathering all her courage and clearing her throat, she said:

"Dear pastor, won't you please, for God's sake, pass the butter?"

Rev. Mr. Stowe never received such a shock. He leaned over in his chair to pick up his napkin, which, of course, had not fallen. Mrs. Boardman must at that moment arrange a window-curtain, and other guests were suddenly troubled with a friendly cough.

Little Mabel, self-satisfied that she had done the proper thing, was the only one at the table who could positively prove that she was alive.

The London Strike Leader.

It is curious to note, by the way, how the whole East End is full of stories of John Burns. He is the English proletariat hero of the nineteenth century, and if we lived in the Middle Ages, we should probably be having a John Burns legend which would land him in saintship. The extraordinary way in which he contrives to attract the affections of the people, as well as their respect, is a subject of universal remark. John is not only leader and orator-in-chief for his host of dockers, but he keeps his marching legions in line with a thrust from his sturdy arms which would settle a good many dockers offhand. But the pushed ones only laugh and cheer. The other day he stopped his cab to box the ears of a boy who had been illtreating a horse. The crowd cheered, and the boy did the same. John is, in fact, a kind of rough amateur Moses to the East End Israel—he is prophet, law-giver, moralist, and inspirer of the great army of marchers and toilers in our modern wilderness. And as that is precisely what the East End has wanted for years, the moral effects of this strike are simply incalculable. John has taught the East End to live and feel, in every nerve that it is alive.—*London Star.*

What a Wellington Boot Is.

How many people know what a Wellington boot is. Dickens's novels have frequent references to them, yet few people are aware that the Wellington is the ordinary boot, the top of which is worn inside of the pants leg. The Iron Duke invented the boot. Formerly all boots were worn outside of the pants, like hunting boots. The Duke noticed in campaigns that when the surface of a boot became soaked that it could only be pulled off with difficulty, and that it was next to impossible to pull it on again. He therefore had the boots of all his soldiers so made that the external trouser, or overall, as it is called in the cavalry, should be worn on the outside of the boot. The trousers absorbed the moisture, leaving the boot comparatively dry, and that is all there is to the Wellington boot.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

[illegible]

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The Imperial University of Tokio has 138 professors and teachers, all but sixteen being Japanese. This year's students number 798.

Two new minor planets were recently discovered, the one, No. 285, by Herr Palisa at Vienna, the other, No. 286, by M. Charlois at Nice.

The United States is supplying electrical machinery to Japan in large quantities. The light is growing in popularity throughout the Empire.

An Austrian railway official has invented a portable telephone for speaking from a railway train at any point stopping to the nearest station.

Experiments have demonstrated the practicability of handling large masses of iron in rolling mills by means of electro magnets suspended from hydraulic cranes.

Excellent results are reported from the most recent experiments with the Italian smokeless powder, which enables the men to hit the target twice as often as with ordinary powder.

The total value of the mineral production of the United States in the year 1886, as near as can be ascertained, was more than $460,000,000, the largest amount yet recorded in any country.

The manufacture of terra-cotta lumber seems likely to become a really important industry, factories having already been established in Europe, Canada and Australia, in addition to the considerable number in the United States.

The antiseptic properties of saccharine make it an effective wash for the mouth and teeth when dissolved in water, according to a French writer. A six per cent. solution is used, but a strength of only one in 500 is said to prevent fermentation or spoiling of mucilage, etc.

According to a recent writer, there need be no anxiety as to the failure of sources of energy when the supplies of coal give out. Roughly speaking, he says, either a lump of hard coal weighing two and one-half pounds, or 453 gallons of water which can be made to fall ten feet, will produce commercially one horse power of work.

Professor Kedzie emphatically points out the danger of leaving on the old paper when repapering a room. No room with such wall accumulations of paste and paper can remain in a good sanitary condition, and disease germs are likely to be developed. His advice is: "Peel your walls of old paper before applying new paper."

"Among the various uses of celluloid," says a London exchange, "it would appear to be a suitable sheathing for ships, in place of copper. In experiments by M. Butaine, plates of celluloid applied to various vessels in January last were removed five or six months after, and found intact and free from marine vegetation, which was abundant on parts uncovered."

A process of engraving on glass and crystal by electricity has been communicated to the French Academy of Science by M. Plante. The plate to be engraved is covered with a concentrated solution of nitrate of potash and put in connection with one of the poles of the battery, and the design is traced out with a fine platinum point connected to the other pole. The results are said to be of marvelous delicacy.

"Volt" means the inducing caused by an electrical current, bearing the same relation to electricity that "pounds pressure per inch" do to steam or "head" does to water. One cell of gravity or Daniell's battery gives about 1.07 volt potential. "Ohm" is the unit of resistance offered by a wire or other conductor to the passage of an electric current; one thousand feet No. 10 pure copper wire represent a little over one ohm.

An Odd Genius.

Professor F. V. Hayden was the founder of the system which developed into the geological survey of the United States. He was a man great of genius and a renowned scholar, but, according to the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, erratic and peculiar. It was not uncommon for strangers to follow him for several blocks, their attention arrested by his bowed figure as he almost ran for a few steps—then suddenly stopped, with his gray, sharp eyes fixed on the pavement—then ran again as if a sudden thought had struck him; then they would inquire, "Who can that poor insane man be?"

While Professor Hayden was exploring the land of the Sioux Indians some years ago, he once, in his enthusiastic passion for geological research, wandered away from his party; he had loaded himself down with large specimens of mineral, and was tramping slowly along in his absent-minded way the Indians captured him. They whooped and yelled at their prize at first, but upon seeing all the "rocks and worthless stones" which the poor man was staggering under, and his composed, abstracted manner, they decided that he was "afflicted with a foolish mind." They took him without protest on his part, which only confirmed their fears; and after a few hours' captivity the old scientist with "his rocks" was led to the nearest point of civilization and "turned loose" lest the Great Spirit should punish them for any "harm done the foolish or simple-mined."

He was daring, fearless and reckless in danger; a most distinguished scientific man, and much beloved by the young men of his survey. His death during the past year was greatly mourned.

An Expert Blind Man.

It is almost incredible that Simon Collins, of Marietta, who has been blind for twenty-seven years, is an expert carpet weaver, makes and prints paper flour sacks in colors, doing the printing on a Washington hand press, and with a perfect register, but the Marietta *Times* vouches for that. I have known him for seven or eight years, and have seen him frequently on the streets of his town, cane in hand, walking rapidly, making all the ins and outs, going down into a basement or up stairs to a business office, never making a mistake and never being hurt.

A year ago he made a canoe from his own design and the same boat won a race in the regatta upon the Susquehanna at Columbia. He is the patentee of a brush handle, makes fishing nets and cane-seated chairs.

His latest triumph is the mastery of the type writer. He bought one some months ago and is now able to operate it quickly and accurately. [illegible]

About Honey Bees.

I have seen, writes G. W. Demaree, a single bee clinging to a smoothly dressed board with its front feet, and supporting a living chain of twenty-five bees, thus supporting twenty-five times her own weight, for an indefinite time. There was a time when I was puzzled to know how the bee could hold on to the smooth board and sustain such a weight. But the magnifying glass reveals a finely curved claw at the extremity of each of the front pair of legs, and these enable the bee to cling to the wood in any position, with its back down as well as otherwise. But how does the bee manage to run up a pane of glass or a sheet of polished metal? Her sharp claws will not serve her in this case. Well, nature has provided for that in a wonderful way. I once had a theory to account for this wonderful feat. But when I commenced to study the anatomy of the bee under the magnifying glass my theory was found to be wide of the mark. The glass shows an infinitesimal gland in the soles of the feet, which secrete a mucilaginous substance of sufficient tenacity to enable the bee to cling to the smoothest surface that it is likely to come in contact with.

The mandible (jaw) of the honey bee, when seen under the glass, is a real curiosity. They not only open and shut, like the jaws of any other animal, but they have a backward and forward movement, and each of the pair is independent of the other in its movements. The old class of naturalists believed that the honey bee, as an artist and a builder, was a "mason." But such is not the fact in the case. The honey bee is a "smith." She draws out her work, using her mandibles in place of the smith's hammer. It would be a simple impossibility to build a wall as thin as that of the honeycomb by any other process. Beeswax is the result of digested honey, just as tallow results from the digestion of the food of the ox. But the beeswax, instead of adhering to the flesh, as in the case of fat animals, passes out of the body of the bee, through one of the six false pockets on the under side of the abdomen, in the form of thin scales or pellets, and while they are warm and pliable the bees seize them with their mandibles and weld them to the rims of the cells, and continue to draw out the combs untill the proper depth of the cells are reached. The cell walls are as thin as the finest tissue paper known to the art of paper making, and would not have sufficient strength to support the tiny weight of a tiny bee were they not strengthened by an exquisitely formed rim around them, supporting their frail walls below, precisely as does the wired rim around the top of a tin vessel. That these thin walls are drawn out and not built on to, is proven [illegible] around the cell

And full many a heart rejoices
As the chorus floats along:
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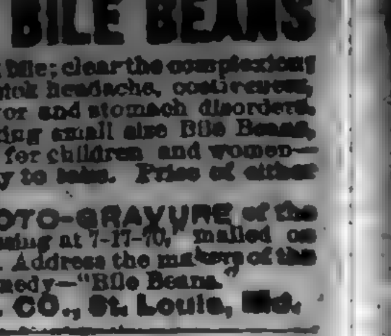

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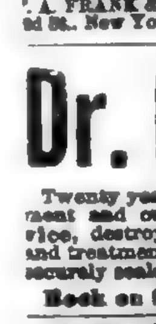

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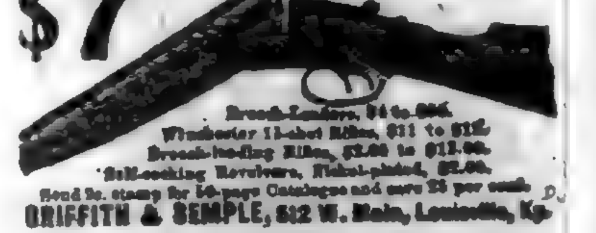

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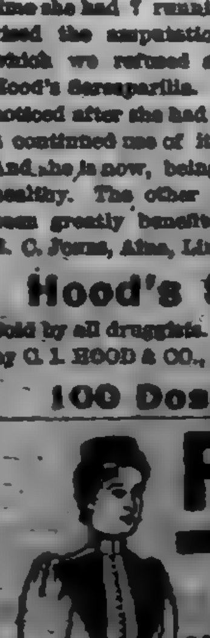

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Gone.

Out of the shadow of sadness,
Into the sunshine of gladness,
Into the light of the blest;
Out of a land very dreary,
Out of the world of the weary,
Into the rapture of rest.

Out of today's sin and sorrow,
Into a blissful tomorrow,
Into a day without gloom;
Out of a land filled with sighing—
Land of the dead and the dying—
Into a land without tomb.

Out of the world of the wailing,
Thronged with the anguished and ailing,
Out of the world of the sad,
Into the world that rejoices—
World of bright visions and voices—
Into the world of the glad!

—*P. Donan.*

THE WHITE TOPAZ.

Isn't it strange, ma!" said Josie Bellfield. "This key I found on the garret floor exactly fits the lock of Mr. Wainwright's funny little Japanese box."

"You don't say so!" said Mrs. Bellfield. How do you know?"

Miss Josephine reddened a little.

"Oh, I thought I would just try it," said she. "And it works to a charm."

"I should think you would be ashamed of yourself," said Mary, the youngest scion of the house of Bellfield, who, with her head aureoled around with a "sweeping cap," was "doing" the boarders' rooms.

For Mrs. Bellfield kept boarders, and a hard time she had of it, poor soul! between exacting old ladies, capricious young ones, bad bills and an inexorable landlord.

"Hold your tongue, Mary!" she said sharply. Don't you hear Miss Parker's bell? Run and answer it. Now that she's gone, Josie, what's that about the key? I dare say he's dropped it himself."

"No, ma; he always carries it on his ring," said Josephine in a sepulchral whisper. "Look, I've always wondered what he has kept in that box."

"It wouldn't be any harm," said Mrs. Bellfield, drawing a quick breath, "to look into it, just for the fun of the thing."

Now that Mary isn't here," whispered Josephine, as she turned the key in the wards of the lock belonging to a quaint Japanese box or cupboard, erected on a rude writing table in the corner of Mr. Wainwright's shabbily furnished bedroom. "La, ma! it's as full of queer little drawers and apartments as it can be. And do look at these little files and screws and buzz-saws and blades—the tiniest things in the world!"

"I do hope he ain't a counterfeiter," said Mrs. Bellfield. "Open that left-hand drawer, Josie; it's full of funny little tools—and, oh! do see that big diamond! doesn't it sparkle!"

For out from a velvet-lined subdivision in the tool drawer, flashed a many-faced, glittering stone, seeming to create a sudden brilliancy in the dusky corner.

"Well, I declare!" said Miss Josephine, with a vicious toss of the head. "If he can afford to own a diamond like that, I don't see any sense in his owing you a quarter's board, ma."

"He must be a regular miser, for all he's so young," said Mrs. Bellfield, excitedly. "I wonder if it's an heirloom!"

"It must be very valuable, anyhow," said Josephine. "I say, ma, do you suppose it's a real diamond?"

"Why, of course it is! No imitation would sparkle so."

"I'd like to have Peter see it."

"Well, show it to him, then," said Mrs. Bellfield. "You'll have plenty of time to run down to the store with it before Wainwright comes back to dinner."

"Would you, ma, if you were me?"

"To be sure I would," said the matron. "Peter ought to be a judge of precious stones, seeing he has stood behind the counter of a jeweler's store for two years."

"But, ma," twittered Miss Josephine, "suppose he should find it out!"

"He won't find it out. Do make haste!" urged Mrs. Bellfield.

Mr. Puffit had just made an excellent sale of a tripple-plated silver tea set to an old lady who did not know last year's styles from this, when Miss Bellfield fluttered in, all smiles and excitement.

"I just want to show you something," said Miss Bellfield, feeling in the depths of her pocket. "Oh! here's the box; but the cover has come off. How awkward! Where is it?"

There was the box, there was the little piece of pink jeweller's cotton, there was the treacherous cover, but, alas and alackaday!, the glittering stone was gone.

"What was it, anyway?" said the puzzled Peter. "If it's anything that I can do ——"

"Oh, it's lost, it's lost!" screamed Josephine, and she straightway went into hysterics.

Peter walked with her all the way home, and their two pairs of eyes scrutinized every section of the pavement between the jewelry store and the boarding house, but in vain.

Mr. Wainwright came home to the frugal dinner of the establishment, and went away again without discovering that the Japanese box had been tampered with, and it was not until he opened it in the evening, after lighting his shaded lamp, and making every preparation for a long interval of uninterrupted work, that he discovered that the great, glittering gem had vanished.

Inquiries were useless. Policemen searched the house and questioned the maids; private detectives investigated the antecedents of the other boarders so effectually that nearly all of them promptly gave Mrs. Bellfield notice; the great firm of Slime & Sparkle, goldsmiths and dealers in precious stones, sent their own confidential agent to look into things. It seemed that the gem had been intrusted to Mr. Wainwright to cut and polish at his own residence, on account of his superior workmanship and the excellent reputation he sustained; that it was worth a great deal of money, and could not possibly be duplicated.

"Diamonds, indeed!" said Mr. Oram, the confidential agent. "It's worth more than half the diamonds in circulation. A genuine white topaz. To be cut for the centre of Mrs. Midas Moneybag's great tiara—the celebrated tiara that everyone has heard of. I'm afraid young Wainwright will be ruined if it doesn't turn up. Our firm has every right to prosecute, but, owing to the good character the man bears, we give him the privilege of making financial restitution. Twenty-five hundred dollars is cheap for that white topaz. It's absolutely unmatchable. Quite sui generis, if I may use the expression. It's a good deal of money—yes—but then it's the price of Mr. Wainwright's future reputation.

Edwin Wainwright had been a poor man—poor in everything but honor and ambition. Now he seemed to be bankrupt in both. The white topaz was gone, and it was a literal impossibility for him to raise the sum required for its ransom.

"I may as well shoot myself and be done with it," said he, sitting in the dusk of the stuffy little room, unpleasantly conscious that a detective was watching the house from the opposite side of the street, and that one of the other boarders had objected to sit next to him at supper. He felt on the lower shelf of his cupboard; there was a little six-barreled revolver there already loaded. Just as he took it in his hand there was a gentle creaking of the door, a soft rustling across the floor, the sound of a key grating cautiously in a lock—the lock of his Japanese cabinet.

One spring from behind the heavy brown moreen curtain, and he was close to the intruder.

"Miss Bellfield, is it you?" He started back with sheer amazement, almost horror.

"I thought you were gone out" she sobbed. "I—oh, Mr. Wainwright!" as her eye fell on the gleaming barrel of the deadly little weapon—"don't do that, please. Here it is, I've brought it back!"

"Brought what back?"

"The white topaz."

She opened her hand and showed him the white, glittering, cube-shaped thing that had nearly cost him so dear.

"Mary, it was you, then?"

"It was not I," she answered quickly. "How dare you think such a thing of me?"

Then she told him the story of Josephine and her chance-found key—of how the jewel had been taken away, and how she had found it on the hall floor, where it had evidently been lost out of her sister's pocket.

"I picked it up and brought it to my own room," said she. "I didn't want mother and Josephine to know that I suspected or had overheard anything. I was going to put the stone back when I got a chance, but Josephine had secreted the hateful key, and I've just been able to get possession of it. Oh, Mr. Wainwright, forgive me for my silence, but remember that I couldn't betray my own mother and sister."

"It had nearly cost me my life, Mary."

The poor girl burst into tears and sobs.

"And what has it not cost me!" she cried. "The sleepless nights, the days of anguish and terror! Oh, Mr. Wainwright, if my folly had caused your death, I should have died, too!"

"Mary, you surely cannot mean——"

But she had run away, covering her face with her hands, leaving the white topaz in his possession.

So the matter came to an end, Mrs. Bellfield and her elder daughter never clearly understood how. Edwin Wainwright was restored to the favor of his employers and on a considerable increase of salary became engaged to Mary Bellfield; and the white topaz eventually shone and sparkled in the very centre of Mrs. Midas Moneybag's grand tiara, where it belonged.

Mr. Puffit is still constant to Josephine, but he discourages any further amateur tampering with locks and keys.

"It was an awkward look," says he.

And Wainwright loves Mary none the less because she run such a terrible risk to protect the name and fame of her mother and sister.—*Fireside Companion.*

The Portuguese Man-of-War.

Physalia, the Portuguese man-of-war, with its beautiful blue float, may at times be seen in the Gulf Stream. The float, filled with air, serves to keep the animal on the surface, and, driven by the wind, to bear it from place to place. It is a curious animal or rather cluster of animals we should say, for naturalists now consider it to be a group of individuals, having different functions, but working for the same general cause—that of supporting the mass. They say that in this group there are some whose sole purpose is to obtain food, some to digest, others to reproduce, etc., yet each is an individual animal working for the good of the whole, that the whole may work for its good, and that in conjunction they may perform all the functions of life necessary to the well-being and general welfare of the whole united colony. The cluster has most remarkable defensive powers, being well furnished with lasso cells or stinging organs. These consist of little barbed, arrow-like points, fastened to thread-like arms, each of which is coiled up in a little cell. Whenever it is necessary to use them they are hurled out with violence, and each barb striking the object penetrates, for it has the power of "working into" flesh, and being covered with a sort of poison, it, in conjunction with many others, [illegible]

ICELAND.

A FAR-OFF LAND OF MANY NATURAL WONDERS.

Antiquity of Its People—Peculiarities of Icelandic Domestic Life and Scenery—A Treeless Land of Volcanic Origin.

Apart from the interest that lies in the proposed wholesale transfer of the Icelandic nation to Alaska, the people of the Denmark island dominion have other claims upon the attention of Americans. To Icelanders the honor of being the discoverers of America is claimed by them to be due. Shortly after the first colonization of Iceland (A. D. 874) a mariner named Gunnbjorn was driven by a tempest to the shores of Greenland, some 300 miles distant, and from that time on settlements were founded and a regular intercourse established. In 1001, one Bjarnj Herjulfssonur—it is well that school children should remember this name—while on a voyage from Iceland to Greenland was driven by a storm out into the Atlantic. After sailing for some days he discovered a beautiful wooded country where plains and rising grounds alternated with each other along the coast, but as he could not prevail on his crew to land, he returned to Greenland. His glowing descriptions of the country implanted a desire for further investigation in his countrymen, one of whom named Leifr soon after set out for it in a vessel manned by thirty-five men. To the southwest of Greenland he discovered land, which, according to the description given, is supposed to have been Labrador, but farther to the south he found the same wooded land which Bjarnj had discovered. Thereupon he determined to explore its coast for some distance, and two days afterward he came with a northwesterly wind to an island that was separated from the mainland by a strait. After sailing through this strait he came to a beautiful inland sea, on the shores of which he erected a dwelling. The sea teemed with splendid salmon, and the grass retained its fresh appearance throughout the winter. The days here were not so short as in Greenland and Iceland; for on the shortest day the sun was nine hours above the horizon. One of the crew, who was a German, discovered that grapes grew wild there. Leifr named the island Vineland. Subsequently it was visited by Leifr's brother, who was killed by the natives, but a settlement which after a little took root in the country continued to trade with them for 300 years. It is, perhaps, as well to add that Vineland is supposed to have been Massachusetts in the vicinity of Boston, the other parts of this country in which the Northmen are supposed to have settled being near Mount Hope Bay, Rhode Island, and as far south as Cape May.

AN ICELAND WOMAN.

In the next place the country possesses a history of almost unequaled antiquity among modern European nations and a rich and unique literature. As has been said above Iceland was settled in 874, but many years before that it had been visited by Norwegian vikings. The productiveness of the islands first attracted the visitors, but what chiefly promoted colonization was the oppressive rule of Harold, the fair-haired King of Norway. At first a patriarchal government prevailed, but toward the year 926 the colonists established a free republic, which remained in existence 300 years. The Norwegian monarchs had long looked covetously upon this sturdy community, however, and at last in 1262 King Hakon succeeded in bringing it under his sway, [illegible]

OFF THE ICELANDIC COAST.

might be, Denmark's attitude, however, being largely one of indifference. To this sentiment is added the idea that the Icelanders are antiquated in their ideas and still imbued with an exclusively national tendency. In 1387 Iceland became part of the Dano-Norwegian kingdom, and so remained until the partition of the two countries in the beginning of the present century, when Iceland was incorporated with Denmark. The exact relations between the two countries does not seem to be understood by the principal parties, for even in official language Iceland is sometimes called a colony, sometimes a province and sometimes a dependency. The Icelanders, however, use none of these terms, but simply call their country "the Land."

The Icelandic tongue is the old Scandinavian, or original Norse, being the oldest living language of the Teutonic family. The stationary character of the language is partly explained by its secluded position in an island and partly by the zealous study of the Icelanders of the ancient songs and sagas. The first characters in which Icelandic was written were the Runics, which are supposed to be adaptations from the Phœnician alphabet. At the time of the introduction of Christianity these were superseded by the Roman alphabet in the form then used by the Anglo-Saxons and Germans. The alphabet consisted of thirty-six letters, thirty-four of which are still used. The language has a great facility for forming new words, but it does not adopt the common foreign names of science and new inventions. Thus a telegraph is called "frettafleygir," bearer of news, and a telegram "hradfrett," quick news. The Icelandic literature, which, with the exception of a few unimportant Norwegian productions, has been written wholly in Iceland, consists generally of songs of victory or of praise, elegies, epigrams and sagas and skalds, or fictitious or historical romances. These works really belong to the ancient period of Icelandic literature, the second, or modern, period dating from a revival of the seventeenth century. History, homilies, jurisprudence, poetry were all taken up, and with such spirit and fruit that during the last hundred years no other nation can show so large a proportion of literary men.

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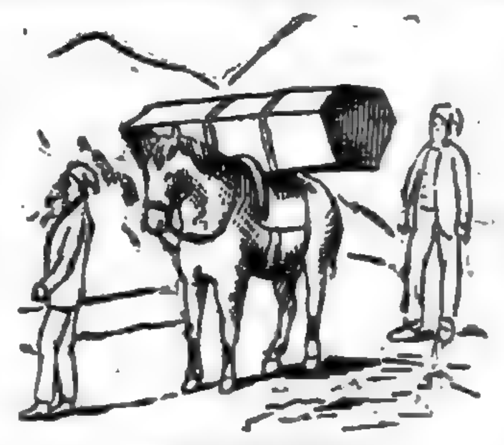

ICELANDIC FUNERAL.

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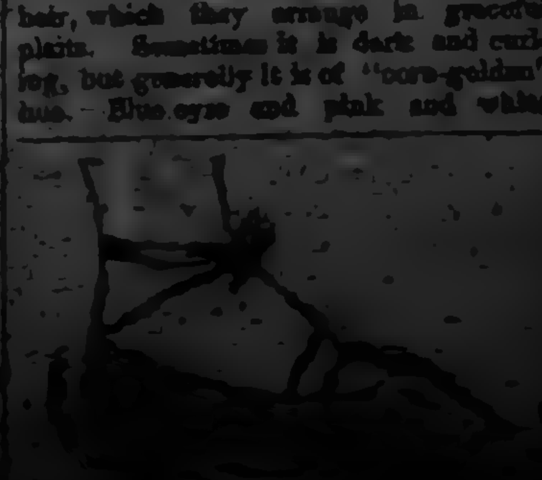
The only mode of traveling in Iceland is on horseback. Roads do not exist, and the bridle paths, though certainly good, are at the same time remarkably simple in their construction. Bridges are a rarity, and the general methods of crossing a stream are by ferry or swimming. The houses are partly of earth and partly of stone and have a turf roof, which in summer time is so green that it can scarcely be distinguished from the surrounding fields. Timber work is seldom to be found, Iceland being a woodless country and the cost of transportation from the seaports being great. Wooden houses are only found in the two principal towns. The Icelandic house, however, is no hut, but possesses intricate interiors, and is sometimes quite artistically arranged. Sometimes, too, the house is little more than an earthen burrow, low, smoke-stained and filthy. A good deal of the interior dirt is due to the fact that the houses are mostly built without fireplaces. For the accommodation of their sheep and cattle the farmers have small turf windowless houses, erected a short distance from the residence. The stables have no stalls, and the horses move about as they like. Generally speaking the farm houses are built close together, each farmer requiring a large grass walk for his flocks, which sometimes are very numerous, and for hay for the winter store. The Icelandic agriculturist cares nothing for gay colors, and his house is always painted of a somber gray or a dark red. Cereals cannot be grown with any success in this country, the only native grain being a wild sand-oat, from which an eatable kind of bread can be made. In addition to grass, which is the principal vegetable produce of the country, little else is grown beside potatoes and turnips.

The every-day costume of the women consists of a tight-fitting woolen knitted bodice, of a dark color, with narrow sleeves buttoned at the wrists and a full skirt. As a set-off a striped or checked apron, usually green or red, is worn. The characteristic head-dress is a small black cap, furnished with a long, silken tassel. When the state costume is put on the cap is supplanted by a high white head-dress, something in the shape of a helmet, studded with gilt stars and enveloped in a white veil of tulle. The bodice is of black cloth, richly hemmed with gold or silver oak leaves. The skirt, also of cloth, is embroidered with silk and silver, while a gold belt of ingenious workmanship encircles the waist. Over all is thrown a full cloak of black cloth, with a cape of green velvet trimmed with ermine. The Icelandic women have very thick and beautiful hair, which they arrange in graceful plaits. Sometimes it is dark and curling, but generally it is of "corn-golden" hue. Blue eyes and pink and white cheeks accompany this, and the result is decidedly pleasing.



The men are well grown, but are not so good looking as the women, and are remarkable for their long waists and short legs.

The churches usually consist of a little, square-shaped, tar-covered barn, either made out of planks or of earth, with two small windows in the gable and a little aperture in the roof. Externally, with but very few exceptions, they are destitute of any kind of adornment. The churchyards are just as unostentatious, for a tombstone is a rarity. A cross even is scarcely to be found upon a grave in Iceland, and the green mounds are soon leveled to the ground.

The usual food with which the traveler is entertained is smoked or dried mutton, which, when not too old, is not an unpleasant dish. The common bread consists of thin, flat cakes, but even this is not an article of daily consumption, the poorer classes eating dried fish instead, plentifully smeared over with a sour butter, or even a mixture of tallow and oil. On the coast the people eat a great quantity of fish, principally halibut, while in some parts of the interior trout and salmon form a large part of the daily menu. Corn brandy and coffee are the principal drinks, vast quantities of both being taken. Snuff taking and smoking are also largely indulged in. There is no deep sea fishing carried on, however, for, strange though it may seem, the Icelanders, though they are brought up by the sea, and though they derive a great part of their sustenance from it, are not a nation of sailors. In some parts of the south coast of Iceland the people eat horse flesh and thrive on it, saying that it imparts good complexions, but the animal is too expensive and useful to be used as an article of food. Dogs are favorite animals, every Icelander keeping a prodigious quantity of them. Whaling is not very vigorously prosecuted, partly because of the Icelander's poor seamanship and partly because the variety found in these waters is not a valuable one. Lastly come the sea birds, which are quite an important article of diet.

AN ICELAND HOUSE.

Iceland, as has been remarked, is a treeless country, although here and there may be seen a plot containing trees. But woods are not really missed in the landscape. When, for instance, one lands on some eminence, and looks toward a mountain some miles distant clad in its dark-blue summer dress, or if one gazes over a grassy plain, where no defying fences obstruct the view, but where a river winds sinuously along, or a lake reveals its shining surface, the senses do not feel the want of forest land. Several beautiful and delicate kinds of grasses and plants, too, abound in Iceland, while the flowers are numerous and lovely.

To resume, Iceland is a land of mountains that reach far up into the sky, of boundless sandy plains, of swift and foaming rivers, of deserts of lava, snow, ice, sand or stone, a land abounding with legends and myths, of volcanoes, the inexhaustible field for wonderment and for investigation.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Guarding Against Falsehood.

Dunn was an English farmer who employed a laborer named Paul. Mr. Dunn one day asked Paul to take luncheon, and Paul refused, but afterward the workman repented, and went to ask for the food.

"No," was Mr. Dunn's answer. [illegible]

Rates of Advertising.

One Dollar per Square, of one inch or less, for the first, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

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Column	40 00	60 00	100 00

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME IX. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1889. NUMBER 2.

Special Advertising.

Business Notices Ten Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

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Cahen's Grand Introductory Sale OF NEW FALL DRESS GOODS!

EVERYTHING NEW, BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

New Silks, New Velvets, New Trimmings, New Henriettas, New Brilliantes, New Drap D'Almas, New Dress Fringes and New High Art Production Novelty Combination Suits.

Early as it is, we are selling quantities of Fall Dress Goods, probably because we now have a great assortment at very attractive prices. New goods are arriving daily and we will beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt have the largest, finest and best assorted stock ever shown in Birmingham.

Gone.

Out of the shadow of sadness,
Into the sunshine of gladness,
Into the light of the blest;
Out of a land very dreary,
Out of the world of the weary,
Into the rapture of rest.

Out of today's sin and sorrow,
Into a blissful tomorrow,
Into a day without gloom;
Out of a land filled with sighing—
Land of the dead and the dying—
Into a land without tomb.

Out of the world of the wailing,
Thronged with the anguished and ailing,
Out of the world of the sad,
Into the world that rejoices—
World of bright visions and voices—
Into the world of the glad!

—*P. Donan.*

THE WHITE TOPAZ.

Isn't it strange, ma!" said Josie Bellfield. "This key I found on the garret floor exactly fits the lock of Mr. Wainwright's funny little Japanese box."

"You don't say so!" said Mrs. Bellfield. How do you know?"

Miss Josephine reddened a little.

"Oh, I thought I would just try it," said she. "And it works to a charm."

"I should think you would be ashamed of yourself," said Mary, the youngest scion of the house of Bellfield, who, with her head aureoled around with a "sweeping cap," was "doing" the boarders' rooms.

For Mrs. Bellfield kept boarders, and a hard time she had of it, poor soul! between exacting old ladies, capricious young ones, bad bills and an inexorable landlord.

"Hold your tongue, Mary!" she said sharply. Don't you hear Miss Parker's bell! Run and answer it. Now that she's gone, Josie, what's that about the key! I dare say he's dropped it himself."

"No, ma; he always carries it on his ring," said Josephine in a sepulchral whisper. "Look, I've always wondered what he has kept in that box."

"It wouldn't be any harm," said Mrs. Bellfield, drawing a quick breath, "to look into it, just for the fun of the thing."

Now that Mary isn't here," whispered Josephine, as she turned the key in the wards of the lock belonging to a quaint Japanese box or cupboard, erected on a rude writing table in the corner of Mr. Wainwright's shabbily furnished bedroom. "La, ma! it's as full of queer little drawers and apartments as it can be. And do look at these little files and screws and buzz-saws and blades—the tiniest things in the world!"

"I do hope he ain't a counterfeiter," said Mrs. Bellfield. "Open that left-hand drawer, Josie; it's full of funny little tools—and, oh! do see that big diamond! doesn't it sparkle!"

For out from a velvet-lined subdivision in the tool drawer, flashed a many-faced, glittering stone, seeming to create a sudden brilliancy in the dusky corner.

"Well, I declare!" said Miss Josephine, with a vicious toss of the head. "If he can afford to own a diamond like that, I don't see any sense in his owing you a quarter's board, ma."

"He must be a regular miser, for all he's so young," said Mrs. Bellfield, excitedly. "I wonder if it's an heirloom!"

"It must be very valuable, anyhow," said Josephine. "I say, ma, do you suppose it's a real diamond?"

"Why, of course it is! No imitation would sparkle so."

"I'd like to have Peter see it."

"Well, show it to him, then," said Mrs. Bellfield. "You'll have plenty of time to run down to the store with it before Wainwright comes back to dinner."

"Would you, ma, if you were me?"

"To be sure I would," said the matron. "Peter ought to be a judge of precious stones, seeing he has stood behind the counter of a jeweller's store for [illegible] years."

"But, ma," twittered Miss Josephine, "suppose he should find it out?"

"He won't find it out. Do make haste!" urged Mrs. Bellfield.

Mr. Puffit had just made an excellent sale of a tripple-plated silver tea set to an old lady who did not know last year's styles from this, when Miss Bellfield fluttered in, all smiles and excitement.

"I just want to show you something," said Miss Bellfield, feeling in the depths of her pocket. "Oh! here's the box; but the cover has come off. How awkward! Where is it?"

There was the box, there was the little piece of pink jeweller's cotton, there was the treacherous cover, but, alas and alackaday! the glittering stone was gone.

"What was it, anyway?" said the puzzled Peter. "If it's anything that I can do ——"

"Oh, it's lost, it's lost!" screamed Josephine, and she straightway went into hysterics.

Peter walked with her all the way home, and their two pairs of eyes scrutinized every section of the pavement between the jewelry store and the boarding house, but in vain.

Mr. Wainwright came home to the frugal dinner of the establishment, and went away again without discovering that the Japanese box had been tampered with, and it was not until he opened it in the evening, after lighting his shaded lamp, and making every preparation for a long interval of uninterrupted work, that he discovered that the great, glittering gem had vanished.

Inquiries were useless. Policemen searched the house and questioned the maids; private detectives investigated the antecedents of the other boarders so effectually that nearly all of them promptly gave Mrs. Bellfield notice; the great firm of Slime & Sparkle, goldsmiths and dealers in precious stones, sent their own confidential agent to look into things. It seemed that the gem had been intrusted to Mr. Wainwright to cut and polish at his own residence, on account of his superior workmanship and the excellent reputation he sustained; that it was worth a great deal of money, and could not possibly be duplicated.

"Diamonds, indeed!" said Mr. Oram, the confidential agent. "It's worth more than half the diamonds in circulation. A genuine white topaz. To be cut for the centre of Mrs. Midas Moneybag's great tiara—the celebrated tiara that everyone has heard of. I'm afraid young Wainwright will be ruined if it doesn't turn up. Our firm has every right to prosecute, but, owing to the good character the man bears, we give him the privilege of making financial restitution. Twenty-five hundred dollars is cheap for that white topaz. It's absolutely unmatchable. Quite sui generis, if I may use the expression. It's a good deal of money—yes—but then it's the price of Mr. Wainwright's future reputation.

Elwin Wainwright had been a poor man—poor in everything but honor and ambition. Now he seemed to be bankrupt in both. The white topaz was gone, and it was a literal impossibility for him to raise the sum required for its ransom.

"I may as well shoot myself and be done with it," said he, sitting in the dusk of the stuffy little room, unpleasantly conscious that a detective was watching the house from the opposite side of the street, and that one of the other boarders had objected to sit next to him at supper. He felt on the lower shelf of his cupboard; there was a little six-barrelled revolver there already loaded. Just as he took it in his hand there was a gentle creaking of the door, a soft rushing across the floor, the sound of a key grating cautiously in a lock—the lock of his Japanese cabinet.

One spring from behind the heavy brown [illegible] curtains, and he was close to the [illegible].

"Miss Bellfield, is it you!" He started back with sheer amazement, almost horror.

"I thought you were gone out" she sobbed. "I—oh, Mr. Wainwright!" as her eye fell on the gleaming barrel of the deadly little weapon—"don't do that, please. Here it is. I've brought it back!"

"Brought what back?"

"The white topaz."

She opened her hand and showed him the white, glittering, cube-shaped thing that had nearly cost him so dear.

"Mary, it was you, then?"

"It was not I," she answered quickly. "How dare you think such a thing of me?"

Then she told him the story of Josephine and her chance-found key—of how the jewel had been taken away, and how she had found it on the hall floor, where it had evidently been lost out of her sister's pocket.

"I picked it up and brought it to my own room," said she. "I didn't want mother and Josephine to know that I suspected or had overheard anything. I was going to put the stone back when I got a chance, but Josephine had secreted the hateful key, and I've just been able to get possession of it. Oh, Mr. Wainwright, forgive me for my silence, but remember that I couldn't betray my own mother and sister."

"It had nearly cost me my life, Mary."

The poor girl burst into tears and sobs.

"And what has it not cost me!" she cried. "The sleepless nights, the days of anguish and terror! Oh, Mr. Wainwright, if my folly had caused your death, I should have died, too!"

"Mary, you surely cannot mean——"

But she had run away, covering her face with her hands, leaving the white topaz in his possession.

So the matter came to an end, Mrs. Bellfield and her elder daughter never clearly understood how. Edwin Wainwright was restored to the favor of his employers and on a considerable increase of salary became engaged to Mary Bellfield; and the white topaz eventually shone and sparkled in the very centre of Mrs. Midas Moneybag's grand tiara, where it belonged.

Mr. Puffit is still constant to Josephine, but he discourages any further amateur tampering with locks and keys.

"It was an awkward look," says he. And Wainwright loves Mary none the less because she run such a terrible risk to protect the name and fame of her mother and sister.—*Fireside Companion.*

The Portuguese Man-of-War.

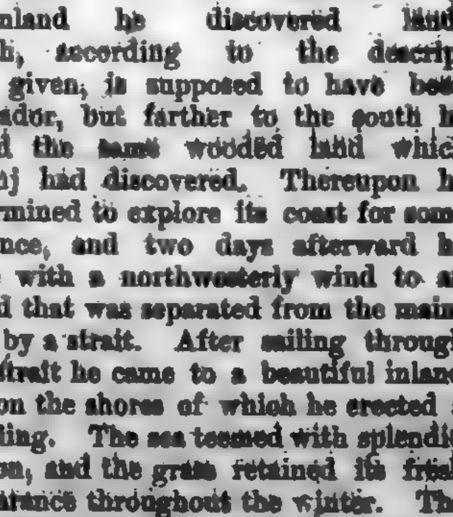
Physalis, the Portuguese man-of-war, with its beautiful blue float, may at times be seen in the Gulf Stream. The float, filled with air, serves to keep the animal on the surface, and, driven by the wind, to bear it from place to place. It is a curious animal or rather cluster of animals we should say, for naturalists now consider it to be a group of individuals, having different functions, but working for the same general cause—that of supporting the mass. They say that in this group there are some whose sole purpose is to obtain food, some to digest, others to reproduce, etc., yet each is an individual animal working for the good of the whole, that the whole may work for its good, and that in conjunction they may perform all the functions of life necessary to the well-being and general welfare of the whole united colony. The cluster has most remarkable defensive powers, being well furnished with lasso cells or stinging organs. These consist of little barbed, arrow-like points, fastened to thread-like arms, each of which is coiled up in a little cell. Whenever it is necessary to use them they are hurled out with violence, and each barb perforating the object, penetrates, for it has the power of "working into" flesh, and being covered with a sort of poison, it, in conjunction with many others, [illegible]

ICELAND.

A FAR-OFF LAND OF MANY NATURAL WONDERS.

Antiquity of Its People—Peculiarities of Icelandic Domestic Life and Scenery—A Treeless Land of Volcanic Origin.

Apart from the interest that lies in the proposed wholesale transfer of the Icelandic nation to Alaska, the people of the Denmark island dominion have other claims upon the attention of Americans. To Icelanders the honor of being the discoverers of America is claimed by them to be due. Shortly after the first colonization of Iceland (A. D. 874) a mariner named Gunnbjorn was driven by a tempest to the shores of Greenland, some 300 miles distant, and from that time on settlements were founded and a regular intercourse established. In 1001, one Bjarnj Herjulfssonur—it is well that school children should remember this name—while on a voyage from Iceland to Greenland was driven by a storm out into the Atlantic. After sailing for some days he discovered a beautiful wooded country where plains and rising grounds alternated with each other along the coast, but as he could not prevail on his crew to land, he returned to Greenland. His glowing descriptions of the country implanted a desire for further investigation in his countrymen, one of whom named Leifr soon after set out for it in a vessel manned by thirty-five men. To the southwest of Greenland he discovered land, which, according to the description given, is supposed to have been Labrador, but farther to the south he found the same wooded land which Bjarnj had discovered. Thereupon he determined to explore its coast for some distance, and two days afterward he came with a northwesterly wind to an island that was separated from the mainland by a strait. After sailing through this strait he came to a beautiful inland sea, on the shores of which he erected a dwelling. The sea teemed with splendid salmon, and the grass retained its fresh appearance throughout the winter. The days here were not so short as in Greenland and Iceland; for on the shortest day the sun was nine hours above the horizon. One of the crew, who was a German, discovered that grapes grew wild there. Leifr named the island Vineland. Subsequently it was visited by Leifr's brother, who was killed by the natives, but a settlement which after a little took root in the country continued to trade with them for 200 years. It is, perhaps, as well to add that Vineland is supposed to have been Massachusetts in the vicinity of Boston, the other parts of this country in which the Northmen are supposed to have settled being near Mount Hope Bay, Rhode Island, and as far south as Cape May.



AN ICELAND WOMAN.

In the next place the country possesses a history of almost unequaled antiquity among modern European nations and a rich and unique literature. As has been said above Iceland was settled in 874, but many years before that it had been visited by Norwegian vikings. The productiveness of the islands first attracted the visitors, but what chiefly promoted colonization was the oppressive rule of Harold, the fair-haired King of Norway. At first a patriarchal government prevailed, but toward the year 928 the colonists established a free republic, which remained in existence 300 years. The Norwegian monarchs had long looked covetously upon this sturdy community, however, and at last in 1262 King Hakon succeeded in bringing it under his sway, though with the express reservation that Iceland should retain its independence and be governed by its own laws. The [illegible]

OFF THE ICELANDIC COAST.

might be, Denmark's attitude, however, being largely one of indifference. To this sentiment is added the idea that the Icelanders are antiquated in their ideas and still imbued with an exclusively national tendency. In 1387 Iceland became part of the Dano-Norwegian kingdom, and so remained until the partition of the two countries in the beginning of the present century, when Iceland was incorporated with Denmark. The exact relations between the two countries does not seem to be understood by the principal parties, for even in official language Iceland is sometimes called a colony, sometimes a province and sometimes a dependency. The Icelanders, however, use none of these terms, but simply call their country "the Land."

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Iceland is in shape a good deal like that of the heart, the greatest length being 835 miles and greatest breadth 200 miles. Its area, including the adjacent islets, is 39,758 square miles, of which 16,243 are habitable. The population in its most flourishing period exceeded 100,000, recent censuses giving the figures as follows: 1864, 68,084; 1869, 69,506; 1870, 69,763. At present it is in the neighborhood of 70,000, but is again on the decline, due to the gradual exhaustion of the fertility of the island and the increasing severity of its winters. The present project of moving the nation is not the first. In 1785 starvation and disease had brought the population down to something like 30,000, and the proposition was seriously entertained of removing the remnant of the people from the country. Prosperity, however, slowly returned to the Icelander, and the project was abandoned.

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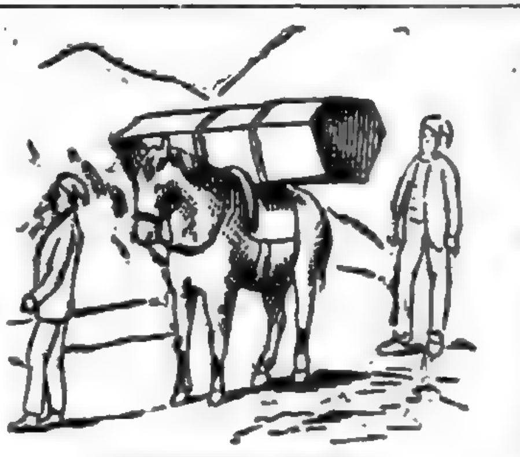

ICELANDIC FUNERAL.

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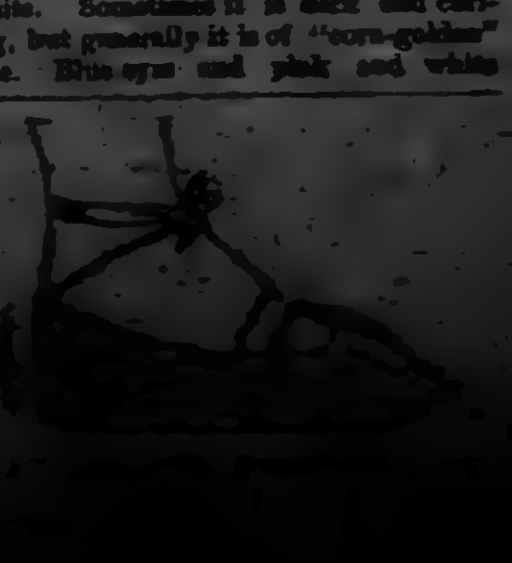
Iceland has several lakes, though all have been partly filled up by lava flows. The Midge Lake is in the north and the Thingvallavatn in the south, and each is ten miles long by four wide. The rivers of Iceland are numerous and of good size, but unfitted for navigation because of her torrential and broken character. Perhaps the most celebrated feature of Iceland scenery is the great number of intermittent hot springs, which have given the name of geysers to similar springs elsewhere.

The principal town is Reyjavk, a small and rather picturesque town of 1400, modeled after Copenhagen. It has three principal streets and an irregularly built suburb, and as the capital, does a fair amount of business. A bishop resides here, it publishes two weekly papers, and is the centre of the national educational facilities, which are confined to elementary instruction.

The only mode of traveling in Iceland is on horseback. Roads do not exist, and the bridle paths, though certainly good, are at the same time remarkably simple in their construction. Bridges are a rarity, and the general methods of crossing a stream are by ferry or swimming. The houses are partly of earth and partly of stone and have a turf roof, which in summer time is so green that it can scarcely be distinguished from the surrounding fields. Timber work is seldom to be found, Iceland being a woodless country and the cost of transportation from the seaports being great. Wooden houses are only found in the two principal towns. The Icelandic house, however, is no hut, but possesses intricate interiors, and is sometimes quite artistically arranged. Sometimes, too, the house is little more than an earthen burrow, low, smoke-stained and filthy. A good deal of the interior dirt is due to the fact that the houses are mostly built without fireplaces. For the accommodation of their sheep and cattle the farmers have small turf windowless houses, erected a short distance from the residence. The stables have no stalls, and the horses move about as they like. Generally speaking the farm houses are built close together, each farmer requiring a large grass walk for his flocks, which sometimes are very numerous, and for hay for the winter store. The Icelandic agriculturist cares nothing for gay colors, and his house is always painted of a somber gray or a dark red. Cereals cannot be grown with any success in this country, the only native grain being a wild sand-oat, from which an eatable kind of bread can be made. In addition to grass, which is the principal vegetable produce of the country, little else is grown beside potatoes and turnips.

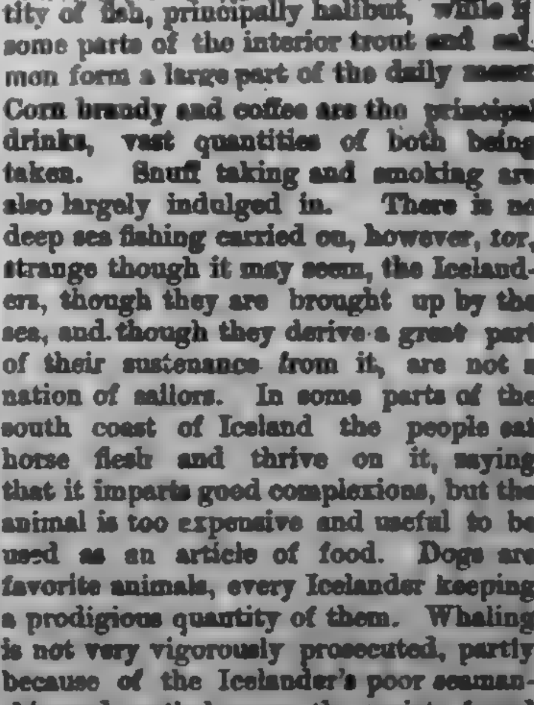
The every-day costume of the women consists of a tight-fitting woolen knitted bodice, of a dark color, with narrow sleeves buttoned at the wrists and a full skirt. As a set-off a striped or checked apron, usually green or red, is worn. The characteristic head-dress is a small black cap, furnished with a long, silken tassel. When the state costume is put on the cap is supplanted by a high white head-dress, something in the shape of a helmet, studded with gilt stars and enveloped in a white veil of tulle. The bodice is of black cloth, richly hemmed with gold or silver oak leaves. The skirt, also of cloth, is embroidered with silk and silver, while a gold belt of ingenious workmanship encircles the waist. Over all is thrown a full cloak of black cloth, with a cape of green velvet trimmed with ermine. The Icelandic women have very thick and beautiful hair, which they arrange in graceful plaits. Sometimes it is dark and curling, but generally it is of "corn-golden" hue. Blue eyes and pink and white cheeks accompany this, and the result is decidedly pleasing.



The men are well grown, but are not so good looking as the women, and are remarkable for their long waists and short legs.

The churches usually consist of a little, square-shaped, tar-covered barn, either made out of planks or of earth, with two small windows in the gable and a little aperture in the roof. Externally, with but very few exceptions, they are destitute of any kind of adornment. The churchyards are just as unostentatious, for a tombstone is a rarity. A cross even is scarcely to be found upon a grave in Iceland, and the green mounds are soon leveled to the ground.

The usual food with which the traveler is entertained is smoked or dried mutton, which, when not too old, is not an unpleasant dish. The common bread consists of thin, flat cakes, but even this is not an article of daily consumption, the poorer classes eating dried fish instead, plentifully smeared over with a sour butter, or even a mixture of tallow and oil. On the coast the people eat a great quantity of fish, principally halibut, while in some parts of the interior trout and salmon form a large part of the daily menu. Corn brandy and coffee are the principal drinks, vast quantities of both being taken. Snuff taking and smoking are also largely indulged in. There is no deep sea fishing carried on, however, for, strange though it may seem, the Icelanders, though they are brought up by the sea, and though they derive a great part of their sustenance from it, are not a nation of sailors. In some parts of the south coast of Iceland the people eat horse flesh and thrive on it, saying that it imparts good complexions, but the animal is too expensive and useful to be used as an article of food. Dogs are favorite animals, every Icelander keeping a prodigious quantity of them. Whaling is not very vigorously prosecuted, partly because of the Icelander's poor seamanship and partly because the variety found in these waters is not a valuable one. Lastly come the sea birds, which are quite an important article of diet.



AN ICELAND HOUSE.

Iceland, as has been remarked, is a treeless country, although here and there may be seen a plot containing trees. But woods are not really missed in the landscape. When, for instance, one lands on some eminence, and looks toward a mountain some miles distant clad in its dark-blue summer dress, or if one gazes over a grassy plain, where no defying fences obstruct the view, but where a river winds sinuously along, or a lake reveals its shining surface, the senses do not feel the want of forest land. Several beautiful and delicate kinds of grasses and plants, too, abound in Iceland, while the flowers are numerous and lovely.

To resume, Iceland is a land of mountains that reach far up into the sky, of boundless sandy plains, of swift and foaming rivers, of deserts of lava, snow, ice, sand or stone, a land abounding with legends and myths, of volcanoes, the inexhaustible field for wonderment and for investigation.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Guarding Against Falsehood.

Dunn was an English farmer who employed a laborer named Paul. Mr. Dunn one day asked Paul to take luncheon, and Paul refused, but afterward the workman [illegible], and went to ask for the food.

"No," was Mr. Dunn's answer, "you said you would not eat, and I never allow any lies to be told in my house."

"So," said Paul. "I [illegible]"

The next week Paul [illegible] work, the thought of [illegible] remaining in his mind. Mr. Dunn [illegible] [illegible]

"Yes."

[illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 7, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - - - $1.50
One copy six months - - - 75
One copy four " - - - - 50

The President has set apart Thursday, Nov. 28th, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer.

The "you did" and "we didn't" editorials of the Age-Herald and the Advertiser are always amusing if not interesting—that is to all who are not gubernatorial candidates.

A. J. Stansell, who murdered Jim Hillery in Birmingham a few weeks ago, has been heard from. In a letter to a friend in the Magic City he states that after killing Hillery he went to Atlanta, secured money and went to Montgomery. From there he went to New Orleans, and then took a steamer for the City of Mexico, where he now is.

It has been the custom for many years for manufacturers in Connecticutt to march their employes to the polls and hand them the ticket they were expected to vote. The adoption of the Australian ballot system interfered with the game in the recent elections, and the result was seen in democratic gains. Under this system Connecticutt can be regarded as safely Democratic.—*Exchange.*

The unexpected has happened. A jury has at last been obtained in the Cronin case. Twelve men have been found who don't read the newspapers.—*Register.*

And they are about as unfit to mete out justice as a judge who never reads law. That is the crowning fault with the American jury system. A man who reads newspapers is incompetent by reason of his fixed opinion, and the man who don't read newspapers hasn't intellect enough to form an opinion. Abolish the system and let the judges of law and testimony decide the cases.—*Bibb Blade.*

The National Farmers' Alliance and the National Agricultural Wheel and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association have been consolidated into one organization. The new name is the Farmers and Laborers' Union of America and it went into effect with a new constitution on the first day of October, with Evan Jones, of Texas, as president, Isaac McCracken, of Arkansas, as vice president, A. E. Gardner, of Tennessee, as secretary, and Linn Tanner, of Louisiana, as treasurer.

Governor Hill in his speech at the dedication of the Pulitzer building in New York, on Thursday last, related a story of the late Samuel J. Tilden. "The Sage of Greystone," said he, "appreciating the influence of the public press once, many years ago, whispered into the ear of a young and ambitious lawyer, just upon entering active political life, this sugestive and admirable advise: "Young man, get the newspapers to talk about you. Get them to talk in your favor if you can—if not get them to talk against you. Do not be ignored.

The Northport Breeze true to its name gives a breezy lecture to some unruly cadets at the State University who make themselves a nuisance at public entertainments. Cannot the city authorities with the aid of Sheriff King and his posse comitatus run in the guilty parties on a charge of disorderly conduct? This would be a practical demonstration that they had reached "a civilized community," as the Breeze puts it. A night in the calaboose and a good round sum paid into the city treasury next morning might be the remedy to apply. The Breeze humorously suggests that if the University cannot discipline the cadets the buildings should be "cleaned out and utilized as a cotton factory." We take this as humor, because our contemporary, being aware of the illiteracy in Alabama, will admit that there is greater need for the University than for the factory, though some of the boys may take occasion to "paint 'er red," when the city authorities seem unable to prevent. But if the cotton factory is a prime object, the city hall and calaboose, being evidently useless structures, might be disinfected, and the factory established right in town.

Tuesday's Elections.

Tuesday's elections resulted quite favorably for the Democrats. Virginia spurned Mahone and gave a good Democratic majority. Abbett, Democrat, was elected Governor in New Jersey. New York went Democratic and Ohio is also claimed; but in that State the result is close and doubtful. Maryland went Democratic and Pennsylvania Republican. There was no opposition to the Democracy in Mississippi, but in Massachusetts there were Democratic losses. Iowa and Nebraska went Republican by reduced majorities, and prominent Republicans concede their defeat in Colorado.

Wear Cotton Clothes.

The Montgomery Advertiser thus advises:

"The people of the cotton States have it in their power to largely increase the demand for cotton goods. For at least seven months of the year they can wear cotton clothes, and if they were to adopt the custom of doing so, there would be a constant running of the southern mills now in operation, and a speedy use for a great many more. It was the custom of many rich planters before the war to dress in osnaburgs, and they looked exceedingly neat. Suppose every farmer dressed in osnaburgs, the amount now made would be an infinitesimal part of what would be needed. When washed and perfectly clean no suit of clothes would look better. The mills could easily be adapted to the making of a brand that would stand wear and washing, and if another color than white was preferred, the mill could easily dye any shade that was wanted. Ladies can dress beautifully out of cotton goods, and it is to their credit that they wear more cotton clothes than men. Much greater use can be made of cotton goods, and people who raise it and make their living by it, ought to set the example to the rest of the world. What say the farmers to setting this ball in motion, and resolving that they will use cotton goods for everything possible. This would take in clothes for men, women and children, bed covers and spreads, sheets, towels, table cloths and other household articles. It would make a greater demand than ever for the raw cotton, and would be the means of establishing many more factories in the South, and what is a greater consideration, the price would inevitably go higher and stay so."

NEWS ITEMS.

Snow storms and blizzards in Colorado are freezing people and cattle to death thus early in the winter.

J. M. LeGrand, at Weaver's Station, Ala., has gathered an average of 1660 pounds of cotton to the acre from a five acre field.

Chase Bros., extensive nursery men of Rochester, N. Y., have bought $8000 worth of land near Huntsville, Ala., and will establish a southern branch of their nurseries.

The figures in the school census of the State for 1889, which has just been completed, indicate that Alabama by the national census next year will show a population little short of $2,000,000.

A meeting of the board of trustees of the State University is called for Nov. 14th. It is said Dr. Wyman does not care to act as president and for that reason the board will meet and probably elect one.

Residents of Murry City, O., burned to the ground the house of George Washington, a colored man. He lost everything. The excuse given for the outrage is that no blacks are wanted in the place. This is the way the Yankee loves the nigger.

The capital or endowment fund of Clinton College, Mississippi, is to be augmented $100,000. The Baptist churches in and around Clinton have agreed to produce $20,000; an admirable woman of Noxubee will furnish $20,000 more; an old Baptist brother puts up $20,000 to have a professorship named for him, and the rest will be given by the Baptist churches of the State.

The trunk in which Dr. Cronin's body was carried from the Carlson cottage to the Lakeview catch basin was brought from the Central Station Friday to the State's attorney's office and locked up in the vault there to be kept until needed in the trial. A crowd gathered to see the gory evidence of a great crime as it was taken by a guard of officers from the patrol wagon to the vault.

Tuskaloosa Gazette: Mr. James R. Maxwell informed a Gazette man yesterday that a bale of cotton had been received at the alliance warehouse in this city a few days ago, wrapped in homespun cotton sheets. The party who brought it in was unable to procure the cotton bagging, and his wife, in order to help down the infamous jute trust, spun and wove the covering herself for her husband's cotton crop. She will do, and that man ought to be proud of his wife, as he no doubt is.

Nothing more has been heard in Birmingham of Rube Burrows and the chase has been abandoned. The Southern Express company will send out no more men until he has been located again. It is now known that the two men seen in Blount county and who were thought to have been Burrows and a pal, were two moonshiners, Johnson and Stringer, from Bibb county. The coat that was found in the woods and known to have been that of one of the men was brought to Birmingham, and it was decided to have Mrs. Stringer, mother of Jim Stringer, who was lodged in jail some time ago on the charge of complicity in the escape of Johnson and Stringer, view the coat. She was brought and three coats were shown her. Two of them she could not identify, but the third coat, which was the one the supposed robbers had dropped, she identified as that of her son, Jim Stringer. She also identified a pocket-knife that was found. This satisfied the expressmen that the two men seen in Blount were not the train robbers.

Bob Ford, well known as the man who killed Jesse James, the Missouri bandit, at St. Joseph, several years ago, had a close call for his life at Walsenburg, Cal., on the 4th inst. In company with a man named Kehrs he has for some time been running a saloon and dance hall there. Ford was behind the bar when Earnest Kurry, a cowboy, who is known to have killed his man, entered. Kurry was drunk and in a very ugly mood. Walking straight up to the bar he said: "Look out, Bob, I'm going to kill you" at the same time pulling his gun and firing. Ford is constantly on his guard against such attacks, a number of which of late have been made on him, since he killed Jesse James. He at once dived behind the bar and seized his revolver, with which he turned loose. His first shot hit the cowbow in the shoulder and Kurry fell to the floor but managed to discharge two more shots at Ford. The latter kept on firing until his revolver was empty, two of his bullets taking effect in the prostrate man's body, one in the hip and the other in the side. He was about to empty another gun into Kurry but some of those present dissuaded him, and the wounded man was taken away. He may recover.

Editor Grouby in the Abbeville Times gets off this bit of humor which is almost "too good" for the Age-Herald wit to read, and he will surely never give it a reprint: "The Birmingham Age-Herald published a few days since an installment of 'Wit and Humor from the Country Press.' It occupied about two columns. The publication was intended as in a vein of irony and ridicule; but the matter printed was a little too good for the average reader to detect the purpose. If the Age-Herald will now try to print two columns of the same sort from the daily press of the state, omitting the Montgomery Journal and Birmingham News, it will find that it will require the remainder of the year to fill the space, and then the contrast will be as striking in the quality of the matter as the intended ridicule was short in its aim and purpose."

The consciousness of having a remedy at hand for croup, pneumonia, sore throat, and sudden colds, is very consoling to a parent. With a bottle of Ayers' Cherry Pectoral in the house, one feels, in such cases, a sense of security.

Physicians prescribe Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm; in it they find no trace of opium or morphia, while its efficacy in curing all throat and lung diseases is wonderful.

From Fremont, Nebraska.

I have had scrofula until it made my life a burden. I was inexpressibly miserable, sick, weak, sleepless and unhappy; desiring that the short time which seemed to have been allotted to me on this earth would hasten to an end. I tried doctors' treatment and medicine, and travel, but none of these did any good, for the scrofula gradually grew worse. One physician, whom I traveled far to see, and to whom I paid $150, gave up the case as hopeless after three weeks of treatment, and other as prominent physicians tried hard to cure it, but were equally as unsuccessful. I then gave up all other medicines, and took only Swift's Specific, (S. S. S.) Four bottles of that medicine cured me, and for the past four years I have had as excellent and I am as free from disease as anybody living. Words are inadequate to express my gratitude and favorable opinion of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.)"

The above is an extract from a letter written under date of July 18, 1889, by Mr. F. E. Nelson, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Fremont, Nebraska.

His Child Got Well.

Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured my little boy of scrofula, from which he had suffered a long time. I had tried physicians and great quantities of other medicines without avail. A few bottles of S. S. S. did the work. He is now enjoying the best of health, and has not had any symptoms of the disease for over a year.

W. A. CLAYTON, Addie, N. C.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Sick headache, wind on the stomach, billiousness, nausea, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pillets. 25 c a vial.

Old General Debility was for a time held responsible for the Alleghany base ball team's wretched work in this season's campaign, but now the blame is being divided with old John Barleycorn.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Far better than the harsh treatment of medicines which horribly gripe the patient and destroy the coating of the stomach. Dr. J. H. McLean's Chill and Fever, by mild yet effective action will cure. Sold at 50 cents a bottle.

The Johnstown sufferer is the latest variety of tramp in Kansas. He bears a close resemblance to all the rest in the particular that he looks as if he had never seen water.

If you suffer from any affection caused by impure blood, such as scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, tetter, ring worm, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla.

The three Confederate soldiers who were the most abused by the Northern people were Mahone, Mosby and Chalmers. They were called "butchers" and "demons." They changed their political coats after the war, and are now regarded as political saints by the Republicans.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

The quality of the blood depends much upon good or bad digestion and assimilation. To make the blood rich in life and strength-giving constituents use Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla. It will nourish the properties of the blood, from which the elements of vitality are drawn.

Exposure to rough weather, getting wet, living in damp localities, are favorable to the contraction of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. As a preventive, and for the cure of all kidney and liver trouble, use that valuable remedy, Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. $1.00 per bottle.

Wanted.

To learn the whereabouts of Mrs. Mattie E. Slaughter formerly Miss Mattie E. Goode, who moved from Arksansas to Alabama about four years ago. She can learn something to her advantage by coresponding with

LEE HAYES, Clanton, Ala.

"It goes right to the spot," said an old man, who was rubbing in Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment to relieve rheumatism. oct31

The only thing a man can borrow in this world without giving security is trouble.

There are many accidents and diseases which affect stock and cause serious inconvenience and loss to the farmer in his work, which may be quickly remedied by the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

—The greatest of all poetry is a girl's first love letter.

It was supposed that scrofula could not be eradicated from the system; but the marvelous results produced by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla disprove this theory. The reason is, this medicine is the most powerful blood purifier ever discovered.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Register's office of the Chancery Court of Chilton county, Ala., in favor of Jonce L. Gardner, et. al. and against Maria L. Wilson, et. al., I will proceed to sell, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, December 2d, 1889, the following described real estate, levied upon as the property of the said Maria L. Wilson, to-wit: The s e ¼ of the n w ¼ of section 33, township 22, range 12 east, lying south of the Selma and Montvallo road and west of Mulberry creek, and lying and being in Chilton county, Ala.

LEE HAYES,
Sheriff Chilton Co.

Clanton, Ala., October 29th, 1889.

Tax Notice!

FIRST ROUND.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1889.

Mineral Springs	October	30
Jemison	"	31
Providence	"	29
Macedonia	November	4
Benson	"	5
Maplesville	"	6
R. Latham's	"	7
Dixie	"	8
Kincheon	"	12
Verbena	"	13
Cooper's	"	14
Clanton	"	15
Strasburg	"	16
Valley Creek Church	"	9
Clanton Ford	"	11

SECOND ROUND.

Mineral Springs	December	6
Jemison	"	7
Providence	"	8
Macedonia	"	9
Benson	"	10
Maplesville	"	11
R. Latham's	"	12
Dixie	"	13
Kincheon	"	17
Verbena	"	18
Cooper's	"	19
Valley Creek Church	"	14
Clanton Ford	"	16
Elijah Busby	"	4
John Arober's	"	5
Prim's School House	"	21

Clanton, December 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31.

R. M. GENTRY,
Tax Collector Chilton Co.

Rheumatism,

BEING due to the presence of uric acid in the blood, is most effectually cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poisonous acid is thoroughly expelled from the system. We challenge attention to this testimony:—

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

tma16

Jemison High School.

—:o:—

Good House, Well Furnished, Healthful Locality, Dry Sandy Roads, Good Board Cheap, Tuition Low, Maps, Globes, Charts, etc., Moral Community, Three Churches, No Whisky, Well Trained Teachers, Fine Success, Teachers Re-elected without a Dissenting Voice. Session opens Sept. 2d, 1889.

Apply to J. L. RUFFIN, JR.,
aug29 Principal.

CLANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

—:o:—

This School will open Monday, Sept. the 2nd, 1889. Advantages the best in the county. Rates low, board and tuition $10 per month. Patronage is earnestly desired. For further information address me at Clanton, Ala.

Respectfully,
A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

W. W. C.

(Wooldridge's Wonderful Cure)

Is the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet discovered. It never fails to cure when taken according to directions. Read what it has done for Mr. A. Kimbrough:

COLUMBUS, GA., July 18, 1889.

Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co., Columbus, Ga.

GENTS:—After suffering for twenty years with my kidneys, and finding only temporary relief, after taking various remedies, and consulting some of the most noted physicians in the country, at a cost of hundreds of dollars, for no good, I decided to try W. W. C., and I must confess that I am to-day as well as I ever was, and that I suffer no pain whatever from my kidneys, and am feeling better in every respect than I have for years, and I attribute it all to two bottles of W. W. C.; and I would advise all who suffer in the least with kidney or bladder troubles to give W. W. C. a trial. Yours truly,

A. KIMBROUGH.

WOOLDRIDGE'S WONDERFUL CURE is a sure Remedy for Syphilis, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Bone Diseases, Old Sores, Bilious Troubles, Liver Diseases, Jaundice, Bilious Headache, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases caused from Impure and Poisoned Blood or Hereditary Diseases.

For sale by all Druggists.

Manufactured by
Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co.,
COLUMBUS, GA.
sep19 y

Wool Carding.

Our Cards are now running and doing good work. Bring or send your work to E. G. WALKER,
sep19 2m Montevallo, Ala.

Highest cash price paid for wool.

Barber Shop.

Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop in the Farmer's Alliance Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

Remember
The View Job Office
When you want
First-class Job Printing done.

ALABAMA CENTRAL
FEMALE COLLEGE.

While the patronage of many other schools in the Town and State has diminished, the attendance at this College has increased 35 per cent. during the past Session. Literary, Scientific, Music and Art Departments under the direction of skillful teachers. Send for catalogue.
33rd Session opens September 18, 1889.
S. S. FOSTER, President, Tuskaloosa, Ala.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
Nov. 5, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on December 14th, 1889, viz: James H. Green, homestead 23766 for the s e ¼ of n e ¼ sec 18 t 20 n, r 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William W. Hlenner, William W. Sanson, Richard P. Kendrick, James M. Walker, all of Maplesville, Ala.

J. H. BINGHAM,
Register.

nov7

The Lawson Carpet Co.

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention of the people of Chilton county to their large and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,

Curtains & Household Novelties

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,
ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

BAINS & PORTER.
(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY
1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS
Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜
P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

LOOK HERE!
New Stock! Low Prices!
—AT—
W. M. Wilson & Bro.'s
CLANTON, ALA.

We have opened a Large Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise at our old Stand, and we have come to stay. We invite an inspection of our goods and prices.

☞ SHOES AND HATS A SPECIALTY. ☜

THOMAS FOSHEE,
(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,
feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

B. WOLLF'S
FURNITURE EMPORIUM,
20 and 22 Commerce and Corner Court and Copea Streets.
—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—
CARRIES
The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Furniture
IN THE STATE.
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THOS. H. HOLT,
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—AND DEALER IN—
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BO TO BLANK BROS, LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 7, 1889.

The View is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in

Probate—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	5:55 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:37 p. m.
No. 5 (Passenger)	6:17 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	6:45 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:13 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	7:22 p. m.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Mr. Evans Pinckard took in the exposition Tuesday.

Mrs. Evans visited her son at Randolph the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Sampey visited Montgomery Tuesday.

Miss Minnie Phillips is visiting relatives in Montgomery.

Mr. L. Holt has moved his family into the McNeil residence.

Mrs. M. A. Butler visited Birmingham Tuesday on business.

Young Mr. Smith, of Jumbo, has entered Clanton High School.

Mrs. Gordloe Yancey leaves to-morrow for her home in Athens, Ga.

Mrs John Garner has returned home after an absence of several weeks.

Miss Acker, of Montevallo, is visiting the family of Mr. John Garner.

A goodly number of our citizens will attend the exposition in Montgomery.

Mr. John Sexton, of Stanton visited Clanton Saturday and Sunday.

Our handsome young friend, Glaucus Evans, of Calera, was in Clanton Sunday.

Mr. J. P. Allen, of Jemison, was in town Monday, and gave us a pleasant call.

Messrs. J. M. Dawson and son have put the courthouse well in good order with new brick work.

Mrs. E. C. Lawrence left Tuesday for Tuskaloosa and Northport, where she will spend some time with relatives.

Messrs. Jno. P. Leeper and W. Brown, of Columbiana were in Clanton on business at the Probate office Monday.

The inclemency of the weather last Friday made it necessary to postpone the oyster supper by the ladies of the Baptist church. It will be held to-morrow (Friday) night at the courthouse. We hope they may have a good attendance.

One of the finest cemetery marble workmen in the country is Mr. Lee H. Holt, of the Birmingham marble works. If you want anything in his line write to him for prices or call on him at 24th St. and 2nd avenue.

Two negroes were brought to Clanton Saturday and jailed on the charge of murdering another negro, Carl Shultz, near Stanton, mention of which is more fully given in Stanton locals. One of the negroes arrested was the wife of Shultz, and the name of the other was Abe Moore.

Notice to the Public.

From November 1st to January 1, no goods will be sold on credit at my store, and I hope no one will have their feelings hurt by failing to get credit. I intend to meet any competition in this market, and in order to do so I must call for the money down.

All parties who have not yet paid their accounts for this year are earnestly requested to call and settle at once.

Respectfully,
W. L. Sampey.

Mrs. Falkner, wife of Judge Jefferson Falkner, died at the family home at Mountain Creek, this county, on Friday last. She had reached the advanced age of 75.

A traveling magic lantern exhibitor drew a small crowd at the court house Friday night. He said this was the toughest town he ever struck, and conceded that it was a match for him in that particular.

To Confederate Soldiers and Widows.

Clanton, Ala., Nov. 2d, 1889.

Editor View:—Please inform the maimed and the widows of Confederate soldiers that made application for relief that warrants on the State Treasurer are in my office.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

A young negro by the name of Jim Lewis was caught Friday at noon in the act of burglarizing Wilson Bros'. store. The store was closed, it being the dinner hour, and the negro went to the rear window, and raising the sash, climbed in. He was caught as he came out, and before he could appropriate any thing, the approach of his captors, Messrs. Gullahorn and Logan, having alarmed him. He claims to have been drunk, which ought to make two counts in the indictment. He was bound over to await the action of the grand jury.

If you suffer pricking pains on moving the eyes, or cannot bear bright light, and find your sight weak and failing, you should promptly use Dr. J. H. McLean's Stregthening Eye Salve. 25 cents a box.

Stanton Notes.

News reached here yesterday, October 31, that the body of a negro man had been found at Blue Pond, three miles from Stanton. Justice Stewart went out to hold an inquest late yesterday evening. As the man had been dead two weeks, the body was so disfigured by the buzzards that recognition was impossible, but upon investigation certain things were found about his clothing which identified the body as that of a negro named Carl Shultz, who owned a small piece of land near where his remains were found. An inquest was held, and Dr. W. W. Little examined the remains, pronouncing cause of death from gun shot wounds. Shultz' wife and several other negroes have been arrested, supposed to be implicated in the murder. Owing to the lateness of the hour the inquest was continued.

The inquest resulted in sending two prisoners to jail, one being the wife of Shultz.

Mr. Jim Harris' three year old child got hold of some parlor matches yesterday morning and chewed up the heads. Within six hours the little fellow was a corpse. This should warn all parents to keep matches out of the baby's reach.

The Wild West.

Cameron, I. T., Oct. 30, '89.

Editor View:—Before I left Alabama I promised to write to quite a number of my friends, and knowing that the View is welcomed in almost every home in Chilton, I wish to reach them through it.

I left Chilton Sept. 28th, went through Mobile to New Orleans; there I crossed the Mississippi and took a straight line to Marshal, Texas. Continuing my journey, after making several changes, I arrived in Mineola, Tex. There I remained several days with my only sister, whom I had not seen for six years. You can imagine that it was a pleasant greeting. The 2d of October, I started from Mineola to the Indian Conference which was in session at Itoka, I. T., Choctaw Nation. I never saw any Indians until I reached Dennison, Tex. I could look out of the car there and see wigwams of different kinds. The Indians seemed to be numerous, and the remainder of the trip things looked odd enough. I was soon gazing upon a vast prairie, upon which nothing could be seen but grass, cattle and ponies. As the train went thundering on there came a sudden loud whistle from the engine and looking out I saw the prairie grass on fire. It was going like a flash over the plain. I cannot say much about this for fortunately the fire was going one way and I was going the other. I composed myself the best I could, until I heard the conductor call out Atoka. This was the place that I had to meet the brethren in conference. I got off and looked all around me. I must say that my eyes fell upon a species of the human race that would startle most any boy reared in Alabama.

I cannot say more at this time, but will write again and let you know something more about the country.

Yours Truly,
Thos. H. Park.

When nature falters and requires help recruit her enfeebled energies with Dr. J. H. McLean's strengthening cordial and blood purifier. $1.00 per bot.

HERMAN HERZFELD,
—DEALER IN—
All Kinds of Furniture at all Prices.
Parlor and Bed-Room Suits, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Blankets, Comforts and Lace Goods.
Everything necessary in the House-Furnishing Goods Line.
NINETEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND AVENUES
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—Office of—
FARMERS'
Alliance Exchange
UNION WAREHOUSE.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 16, 1889.

DEAR SIR:—We invite your attention to our large and commodious Warehouses near the Union Passenger Depot in rear of the Windsor Hotel in this city. We are prepared to store or sell cotton to the best advantage and to fully protect the planters' interest by always obtaining the highest market price on day of sale. Our rates of storage are cheaper than any other Warehouse in the city from the fact that we charge no drayage where cotton is shipped by rail or boat.

We have every protection against fire that is possible to be had, and are above high water. We make liberal advances on cotton in store.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

JNO. S. BIRD, Business Manager.

Attention Farmers!

THIS IS A FARMER'S WAREHOUSE UNDER THE CONTROL OF FARMERS WHO ARE DETERMINED TO HANDLE THEIR OWN COTTON AND TO FREE THEMSELVES FROM THE CHARGES THEY HAVE BEEN COMPELLED TO PAY.

Farmers' Co-Operative Association!

THE CHARGES FOR HANDLING COTTON WILL BE FIFTY CENTS PER BALE FOR THE FIRST MONTH AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR EACH SUCCEEDING MONTH. CONSULT YOUR INTEREST AND STORE YOUR COTTON IN THE

SOUTHERN WAREHOUSE.

NO COMMISSION FOR SELLING, AND NO CHARGES FOR DRAYAGE OR RE-WEIGHING. FREE WAGON YARD. THE ALLIANCE MEN OF CHILTON COUNTY ARE RECOMMENDED TO DEAL WITH US.
W. H. LAWSON, GENERAL MANAGER,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 11, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., on December 12, 1889, viz:- John Burmister, homestead 16141, for the s e ¼ of n e ¼, e ½ of s e ¼, n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 26 t 20 n r 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. H. Smith Thomas Cox, G. C. Carwile and C. D. A. Deramus, all of Verbena, Ala.

oct 17o J. H. Bingham, Register.

Register's Sale.

M. V. Northcut, Complainant vs. John W. Allen, Defendant. Chancery Court.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the Fall Term A. D. 1889, of the Chancery Court at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama, in said cause, I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Public Auction at the Court-house door in Clanton, within the legal hours of sale

On Monday, the 18th of November, 1889

the following described real estate to-wit: The n w ¼ of section 8, and the n e ¼ of s w ¼ of section 8, all in township 23, range 14 east, lying and being in the county of Chilton, State of Alabama, to satisfy said decree.

W. E. STEWART,
Oct. 16th, 1889. Register.

Subscribe for the View.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., October 29, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court, Clanton, Ala., on December 14, 1889, viz: William Headley, Jr., homestead 16165 for the n e ¼ of s w ¼, n w ¼ of s e ¼ and e ½ of s e ¼ sec 18, township 22 n, r 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Wesley Noah, Sylvester Headley, James N. Knox, Columbus Rutherford, all of Clanton, Ala.

oct31* J. H. Bingham, Register.

Register's Sale.

Mary C. Gammon, Adm'r, &c., Complainant. vs. George Martin, Defendant. Chancery court.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the Fall Term A. D., 1889, of the Chancery Court, at Clanton, Chilton County, Alabama, in said cause, I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, at Public Auction, at the Courthouse door in Clanton, within the legal hours of sale

On Monday, the 18th of November, 1889

the following described real estate to-wit: The s w ¼ of s e ¼ of section 11, township 23 range 13, lying and being situated in Chilton county, Alabama, to satisfy said decree.

W. E. STEWART,
Oct. 16th 1889. Register.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

A. E. BIVINGS,
—DEALER IN—

DRUGS, AND Medicines, FAMILY Groceries, ETC.
Clanton, Alabama.

I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar21]

BUY YOUR
PIANOS and ORGANS
—FROM—
GRAMBS & BUCHANAN,
—2107 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—

THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES, or on easy installments. Sohmer, Cranich & Bach, Gabler, Wheelock and Newby & Evans Pianos, and the world renowned Wilcox & White organs. Mail orders for sheet music or musical merchandise given prompt attention.
Write for Catalogue. jul18
When ordering please state in what paper you saw our advertisement.

CRELLIN & NALLS,
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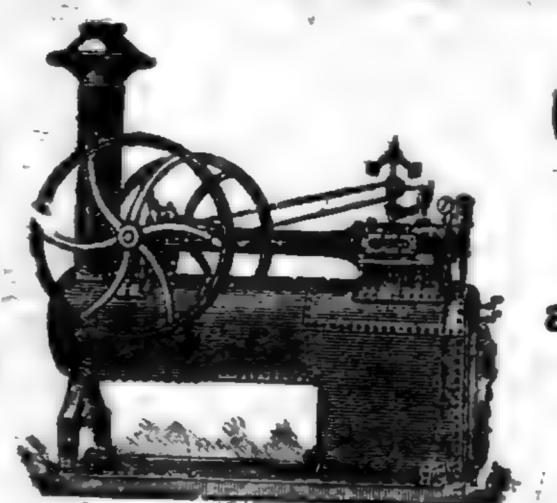

Copper and Sheet Iron Workers
Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.
Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE,
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GEO. W. COOK & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Produce, Wines, Liquors. Our pure unpainted Roasted Coffee, and Manufacturers of High Grade pure Stick Candy, all of which we sell by the pound, package or car load. Sole agents for the Celebrated Bethesda Water.
37 COMMERCE STREET,
Montgomery, Alabama.
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MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN
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INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
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MARKS & GAYLE,
The Montgomery Warehouse.
Just back of the Exchange Hotel. Very convenient to the business centre, and close to the Fire Department.
ALL COTTON CAREFULLY WEIGHED & HANDLED.
Bagging and Ties at Lowest Rates.
We will take pleasure in forwarding orders for Cotton Bagging for our customers, charging them actual cost for same, free from any profit whatever to ourselves.
Montgomery, Ala.
FREE WAGON YARD THE YEAR ROUND.

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST.
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville
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S. P. TRESSLAR,
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Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
Correspondence solicited.
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
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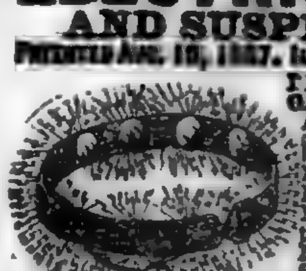
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER.
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

DR. OWEN'S
ELECTRIC BELT
AND SUSPENSORY.
PATENTED AUG. 16, 1887. IMPROVED JULY 30, 1889.



DR. OWEN'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC BODY BELT AND SUSPENSORY are guaranteed to cure the following diseases, namely: All Rheumatic Complaints, Lumbago, General and Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Trembling, Sexual Exhaustion, Wasting of Body, Diseases caused by Indiscretions in Youth, Age, Married or Single Life. In fact all diseases pertaining to the womb or genital organs of male or female. SENT TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON 30 DAYS TRIAL. TRY A PAIR OF DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC INSOLES PRICE, $1 PER PAIR. Send 6c. postage for free illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Mention this paper, address
OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURE!
ELECTRIC BELT AND TRUSS COMBINED.
DR. ISRAEL'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC TRUSS, with Dr. Owen's Electric Belt Attachment.

This truss is worn with ease and comfort. The current can be made mild or strong. This is the only combined electric truss and belt ever made. It will CURE Rupture in from 60 to 90 days. For full description of Dr. Owen's Electro-Galvanic Belts, Spinal Appliances, Trusses and Insoles send 6c. for free illustrated pamphlet which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Sold only by the
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HERBINE

After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.
Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.
Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."
Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."
Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than ...
Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Billous Fever with one bottle.
It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by
The Herbine Co.,
(Successors to Wm. Condell,) St. Louis, Mo.
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PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best
Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION
PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.
The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.
CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.
Easy and pleasant to use.
Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.
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ALLEGER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
FROM $85. to $58.

This Elegant Parlor Organ style 79 containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells. Stool and Book free. For only $58.00. With right and left coupler. "Warranted for 6 years."
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H. W. ALLEGER,
Washington, Warren County, New Jersey.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

THE ART OF SHOPPING.

A chatty saleswoman in one of our large millinery bazaars, to whom the whole fashionable world is as familiar as though she dined and lunched at the most recherche houses, thus discourses upon what, from a saleswoman's standpoint, might be termed the good and bad points of certain well-known leaders of fashion.

"I used to love to wait upon Mrs. Hamersley, now Duchess of Marlborough," gushed this garrulous saleswoman, "because she never asked the price of anything and was always so pleasant and nice. She never ran down the goods; admired nearly everything, took what she wanted and left the store without making any more fuss than if she had been the average female shopper with a limited purse. She was always accompanied by her maid, who took charge of the bundles. Mrs. Astor, however, is a very different sort of shopper. She always inquires closely into the prices before making a purchase, and she shows a very discriminating knowledge of values and lets it be plainly understood that she does not intend paying any premium on the Astor millions.

"Another lady with well developed business instincts is Mrs. Paran Stevens. Owing to a slight infirmity of temper, this well-known society leader has to be handled, so to speak, with gloves. One is never quite certain what Mrs. Stevens is going to say or do, and as it would be worth my position for me to offend her, I always draw a breath of relief when she has been served and has taken her departure. Mrs. Potter we used to see more frequently before she went on the stage than now. She was always affable and easy to wait upon, knowing what she wanted and taking it without unnecessary parleying. The Vanderbilts never patronize us, but outside that one family there are few New York women of fashion whom I have not waited upon, and, with few exceptions, I have found them courteous and amiable and apparently finding as much enjoyment in this favorite feminine occupation as their less exalted sisters.—*New York World.*

EXERCISE FOR GIRLS.

What is the best form of exercise for a girl? is a question frequently asked. And there can be but one reply, "such exercise as will develop alike all portions of the body." If one has a hollow chest and round shoulders, the chest must be expanded and the lungs increased in size. If the arms and back are weak, these muscles must be strengthened. Thus it is seen that there is no one "best form of exercise."

To attempt to train a girl's mind by forcing her to follow a single line of study, as Latin or mathematics, for example, would be no greater folly than to try to develop her physicially by the practice of a single form of exercise, as walking or swinging Indian clubs.

Where one cannot visit a gymnasium regularly, it would be advisable that a dozen or more ladies in a community form a woman's athletic club, fit up a small gymnasium and employ a teacher for a few hours each day. The small outlay will prove a far better investment in a very few months than if put into mining stock or a sealskin cloak for the coming winter.

The first thing to ascertain is the capacity of the lungs. How often do you draw a full breath? Can you, when standing with the arms and hands extended before you and after taking a full inspiration, touch the knuckles behind the back without the tendency to cough? Can you touch the backs of the hands at all in this position, or even make the elbows meet without assistance? Try it, not once, but often; if you cannot accomplish it at first, keep at it until it is accomplished, and you will soon find that you are not quite so round-shouldered, and that your lungs have expended. With the lungs demanding more air, the blood will become better oxygenated, the eye will grow brighter, the cheeks more ruddy and the brain clearer.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

FASHION NOTES.

The color of the newest notepaper is olive green.

Sailor hats of felt are among the winter novelties.

Black dresses were never in higher favor than at present.

Sleeves that are puffed very full on the shoulders are no longer in favor.

The kid gloves worn by children have usually but two buttons, although they are to be had to the number of six buttons.

Short shoulder capes of cloth, with an upper cape almost as full as a ruffle, will be worn in the intermediate season, just before the heavy wraps and long cloaks are donned.

One of the striking features of the moment is the almost unmitigated flatness of the backs of some of the elegant imported costumes just received from both London and Paris.

Some of the new cloth shoulder capes have long mantilla ends in front, but most of them are only sightly pointed or round. The "square-cut" all around is the one most favored by young ladies, married or single.

There are now in fashion a number of very graceful short capes for driving, late afternoon fetes and evening concerts. Some of them are made of large-meshed Brussels net silk, embroidered to imitate Garrick capes, placed one above the other.

Some of the new wraps are made to represent a costume in themselves. They are usually in Directoire style, with fichu-like shoulders capes, stylish yoke pieces and turn back cuffs, and others have friar's hoods, with odd pointed kerchief fronts.

Stitched edges and metal buttons give a neat finish to double-breasted and Norfolk jackets of the new soft wool Scotch plaids, which are frequently made up with a full pleated or kilted skirt, or silken blouse or skirt waist and sling sash, the jacket being worn only in the street or for out-of-door service.

Black woollens, bordered with woven designs also in black, are seen among other novelties in woollen goods. These black borders are sometimes in clustered satin stripes, again in velvet and plush stripes, in geometric figures, arabesques, and oriental, ostrich feather, Greek cross, palm, and other leaf designs.

The man who borrows trouble will have a big interest to pay.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

In months of sun so live that months of rain shall still be happy.

Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy.

That action is best which procures the greatest happiness for the greatest numbers.

Those who live on vanity must, not unreasonably, expect to die of mortification.

The secret of life is not to do what one likes, but to try to do what one has to do.

Silence as to a man and his deeds will do more to extinguish him than columns of abuse.

It is the slavish principle of one person demanding obedience from another that makes labor a burden.

Persons who are willing to earn their own living are never alarmed at the free expression of opinions.

Followers have no difficulty in finding plenty of friends who are willing to advise them to stay behind.

It is always after dinner the average reformer thinks it is vulgar to devote so much attention to eating.

Live by the day, even though you work by the month. There are no tomorrows that you know of.

He who comes up to his own idea of greatness must always have had a very low standard of it in his own mind.

I think it must somewhere be written that the virtues of mothers shall occasionally be visited on their children, as well as the sins of fathers.

Of all the actions of a man's life his marriage does least concern other people, yet of all actions of our life 'tis most meddled with by other people.

Do to-day's duty, fight to-day's temptations; and do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things which you cannot see, and could not understand if you saw them.

Thoughts should be suffered to come into our minds only as men are permitted to go into a garrison, who are first strictly examined, who they are, whence they came, and what is their business.

Habits of "Sunset" Cox.

Mr. Cox's successful book, "Three Decades of Federal Legislation," is a volume of 726 pages, and it gives a history of the country from the time of the organization of the Republican party until now. Some of the graphic pen pictures of scenes were written after hours of study in the Congressional Library, where he had saturated his mind and revived his memory by reading all that was printed upon the subject about which he was to write. A great part of the work was, however, dictated, and Mr. Cox used a stenographer as much, perhaps, as any man in Washington. While he lived in Washington his library and workshop was in his house, and he had some curious habits of work. He had one desk devoted entirely to matters relating to Congress, and he did nothing but Congressional work at this desk. He said once that getting anything through Congress was like fighting the wind, and, apropos of this, he had a great bronze plaque of Don Quixote fighting the windmills hung above his desk. The desk itself was a relic of Congress, and it was taken years ago from the room in which John Quincy Adams died.

While Mr. Cox was working upon this book he used a curious little whirligig bookcase to keep its various parts in order. He wrote much of it on a big flat library table, and many of the finer passages he thought out while lying on a low couch on the other side of this. He worked hard during his last days in Washington, and he found time to visit, lecture and make after-dinner speeches at the same time. He would rise early, and at 7 o'clock would be in his workshop answering letters. After breakfast he would again be at work, and his labors would often extend late into the night.—*New York World.*

Getting a Jury.

Owing to the wide publicity given the Cronin case, says the Chicago *Herald*, the bailiffs sent out with the special venires have had to resort to all sorts of schemes to divert the suspicions and get the names of the business men whom they are anxious to summon. For instance, the other day one of the wily bailiffs entered the big wholesale dry goods establishment of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., after eligible jurors, and near the door he ran across one of the general salesmen. "What is your name, sir?" he asked. The salesman told him. "And your initials?" This information was forthcoming. The inquirer wrote the name on a card. "Is that right?" he asked as he held it up. "Yes," said the general salesman. "Then," said the bailiff triumphantly, "I want you as a juror in the Cronin case." The salesman grinned. "Where do you live?" asked the bailiff as he was filling out the warrant. "In Aurora, Ill.," responded the salesman as his grin broadened. The bailiff wilted. Another salesman who had been standing near by and having great fun over the conversation began to laugh heartily. The bailiff turned to him suddenly and asked: "What's your name, sir?" Before he thought he gave the answer desired. "I know you live in Chicago," said the bailiff as he filled out another summons, "and you'll do to take this man's place." And so the laughing man was caught.

Civilized Cherokee Indians.

The general notions of the people of "the States" about the Cherokee Nation, says a Tahlequah correspondent, are either very vague or decidedly erroneous. When you think of the Cherokee Indian do not draw a mental picture of a swarthy savage with ferocious countenance, wearing a blanket and moccasin and arrayed in feathers and beads, but think of him as a man enjoying the benefits of a high state of civilization. I find myself in the midst of churches and school-houses and amid people who have their own social, literary and musical societies and all other evidences of a cultivated, if not refined, race. The primitive Cherokee is no more. It is only occasionally that you meet with the "full-blood." Even the half-breeds are largely in the minority. The Cherokees really constitute a nation of white men claiming an Indian origin. In very many instances there are the prominent cheek bones, dark complexion and straight black hair to support the claim, while in many other cases there can hardly be detected a single lineament of the primitive Cherokee. There are several young ladies enjoying their rights as Cherokees who have light hair and blue eyes—an indication surely that they are very far removed from an Indian ancestry. I have yet, however, to see a blond among the men.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A new power, it is thought, has been put in the hands of metal workers by the new discovered process of cheapening oxygen.

The new method of automatically registering observations by means of photography has been successfully experimented with by M. Gerard.

The smokeless powder that Austria is using makes such a fearful smell that it will have to be abandoned. At a recent practice shoot several men fainted from it.

An electric spark has been photographed by means of a special camera, in which the sensitive plate rotated at, it is said, a velocity of 2500 revolutions per minute.

The specifications for the arc light plant in the Washington navy yard are said to be the most complete of the kind ever issued. There are to be 120 2000-candle power arc lamps.

Dr. Burroughs, of London, uses nitroglycerine as a substitute for alcohol in cases of emergency. It will kill almost as surely, and, under favoring circumstances, with less pain to all concerned.

A "palace chicken car" is the latest development of luxury in railway transportation. Thousands of chickens can be carried in one of these cars across the continent and in good condition at a great saving in cost, as well as economy in space.

Voigtlander, a famous optician of Brunswick, has just perfected a new lens, giving a very wide angle, working with a large aperture. Thus it is very rapid, and can be used in very confined situations, such as rooms for groups and single portraits.

A Berlin firm are making very powerful little magnets for the special purpose of extracting iron and steel filings from the eyes and skin of workmen engaged in iron works. These magnets are of the horse-shoe shape, nickleplated, with thin rounded poles.

The whole Eiffel Tower could be lifted by four men of average strength. When it was about half its present height a few men actually did lift it. The construction of the tower is based on the cantilever principle, and its bulk of 6400 tons is so adjusted as to press on the foundation with less weight than that of a man in an armchair on the floor.

If sodium sulphate is allowed to crystalize between plates of unglazed porcelain in the open air, and if the crystallization it reproduced two or three times by sprinkling with water, the plates fall into powder. The same phenomenon is observed with very hard stones. This crystallization may be a cause of the comminution of rocks which resist water.

The applications of electricity in mining are rapidly increasing; coal cutters, drills, all kinds of mill machinery, aerial, surface and underground tramways, are all being driven by electricity, and the time seems to be approaching very rapidly when the transmission of power by electricity from distant convenient generating centers to the scattered mines of a district will be the rule.

Experiments of a very interesting nature have recently been carried out for the purpose of ascertaining exactly the relative resistance of various pigments to atmospheric changes and to the corrosive action of sea water. The prevention of corrosion by salt water was found to be possible by the admixture of the oxide of some electro positive metal, such as caustic lime and soda, but the efficiency of such a covering diminished when its alkaline properties had been neutralized by the absorption of carbonic acid.

A variation of Dr. Lodge's experiments made some time ago on the electro deposition of dust has been tried by M. Soret of Geneva, the result adding another interesting fact to this peculiar class of phenomena. In this case M. Soret submitted steam to electric discharges, the effect of this being that the steam was instantly precipitated, and when the pole of the electric machine was sufficiently near the surface of the water—the other pole being boiling—the steam was condensed as rapidly as formed, presenting the anomaly of steamless boiling water.

Desolate Siberia.

No one can thoroughly understand, says the author of "From Pekin to Calais," the meaning of the word "monotony" who has not visited Siberia and traveled hour after hour, day after day, week after week along its dark, pine-girt roads. Along the whole of the post-road from Irkoutsk distances are marked by wooden posts, painted black and white, placed at every verst, while at every post station a large board indicates the distance from the chief towns. My heart sank whenever I looked at these and saw the word Petersburg with the appalling number of naughts under it.

The few versts from station to station were bad enough, but when it came to the six thousand-odd separating us from Petersburg one almost gave up all hope of ever seeing Europe again. I have never, even in the depths of a Bornean forest, felt so utterly lonely and cut off from the rest of the civilized world as when crossing Siberia. Everything after the first week became mechanical. Drinking tea at the stations, going to sleep at a moment's notice, if there were no horses, harnessing them at once if there were, and returning to the depths of our gloomy vehicle, there to lie hour after hour, day after day, with nothing to look at but the black road and eternal pine forests, nothing to think of save fair, civilized Europe, so far away, but to which one felt, with a kind of gloomy satisfaction, every jingle of the collar bells was bringing us nearer. Even the scenery does not atone for all these drawbacks. The Siberian forests are not grand, but the trees have a dwarfish look produced by the immense plains. Not a bird, not a sound, is heard in these vast solitudes, and when the horses stop and the bells are silent, the stillness becomes almost oppressive.

A Wonderful Well.

The artesian well in Cordele, Iowa, is a wonder. After going down into the earth for about four hundred and fifty feet the contractors struck what was seemingly a strata rock of quicksand. Leaving the pipes all in the well over night, they found the next morning that all the piping was heavily charged with magnetism. A small nail laid on the side of the pipe will not fall off. The needle on a surveyor's compass is attracted by this current at least ten feet from the mouth of the well. The magnetic current is so strong that the power of the engine, together with all the press they have been able to put on the piping, will not draw it from the well.—*Chicago Herald.*

Brass Buttons in the Regular Army.

The present brass buttons are by no means the same as those that have been always worn in the United States army or the other branches of the service. Up to 1777 the army buttons were of white metal, but in the last mentioned year Washington ordered that the regulation costume was to consist of "a dark blue or black coat reaching to the knees, and full trimmed, the lapels fastened back, with ten open-worked button-holes in yellow silk on the breast of each lapel and ten large regimental yellow buttons at equal distances on each side, three large yellow regimental buttons on each cuff, and a like number on each pocket flap. The navy officers were also ordered to wear yellow buttons, the officers' uniforms, with these buttons, blue coats with red facings, red waistcoats and blue breeches, being a very gay and attractive affair. On the other hand, the marine officers wore a green coat with white facings, white breeches edged with green, white vests, silver epaulets, black gaiters and white buttons.

In 1779 the uniform of the army was changed again. The coat was ordered to be blue, the facings white, buff or red, while the cavalry had white buttons. In 1782 the infantry also were put into white buttons, the rest of the uniform being of blue ground with red facings and white linings. In 1796 the infantry still wore white buttons, with dark blue coats reaching to the knee, and full trimmed, scarlet lapels, cuffs and standing capes, white trimmings, white underdress, black stocks and cocked hats with white binding. A number of changes in the uniform of the army was made in 1810, by one of which officers of the general staff wore cocked hats without feathers, vests and breeches or pantaloons, white or buff, high military boots and gilt spurs, and singlebreasted blue coats with ten gilt buttons. When the civil war broke out in 1861, some of the volunteer troops were dressed in gray with white buttons, but as the confederates adopted the same color for their regulars, the United States troops were clad in blue with yellow buttons in much the same fashion as they wear them to-day. The regulations concerning the arrangement or grouping of buttons as indications of rank are, however, of much more recent date.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

We need to cultivate our judgment to gain an insight into the root of things, comparing the present standard with universal laws, treating with respectful consideration that which has been honored by time, and giving heart and hand to the new forces at work in our civilization.

Listen—a song of rejoicing.
  Hearts that were heavy are glad.
Women, look up and be hopeful,
  There's help and there's health to be had.
Take courage, O weak ones despondent,
  And drive back the foe that you fear
With the weapon that never will fail you.
  O, be of good cheer,

for when you suffer from any of the weaknesses "irregularities" and "functional derangements," peculiar to your sex, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription you can put the enemy of ill-health and happiness to rout. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive *guarantee* of satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. See bottle-wrapper.

For all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One a dose.

Some men are called sagacious, merely on account of their avarice; whereas, a child can clench its fist the moment it is born.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

"Lilly Hinton!"

Hark! the sound of many voices,
  Jubilant in gladdest song;
And full many a heart rejoices
  As the chorus floats along:
"Hail the Queen of all Tobaccos!"
  How the happy voices blend,
"Finest and purest among her fellows—
  Man's staunch and true friend."

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Many imitate, none equal, "Tansill's Punch" America's finest 5c. Cigar.

Catarrh

Is a complaint which affects nearly everybody more or less. It originates in a cold, or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. Disagreeable flow from the nose, tickling in the throat, offensive breath, pain over and between the eyes, ringing and bursting noises in the ears, are the more common symptoms. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strikes directly at its cause by removing all impurities from the blood, building up the diseased tissues and giving healthy tone to the whole system.

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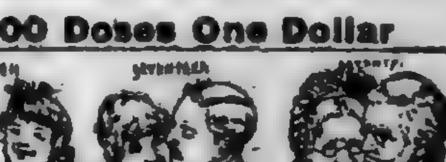

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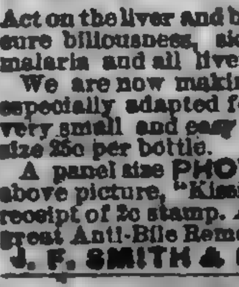

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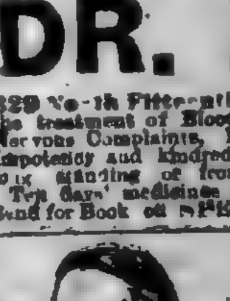

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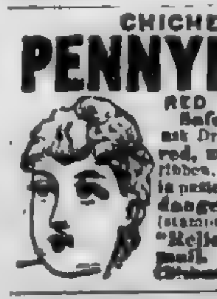

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VOLUME IX. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1889. NUMBER 3.

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Early as it is, we are selling quantities of Fall Dress Goods, probably because we now have a great assortment at very attractive prices. New goods are arriving daily and we will beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt have the largest, finest and best assorted stock ever shown in Birmingham.

The Fox and the Rabbit.

"I swear," said a Fox to a Rabbit one day—
'Tis a story they often relate in the South—
"You shall be, Mr. Rabbit, ere sunset my prey!"
And he threatened him fiercely with wide-open mouth.

The Rabbit set off at the top of his speed,
Resolving by flight to get out of the scrape;
But, hotly pursued, soon discovered the need
Of adopting a trick to effect his escape.

So he ran to a well-curb, which chanced to be nigh,
A windlass that two spacious buckets possessed,
And leaping in one—both were empty and dry—
Very quick at the bottom found safety and rest.

As one of the buckets thus suddenly fell
The other and lighter rose equally fast;
And when Reynard arrived at the top of the well
He thought to himself, "I have got you at last!"

"My friend, why didn't you take them both with you?"
Said the Fox, as he bowed to the one that now swung
So high and inviting. "This nonsense we'll end;"
And into the bucket exulting he sprung.

You see his mistake: for his heavier weight
To the surface the Rabbit full speedily drew,
Who said, while ascending, "Life's changes are great—
Now up and now down! Mr. Reynard, adieu!"

Then off hopped the Rabbit, and lived, I suppose,
Esteemed by his friends, to a happy old age,
While the Fox, when the day came at last to a close,
Was caught by a farmer and put in a cage.

Now all of this proves what has often been said
Of the slips that occur 'twixt the lip and the cup;
So if up do not boast—there are hazards ahead;
If down don't lose courage—you soon may be up.

—*Philip B. Strong in Wide Awake.*

PRUDIE'S FORTUNE.

"But, Prudie, you can't mean it!" cried Joe Barton, with a quick look of startled appeal.

"But I do mean it, though, Joe," replied Prudie, emphatically, and, it must be confessed, a little spitefully, too.

"But think of all that's passed between us, Prudie," pleaded Joe, earnestly.

"I have thought of all that," said Prudie, "and that is what caused me to make up my mind. When a young man abuses—yes, abuses," she repeated, answering the indignant look in Joe's face, "the young lady he pretends to love, just because she accepts a trifling courtesy from a mere acquaintance, I think it high time for that young lady to assert her rights!"

"Trifling courtesy," exclaimed Joe, his face getting red, and his temper rising again in spite of himself. "Trifling courtesy, indeed, for an engaged young lady to walk home from singing school with a man who is almost a stranger, and stand, with him holding her hand, for half an hour in the moonlight at the gate!"

"Half an hour!" cried Prudie, indignantly.

"Yes, half an hour," repeated Joe, doggedly, "and a man you know nothing about, either."

"I know he is handsome, and rich, and lives in the city, and his name is Mr. Richard Willis," said Prudie, mischievously.

"I suppose he is handsome," admitted Joe, "and he may be rich and live in the city; but, Prudie, he can never love you as I do."

"As to that, I'm sure I don't know," said Prudie, with a little toss of her head.

"But I do, Prudie," said Joe, gently, a tender light coming into his eyes as he looked at her. "And you must admit that you know really nothing about him, after all. And I shouldn't wonder a bit if it isn't just because he knows that Aunt Dorothy has left you all her money that he has made up to you so suddenly," he added, reflectively.

"Oh, you believe that, do you, sir?" cried Prudie, with flashing eyes. "Well, I am sure now, Mr. Joseph Barton, that you and I could never agree, and so the sooner this foolish engagement is broken the better. Here is your ring, sir. Now go, and I hope I shall never see your face again!"

And with that she tore the slender, pearl set band from her finger, and throwing it at Joe's feet in the most approved theatrical manner, turned away proudly and walked toward the house.

Poor Joe picked up the little ring, and pressing it fervently to his lips, placed it in his pocket and walked slowly and mournfully away.

Joe and Prudie had been engaged for two or three years, and although the day had not been publicly named, it was known that the wedding would take place very shortly. Then Prudie's aunt died, and of course the wedding had to be postponed. But as if to atone for her inconvenient demise, Aunt Dorothy, by her will, had left to her "beloved niece, Prudie Morse, all bonds, mortgages and other negotiable property deposited by her in the Galestown bank; and though it could not be known what amount of money these securities represented until after the will was proved, rumor made it a great fortune.

Just then a little cloud had appeared on the horizon of the lovers' hitherto cloudless courtship in the person of Richard Willis, who was spending his vacation in the village, and amusing himself by flirting with all the pretty girls who were at all addicted to that petty vice. He had never paid any particular attention to Prudie, however, until very recently, when he suddenly turned upon her the full force of his manifold charms, with what success the reader already knows.

So matters went on for several weeks, until it was common talk among the village people that Richard Willis had "cut Joe Barton out," and that poor Joe was slowly dying of a broken heart.

One evening Prudie and Richard Willis came home from singing school together, as usual, and were standing at the gate in the moonlight.

"Prudie," he said, in a low, tender voice, "do you love me?"

"Y-e-s. I think I do," faltered Prudie, blushingly.

"And you will be my wife? Come, dearest, say you will."

"But—but this is so sudden, Mr. Willis," murmurmered Prudie, confusedly. "Please wait until to-morrow night, and I will answer you."

"Sudden!" exclaimed Mr. Willis, sharply. "Sudden! Why I have been waiting on you over a month, and you certainly must have guessed my intentions in this time."

"I cannot answer you to-night, Mr. Willis," replied Prudie, with some spirit.

"Very well, then," said Mr. Willis reluctantly. "I will come for my answer to-morrow night. And in the meantime, dearest, remember that I love you more than life itself. Good night."

When Prudie went to bed that night she lay a long time awake, earnestly considering Mr. Willis' proposal; and the more she thought it over the more she saw Joe Barton's sorrowful face and sad, pleading eyes as they had appeared to her at the singing school that night, until at last she was obliged to admit to herself that she really loved Joe better than ever before, and decided to say "no" to Mr. Willis when he should come for her answer.

The next morning, however, she awoke to the fact that a terrible calamity had befallen her, and the news spread like wildfire throughout the village that the great fortune Aunt Dorothy had left her had dwindled away to a large tin box full of worthless papers.

Prudie was not very mercenary, and even when the rumor was confirmed by a note from Lawyer Grubb she did not take it very much to heart, but smiled mischievously when she thought of what Joe had said about Mr. Willis and the money Aunt Dorothy had left, and began to wonder if Mr. Willis would come for his answer, not that she really doubted it; she had too good an opinion of her own attractions for that.

The day passed slowly away; night came; the moon arose, and Prudie stood waiting at the gate, expectantly at first, then impatiently, and finally, quivering with indignation, she returned to the house and went to bed.

Mr. Willis never did come again, but sent a delicate little note in his stead, saying that the term of his vacation had expired, and he had received news from home which necessitated his immediate return, and regretting the circumstances which made it impossible for him to keep his engagement. He wrote, also, that he could not state definitely when he would be able to make another visit to Galestown.

As Prudie was about to replace the note in the envelope a little strip of yellow paper fell into her lap, and glancing at it, she found it to be a telegram to Mr. Willis from a dry goods firm in the city, stating that he had already overstayed the time of his vacation, and that if he were not in his place behind the counter on the morning of the 20th that place would be filled by another salesman, and his services would be no longer required.

"And so he was only a clerk, after all, and poor Joe was right," thought Prudie.

One evening, a short time afterward, Prudie went to the singing school alone, and after it was over started home feeling sad and lonely, and being much humbled, if the truth must be told, when Joe came along beside her and said:

"May I see you home tonight, Prudie?"

"Yes, If you care to," Prudie answered, carelessly.

"Well, I do, then," returned Joe, offering her his arm.

It seemed so natural and good to be walking home together that they forgot all about their recent estrangement until they reached the old gate, when Prudie, remembering suddenly, withdrew her arm from Joe's, and said as coldly as possible:

"Good night, Mr. Bar——"

"Prudie, you don't mean it yet!" Joe said, interrupting her.

But Prudie remained silent, with downcast eyes, until Joe drew the same little pearl-set ring from his pocket, and taking Prudie's hand tenderly in his own, said:

"Prudie, may I put it back again?"

Then Prudie suddenly found herself crying softly on Joe's shoulder, while he was exhausting himself in a vain effort to kiss away her tears as fast as they came.

And so a month later they were married, "and lived happily ever after."

An Extortioner Punished.

The Archduke Albrecht, Commander-in-chief of the Austrian army, is the wealthiest man in Austria-Hungary. The other day, while on a tour of inspection in Hungary, he spent forty-eight hours in a small provincial town. The bill presented to him amounted to $767. It was paid without murmur, but the next day the officers of the garrison received strict orders not to set foot in the hotel in question, and for the next twelve months no military band will be allowed to play in the town. That will probably make the innkeeper's extortion [illegible] or attempted.—*The London [illegible].*

Life is too short to be spent in [illegible]

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

He is a wise man who knows what he doesn't know.

To train a voter how to vote is like learning him to eat by example.

It cannot be denied that amusement is one of the most powerful influences of life.

It is one proof of a good education and of true refinement of feeling to respect antiquity.

Much learning shows how little mortals know; much wealth, how little worldlings enjoy.

Cheerfulness keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind, filling it with a steady and perpetual serenity.

A man who does not care what you have been in the past does not care what you may be in the future.

In getting rid of weeds gather up and destroy those that have gone to seed, or a good part of the work will be lost.

People exhaust their economy by stinting their necessities, but in matters of attraction their extravagance appears.

Every man has his chain and his clog, only it is looser and tighter to one man than to another. And he is more at ease who takes it up than he who drags it.

We are members of one great body. Nature planted in us a mutual love, and fitted us for social life. We must consider that we were born for the good of the whole.

The early months of marriage often are times of critical tumult—whether that of a shrimp pool or of deep waters—which afterwards subsides into cheerful peace.

Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains. The more business a man has to do the more he is able to accomplish, for he learns to economize his time.

The Golden Apple.

The quince, which is not generally regarded as a fruit of very precious or elegant character, is nevertheless one possessing more uses than most of the fruits of its family. In cookery it is exceedingly piquant when simply baked in an oven and sprinkled with sugar; it makes a delicious preserve, a fine marmalade, and a jelly of great delicacy, highly valued in throat troubles. Its cores and seeds have been found to be agreeable eating even after long drying, and they are full of a mucilaginous substance which, owing to its demulcent nature, is valuable in bronchial troubles and coughs, which diluted is used in various eye washes, and which is largely compounded in what is called bandoline, lately as popular a dressing for the hair as the perfumed pomades were once. Meanwhile the beauty afforded us by the quince is especially remarkable; in spring the bush of the fruit-producing kind being covered with large petaled blossoms of an exquisite pale pink and a most delicate perfume, and the bush of the species whose fruit is not used bearing blossoms of a flaming scarlet, which gives it great value as an ornamental shrub; while in autumn the great spheres of downy gold seem fairly to steam with a spicy fragrance of indescribable richness. The quince is a Southern growth, found wild in Africa and Asia, and it is celebrated throughout the Oriental literature. No list of delectable fruits is complete without it there, and its aroma fills the pages of the *Arabian Nights*, while in classic affairs it has as many advocates as the orange in claiming to be the Golden Apple of the Hesperides.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Life's Recompense.

Little Sister—Ma wants you, Sammy. Where've you been?

Sammy—Fishin'.

Little Sister—Did you catch anything?

Sammy (sadly)—Nothin' 't all.

[illegible]

A Dutch Dairy.

A young farmer came down and invited me and my frouw to go and see the butter and cheese making at his farm. We did so, finding the house to be of the usual type. The dike surrounding the premises stank most frightfully, and its filth was in extreme contrast to the neatness and cleanliness of the house, out-buildings and utensils of the farm. We duly saw the round cheeses molded and made and the butter pressed, and then entered the cow byres, which at this time of the year were empty, the cattle being in the fields. They occupied one side of the square house, and had no ceiling, the whole of the space above the height of the walls and under the great pyramidal roof being empty and open, only the living rooms being ceiled off from it. The byres were beautifully clean, and bright with paint and varnish, colored oil cloth being laid all along where the sterns of the cows would overhang, and the stalls deeply floored with loose sea-shells. Rings in overhead beams marked the places where the cows' tails were tied up at milking time out of the way. The farmer pointed with pride to several swallows' nests under the low beams, and underneath each nest was placed a flat shell to prevent the droppings of the birds soiling the floor below. In the garden we saw rabbits in a dovecot perched on the top of a tall pole, and doves in rabbit hutches close to the ground, and some beautiful golden pheasants, and then we took a closer photograph of the stork's nest. The old bird was very suspicious of our camera and made her young ones lie close in the nest.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

India's Four Systems of Irrigation.

There are four systems of irrigation practiced in India—the canal or channel system, the tank or reservoir system, the inundating system and the well system, all of which will be noticed in their order. The great extent of the country, its topographical features, its enormous population and the volume of its large rivers permit and require canals of length and section surpassing beyond all comparison any to be found elsewhere, unless it be in the single instance of the Imperial Canal in China. The Ganges Canal, for instance, is an artificial river. It is intended to carry nearly 7000 cubic feet of water per second. Its depth is 10 feet and its width 170 feet in its upper part. Including its principal branches it is 900 miles in length, and it is intended to irrigate 1,500,000 acres of land. Its original capital cost was about $12,000,000, not including interest or other charges. In the United States the same work would cost $100,000,000.

This enormous construction is arranged for navigation as well as for irrigation, its aqueducts and embankments being built upon a scale which is unequaled in modern times. The canal was projected and built by the Government.

A Born Diplomat.

A Swedish statesman recently inveighed most eloquently in Parliament against oleomargarine. Next evening he was invited to dine with the King, who loves a joke. There was only oleomargarine on the royal table, and the statesman liberally partook thereof. At the close of the meal the King asked him:

"Well, sir, how do you like our butter?" "It is excellent," replied the statesman; "the contrast between it and artificial butter is very marked." "But," said the King, "that is artificial butter." The other guests roared with laughter, but the "old Parliamentary hand" returned quick as a flash: "Your Majesty, if one can be deceived so easily there is all the more need of strict laws against bogus [illegible]."

[illegible]

THE LABOR WORLD.

BOSTON'S electricians are going to start a union.

MANY Southern unions are composed altogether of colored men.

THE National Association of Stationary Engineers has now 4811 members.

THE eight-hour rule is observed by the Cincinnati Board of Public Works.

ONE HUNDRED type-writers will be employed by the United States Census Bureau.

THE Knights of Labor claim that 8340 men joined their order during August and September.

THERE are good prospects for the project of forming an International Wood Workers' Federation.

TWO-THIRDS of the cigar dealers of San Francisco have pledged themselves not to sell cigars made by Chinamen.

THE eight-hour movement has been started in Albany, N. Y., the trades unions and the Knights of Labor co-operating.

FIVE assemblies of the Knights of Labor in Cincinnati have joined the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

THE journeymen tailors' strike in Chicago, which lasted five days, has been declared off and the men have returned to work.

STONECUTTERS in St. Louis complain that their situations are threatened by the competition of convict stonecutters in Illinois.

J. J. GERAGHTY, candidate of the miners and other workingmen, has been elected Mayor of Streator, Ill., after an exciting contest.

IN New Hampshire working children between the ages of 14 and 16 years are compelled to go to school three months of the year.

A UNION of machinists is to be formed at Indianapolis, Ind. The Bookbinders' Assembly of that city is going to reorganize as an open union.

THE Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators has 7000 members enrolled in 186 local unions. The receipts last year were $6401; expenses, $5360.

THE silk trade in England is threatened by France, which is running up a large number of silk mills and producing some of the finest work in the world.

BROOKLYN has the largest and best appointed labor hall in the country. It is owned and managed by workingmen. It is known as the Labor Lyceum.

TRADE is very good in the iron and steel industry at Youngstown, Penn. All the mills are running at full blast and no one is idle who is willing to work.

A FRENCH letter, which reached the office of the American Federation recently, states that a number of unions in Paris have begun to agitate for an eight-hour workday.

OVER seven hundred men are now employed at the granite quarries of West Sullivan, Me. The product of the quarries averages from three to four millions of paving blocks a year, besides other work.

THE strongest labor organization in the United States is the Flint Glass Workers' Union. There are 6000 flint glass workers in the country, and all are union men with the exception of less than 100.

IN 1870 there were 739,167 children under sixteen years of age at work in factories in the United States; in 1880 they had increased 1,118,356, and it is believed that in spite of factory laws there are more than ever of children employed.

AN investigation lately made into the condition of colored labor in the South in blast furnaces, rolling mills, iron works, mines, lumber mills and similar industries showed that 9000 colored people were so employed. Of these 2500 are skilled workers.

THE latest scheme to relieve the employer from liability in the case of injury to an employe is the design of an insurance company in London. The workman takes out an accident policy and the premium is paid from his wages. He also signs a contract indemnifying his employer.

A NUMBER of years ago attempts were made to make paper in Ireland out of peat moss, but the results were not satisfactory. A new process has just been discovered by which good paper can be made out of this material, and experiments on a large scale will be made to show its practicability.

IN the Isle of Man, which is in the Irish Sea, there are large lead mines, which are believed to be very ancient, and employ half the population of Laxey, the village in which they are situated. The men work for very small wages, but are contented. The largest water-wheel in the world is at these mills, and is used to ventilate the mines. It is visited as a curiosity by excursionists.

COMPARATIVELY little butter is manufactured in Italy, and the consequence is a large use of artificial products. These are imported from France, America, Germany, England and the Netherlands. The demand for butter has become so important in Europe, South America, Australia, India, Japan and even China that, with the under-supply of the real article, it is necessary to manufacture something analogous to it. Again, these foreign markets will pay only low prices, so that they don't afford as much of an outlet for the surplus of good American butter as would otherwise be expected.

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, a member of the Utah Commission, has filed with the Secretary of the Interior a minority report in which he gives his views on the Mormon question. He recommends an amendment to the Federal Constitution perpetually prohibiting polygamy, under whatever guise, in the States and in the Territories. He contended that such an express prohibition is required in order to stamp out [illegible] polygamy.

[illegible]

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GENERAL LEGITIME carried off from Hayti about $600,000.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, is still suffering from dyspepsia.

MRS. U. S. GRANT will visit her son Jesse, in California, this winter.

SENATOR-ELECT PETTIGREW, of South Dakota, is only just over forty years old.

CORPORAL TANNER and family have settled down for the winter at Washington.

THE queen dowager of Portugal is to receive an annuity of $63,000, and she will reside abroad.

A COPY of Jay Gould's "History of Delaware County, New York," recently sold for forty dollars.

GENERAL GRENFELL, K. C. B., commander of the English forces in Egypt, looks like Grover Cleveland.

MANY people will be astonished to learn that the London preacher, Spurgeon, is only fifty-five years old.

THE late Sir Charles William Sikes was the founder of England's great system of post-office savings banks.

PRESIDENT CARNOT, of France, recently remarked that he was determined to visit America before he died.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL, the distinguished scientist, at the age of seventy has climbed the Alps in search of health.

THE Emperor of Japan has just taken possession of a new palace, furnished in European style. It cost him $4,000,000.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and his wife are becoming well known "regular first nighters" at the New York theatres.

GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER says he has followed only one rule in writing his memoirs; that was to tell the truth.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, the London journalist, is reported to have declined an offer of knighthood from Queen Victoria.

THE Chilian Minister and Senora Varas have learned the English language, and will be much in society in Washington this winter.

HORATIO GUZMAN, the Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, is a son of ex-President Guzman. He was educated in this country.

BRANDER MATTHEWS, the well-known litterateur, is a native of New Orleans, but has resided in New York city the greater part of his life.

CARDINAL MANNING is a slight, graceful, delicate, gracious, dignified man, wearing no insignia of his rank in the Church, except a small red hat.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has obtained a new steward for the White House. Philip McKim, of Scotch and Irish parentage, is Ziemann's successor.

EX-MAYOR HALL, of New York, has tried to practice law in London for some years, but he finds he cannot make a living without doing newspaper work.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, thinks of nothing but war. He conforms his habits to those of Frederick the Great, and his court at Berlin has become a camp.

HANS JÆGER, one of the cleverest writers in Norway, has accepted the place of a common sailor on one of the Scandinavian ships, being poor and in bad health.

JOHNS HOPKINS, the founder of the university that bears his name in Baltimore, entered the same city at the age of nineteen with 62½ cents in his pockets, and died worth $7,000,000.

RUSSELL SAGE, the New York stock speculator, is a shrewd, handsome-faced, nervous-mannered man in the neighborhood of sixty, with a clean-shaven upper lip and a fortune of something like $50,000,000.

CLEMENCEAU, the French statesman, still loves to talk of the four years he spent in America. He had a varied career, too, as school teacher in Connecticut, a struggling physician in the French quarter of New York city, and again as teacher of French in a ladies' seminary.

WORTH, the famous man-dressmaker of Paris, is a native born Englishman of striking appearance, looking like a Scotchman, and adding to the likeness by wearing almost always a Scotch cap. His father meant to make a printer of him, but he didn't like the work and managed to get into the dry goods trade in London. Thence he went to Paris, where he found favor with the Empress Eugenie, and his fortune was made. He has a fine castle near Paris.

Hot Air in Balloons.

Charles P. Fest, of Germantown, Penn., has invented a new flying machine. He has abandoned the idea of using hydrogen gas and uses hot air. He has made a balloon of manilla paper held by a network of cords. The balloon is directed by conical orifices which can be opened

[illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

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We must admit that our great contemporary, the Age-Herald, is equal to the Constitution on a sensation.

The Ministerial Association of Birmingham, have set apart the first Sunday in December for a special sermon, in every church in Birmingham, from the text: "Thou shalt not kill."

WANTED—A grammarian as well as other qualification in Alabama's gubartorial aspirants.—*New Capitol.*

The above is a thrust at Commissioner Kolb, and possibly a just one, but it strikes us that the article wanted just now is a proof reader in the New Capitol office.

Who Is the Man.

Candidate Kolb had a secret caucus Wednesday night, at the Florence Hotel, and the Age-Herald was represented at it.—*Birmingham News.*

It is whispered around that a stockholder in the Age-Herald has his eye on Pugh's seat in the Senate, and of course the A.-H. is going to do what it can to gratify said stockholders ambition. But who is the man? The public should be advised. Chappel Cory is the best and most favorably known person on the Age-Herald, but we are satisfied he has no such aspirations. He is too good a newspaper man. Yet he could come nearer being elected to succeed Pugh than any one connected with said paper that we wot of. Most of the others need an introduction to the people of this bailiwick.—*Greensboro Watchman.*

The same woeful predicament as to an introduction portains in this "neck o' the woods". But we had no idea that it was a Cory-card the A.-H. was playing. We supposed it was a Pinckard, and that the Age-Herald was running the gentleman on his good looks. We may be mistaken and we hope we are. The Age-Herald had better run Mr. Cory, on his bald head. Being bald-headed and yet unmarried is said to be a sure indication of brains.

The Lawless Portions of the South are Republican.

The southern outrage mills have ceased grinding since the fact began to come up from that benighted region, showing that the republican localities in the south are those most noted for lawlessness and crime. Here are some of the facts.

Every county in Kentucky into which the governor has found it necessary to send troops to stop mob violence is a republican county. It is only in the republican counties of Kentucky that disorder and assassination have been carried to such an extent as to require military help to restore order.

In Boyd county, the scene of the great riots and lynching which the state authorities had hard work to stop, Harrison received 229 majority.

In Bell county where murder and violence run riot, Harrison received 928 votes and Cleveland only 279.

Rowan county, where family feuds and murders are common, where state troops had to fire on the mob three or four years ago, cast its vote for Harrison.

Harlan county is a republican stronghold. It gave Harrison 827 votes and Cleveland 211—a republican gain of some 200. Last August the county judge had to lead a posse to stop mob violence, because the sheriff refused to act unless the judge would promise to bail one of his friends who was in the mob. This posse had a battle with the outlaws which resulted in four deaths, and the posse put to flight.

The counties of Christian, Green, and Taney in Missouri are strongly republican, and it is there that midnight whippings and secret assassinations have been so prevalent, giving the Bald Knobbers their bad name.

Two months ago the commonwealth's attorney of Patrick county, Va., appealed to Gov. Lee to aid in punishing desperadoes of the North Carolina and Virginia border. This locality is a strong republican one, giving Harrison a majority of 819, while the whole state gave Cleveland 13,000. In the North Carolina portion of the same belt Harrison's majority was 2,914, while the democrats carried the state by a considerable majority.

Thus the record might be continued, piling up cumulative evidence, and thus do facts pull the mask from the hypocritical assumption of virtue, law and order by the republican party.

"These be your gods, O Isreal."—*Plattsburg, Pa., Republican.*

The Law Evaded.

Some of the railroad people have a curious way of evading the law which requires conductors, engineers and flag men to pass a color blind examination before they are allowed to run on any railroad in the State.

Mr. Smith, an engineer, goes before an examiner and fails to pass muster. Mr. Jones goes up, gives the name of Mr. Smith, passes the examination before another examiner, gets his certificate in the name of Smith, gives it to the original Smith, who, while color blind, is permitted to run and does so. The same tactics are pursued the next year when Smith is re-examined and the consequence is that a man absolutely color blind runs an engine or pulls a bell cord.

A number of instances could be cited where these tactics have been pursued with success and profit. A short time since a young man secured a position on the Ala. Great Southern railroad. He went to Dr. Whelan for examination as to his color blindness. He failed to pass. The next day one of his friends went up, gave his name, passed, and the certificate was awarded, and the man who did not pass now holds a certificate that entitles him to run on any railroad which enters or passes through the State.

In justice to the railroad men it must be said that the great majority of them deprecate such methods and are above such practices, which are confined to only a very small minority, but it is done nevertheless.—*Age-Herald.*

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Maplesville Dots.

Our delightful Indian summer has about waned out into so much chilliness as to require fire. The knowing ones, generally old observing farmers are still predicting a very hard winter.

Mrs. Crumpton has moved to Maplesville. Her neighbors are complaining of the sound of scrubbing and cleaning from attic to cellar all day long. We cannot give them hope of relief there, since habit is second nature. "A new broom sweeps clean" will not hold good in this case.

Mrs. Tom DuBose, Mrs. Waterworth and Mrs. Crumpton have all gone to Selma to attend the Baptist State Convention.

Ike Giles is fast improving, is able to resume his railroad duties.

Capt. Woolfolk is here now arranging for right of way for the Midland railroad.

REVOLG.

Stanton Notes.

Every thing is quiet and serene in and around Stanton. No more dead negroes have been found, neither has Reub Burrows visited us, and we hope if he has any such intention he will change his mind and not come as there is nobody here who wants to see him.

Several Stantonites are attending the Baptist Convention in Selma, and others have gone to the Montgomery Fair.

W. E. Woolfolk, of the Ala. Midland R. R. was in Stanton Friday, settling up right of way claims for the road.

Mr. A. S. Liles went out visiting last Saturday morning and on his return home was almost paralyzed by seeing a flock of wild turkeys fly out of his yard.

Rev. Jas. Lapsley filled his regular appointment at the Presbyterian church last Sabbath.

The Methodist people are going to have a big church supper here on the night of the 15th inst.

Capt. J. A. Harwood, a former resident of Stanton, was among his friends here last week.

From Jemison.

The firm of I. N. Langston & Co., has been dissolved, Mr. H. S. Latham retiring. Mr. I. N. Langston still holds the fort at his old stand and supplies his customers with cheap goods.

Our school still grows; three new matriculates from Uniontown were added to-day.

Mrs. Lizzie Lee, of Bridgeton, has returned home after a protracted visit to her daughter, Mrs. S. Allen. We love all old ladies like "aunt Lizzie." The world is better for their having lived in it. May long life be added to her.

Rev. A. E. Burns is attending the Baptist State Convention in Selma.

Rev. D. L. Lindsey preached his farewell sermon at the Methodist Church Sunday.

Quite a number of Jemisonites visited the exposition in the capital city last week.

The Rev. Mr. Lincoln and wife are conducting revival services at the Presbyterian church this week. You ought to come up, Mr. Editor and hear them sing. Your correspondent deems it but justice to say that they produce the most heavenly melody to which he ever listened.

X. Y. Z.

We are sorry to say that Mrs. West has sickness in her family.

Just now our town is being aroused to a sense of duty by Rev. Mr. Lincoln, and his interesting wife. He preaches, sings, and furnishes instrumental music, and seems to be the embodiment of zeal, and faithfulness. We say to all who love singing come this week and listen to Mrs. Lincoln. She carries the soul higher with the music of her sweet voice than any one we have heard in many years. Her soul is in the work. These meetings will continue most of this week.

Miss Emily Love sets in with her nice little country school, one mile and a half north of Jemison. Success to her efforts. Let the schools be supported all over our land till ignorance is vanquished.

A MOTHER.

The Elder Was More Cautious Thereafter.

It was Elder Buzzell who called on a worthy deacon to open a meeting with prayer and was surprised when the good man began his petition with: "Oh, thou great insignificant God."

"Omnipitent brother; you mean omnipitent God," whispered the horrified pastor.

"Huh!" ejaculated the surprised supplicant. "What's that you say?"

The preacher repeated the correction whereupon the deacon continued his prayer to a great length and concluded as follows:

"Finally, Lord bless our eddicated parson. Stuff him with religion as well as with words; break him of the habit of fault finding, if possible, and at the 'leventh hour gather him with the saints in thy kingdom."

Elder Buzzell, who was fond of telling the story, always ended by declaring that it was his first and last attempt at correcting the speech of his brethren.—*Lewiston Journal.*

Shoemaker Miller's Four Girls Sustain Mixed Relations.

Cincinnati, Oct. 23—Henry Miller, a shoemaker, who died recently in this city, had a remarkable matrimonial career. His first wife died in giving birth to a girl baby. He afterwards married his wife's sister, who also died in the course of a year, just after having born to her a girl baby. Miller was an industrious fellow, and his father-in-law a closed-fisted dairyman, brought about a marriage between a third daughter. In three years a girl baby was born and the third wife, and sister died. The father-in-law had died a year before, and the mother, who was a treble mother-in-law to Miller, and he mourned the loss of their dead together. A mutual liking struck up, the result being that mother-in-law and son-in-law Miller became husband and wife.

Their marriage was a happy one for almost three years. Then Mrs. Miller No. 4 gave birth to a girl baby, dying in less than ten days. After the little one was born Miller lived but two months. His four daughters, born under such circumstances, are still living. The first three are not only step sisters, but are cousins. The fourth, the daughter of the mother-in-law, is not only a cousin and step sister, but likewise an aunt, while the grand-mother was step-mother to her own grand-children.

Boils and Carbuncles Cured.

For years I have been constantly troubled with humors in the blood, which caused the breaking out of boils and carbuncles all over my body, that when bruised would make a lasting ugly sore. I consulted many eminent physicians and took a great deal of medicine without any perceptible benefit. Nothing helped me, but Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) That medicine cured me! I am now enjoying excellent health, and there is not a blemish of any kind on my body. MICHAEL MCHALE, Bulo, Nebraska.

Inherited Scrofula.

Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured my little boy of hereditary scrofula, which broke out all over his face. For a year he had suffered, and I had given up all hopes of his recovery, when at length I was induced to use S. S. S. After using a few bottles he was entirely cured. Not a symptom now remains of the disease. This was three years ago.

MRS. T. L. MATHERS,
Matherville, Miss.

Wanted.

To learn the whereabouts of Mrs. Mattie E. Slaughter formerly Miss Mattie E. Goode, who moved from Arkansas to Alabama about four years ago. She can learn something to her advantage by corresponding with

LEE HAYES, Clanton, Ala.

A church congregation at Red Bank, N. J., paid a big price to get a minister that was a hustler. He hustled around the first week and got his facts and figures, and on Sunday told them that there was more meanness in the town to the square foot than in any other place in the world. On Monday they paid him a bonus to hustle away.—*Ex.*

If you suffer pricking pains on moving the eyes, or cannot bear bright light, and find your sight weak and failing, you should promptly use Dr. J. H. McLean's Stregthening Eye Salve. 25 cents a box.

For better than the harsh treatment of medicines which horribly gripe the patient and destroy the coating of the stomach. Dr. J. H. McLean's Chill and Fever, by mild yet effective action will cure. Sold at 50 cents a bottle.

The first of the associated press telegrams sent out last week on the elections gave Iowa to the Republicans by a reduced majority. To the surprise of even the democrats in this section, later telegrams showed that Iowa had deserted the false gods of Radicalism and rolled up a Democratic majority for the first time in its history.

If you suffer from any affection caused by impure blood, such as scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, tetter, ring worm, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla.

The quality of the blood depends much upon good or bad digestion and assimilation. To make the blood rich in life and strength-giving constituents use Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla. It will nourish the properties of the blood, from which the elements of vitality are drawn.

A Sexton Speaks.

Mr. John A. Cleary, sexton of Oakwood Cemetery, Waco, Texas, says: Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is a sure cure for any description of blood poison! About a year ago, I contracted a poisonous blood disease, and tried a number of remedies without avail. I was about to become disheartened, when a friend induced me to try S. S. S. After taking a part of one bottle I was a sound man and no symptoms of my fell disease have ever returned."

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Exposure to rough weather, getting wet, living in damp localities, are favorable to the contraction of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. As a preventive, and for the cure of all kidney and liver trouble, use that valuable remedy, Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. $1.00 per bottle.

There is no more fruitful source of disease than vitiated blood. It involves every organ and function of the body, and if not immediately corrected by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, sooner or later leads to fatal results. Be warned in time.

There are many accidents and diseases which affect stock and cause serious inconvenience and loss to the farmer in his work, which may be quickly remedied by the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Register's office of the Chancery Court of Chilton county, Ala., in favor of Jonce L. Gardner, et. al. and against Maria L. Wilson, et. al., I will proceed to sell, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, December 2d, 1889, the following described real estate, levied upon as the property of the said Maria L. Wilson, to-wit: The s e ¼ of the n w ¼ of section 33, township 22, range 12 east, lying south of the Selma and Montvallo road and west of Mulberry creek, and lying and being in Chilton county, Ala.

LEE HAYES,
Sheriff Chilton Co.

Clanton, Ala., October 29th, 1889.

Tax Notice!

FIRST ROUND.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1889.

Mineral Springs	October	30
Jemison	"	31
Providence	"	29
Macedonia	November	4
Benson	"	5
Maplesville	"	6
R. Latham's	"	7
Dixie	"	8
Kincheon	"	12
Verbena	"	13
Cooper's	"	14
Clanton	"	15
Strasburg	"	16
Valley Creek Church	"	9
Clanton Ford	"	11

SECOND ROUND.

Mineral Springs	December	6
Jemison	"	7
Providence	"	8
Macedonia	"	9
Benson	"	10
Maplesville	"	11
R. Latham's	"	12
Dixie	"	13
Kincheon	"	17
Verbena	"	18
Cooper's	"	19
Valley Creek Church	"	14
Clanton Ford	"	16
Elijah Busby	"	4
John Archer's	"	[illegible]
Prim's School House	"	[illegible]

Clanton, December [illegible], 27, 28, [illegible] and 31.

R. H. GENTRY,
Tax Collector Chilton Co.

Bring your job printing to this office.

CONSUMPTION,

IN its first stages, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Even in the later periods of that disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."—A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middleton, Tennessee.

"Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health remains good to the present day."—James Birchard, Darien, Conn.

"Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

tma16

Jemison High School.

Good House, Well Furnished, Healthful Locality, Dry Sandy Roads, Good Board Cheap, Tuition Low, Maps, Globes, Charts, etc., Moral Community, Three Churches, No Whisky, Well Trained Teachers, Fine Success, Teachers Re-elected without a Dissenting Voice. Session opens Sept. 2d, 1889.

Apply to J. L. RUFFIN, JR., Principal.
aug29

CLANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

This School will open Monday, Sept. the 2nd, 1889. Advantages the best in the county. Rates low, board and tuition $10 per month. Patronage is earnestly desired. For further information address me at Clanton, Ala.

Respectfully,
A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

W. W. C.

(Wooldridge's Wonderful Cure)

Is the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet discovered. It never fails to cure when taken according to directions. Read what it has done for Mr. A. Kimbrough:

COLUMBUS, GA., July 15, 1889.

Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co., Columbus, Ga.

GENTS:—After suffering for twenty years with my kidneys, and finding only temporary relief, after taking various remedies, and consulting some of the most noted physicians in the country, at a cost of hundreds of dollars, for no good, I decided to try W. W. C., and I must confess that I am to-day as well as I ever was, and that I suffer no pain whatever from my kidneys, and am feeling better in every respect than I have for years, and I attribute it all to two bottles of W. W. C.; and I would advise all who suffer in the least with kidney or bladder troubles to give W. W. C. a trial. Yours truly,

A. KIMBROUGH.

WOOLDRIDGE'S WONDERFUL CURE is a sure Remedy for Syphilis, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Bone Diseases, Old Sores, Bilious Troubles, Liver Diseases, Jaundice, Bilious Headache, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases caused from Impure and Poisoned Blood or Hereditary Diseases.

For sale by all Druggists.

Manufactured by
Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co.,
COLUMBUS, GA.
sep19 y

Wool Carding.

Our Cards are now running and doing good work. Bring or send your work to E. G. WALKER, Montevallo, Ala.
sep19 2m

Highest cash price paid for wool.

Barber Shop.

Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop upstairs in the Allen Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

Remember
The View Job Office
When you want
First-class Job Printing done.

ALABAMA CENTRAL
FEMALE COLLEGE.

While the patronage of many other schools in the Town and State has diminished, the attendance at this College has increased [illegible] per cent. during the past Session. Literary, Scientific, Music and Art Departments under the direction of skillful teachers. Send for catalogue.

32nd Session opens September 18, 1889.
[illegible] FOSTER, President, Tuskaloosa, Ala.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 5, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on December 14th, 1889, viz: James H. Green, homestead [illegible] for the [illegible] of [illegible] 18 [illegible] 22 n, r 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William W. Kissner, William W. [illegible], Richard F. Kendrick, James M. Walker, all of [illegible], Ala.

J. H. [illegible],
nov7 Register.

The Lawson Carpet C
Birmingham, Ala.
Take pleasure in directing the attention
the people of Chilton county to their larg
and attractive stock of
Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,
Curtains & Household Noveltie

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guarant low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,
ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWS

BAINS & PORTER.
(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt tention.
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIAL
1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS
Birmingham, Ala.
☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜
P. O. BOX 570. June 19

LOOK HERE!
New Stock! Low Price
—AT—
W. M. Wilson & Bro
CLANTON, ALA.

We have opened a Large Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Genera chandise at our old Stand, and we have come to stay. We invite inspection of our goods and prices.

☞ SHOES AND HATS A SPECIALTY. ☜

THOMAS FOSHEE
(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)
Dry Goods, Grocerie
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hereto extended our house. Respectfully,
feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHE

WALL PAPER

WINDOW SHADE
MOULDINGS
—AND—
PRACTICAL PAPER HA
H. M. MANCHA,
204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Wi samples on application. apr 11

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.
THOS. H. HOLT,
PRACTICAL WORKMA
—AND DEALER IN—
American and Italian Marbl
— Manufacturer of all kinds of —
CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WO
Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,
Birmingham, - Alabam
nov28-tf

B. WOLFF'S
FURNITURE EMPORIU
20 and 22 Commerce and Corner Court and Coosa Streets.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
CARRIES
The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Fur
IN THE STATE.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 14, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. —Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	*1:15 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:43 p. m.
No. 11 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	6:45 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:11 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

*Don't Stop.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bivings are visiting relatives in Montgomery.

See mortgage sale notice by Frank Nelson, Jr., of Columbiana.

Justice F. R. McCary, of Coopers Station, was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Wallace Glover, of Verbena, visited relatives in Clanton last week.

A change in the schedule on the L. & N. R. R. went into effect last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Haden, of Pine Level, are visiting relatives in Clanton.

Mr. Logan has moved his barber shop up stairs over the Allen store. Give him a call.

We regret to learn that Mr. C. R. Bruce has a little boy that is very ill with typhoid fever.

A. D. Bentley, Esq., of Rockford in company with a younger brother spent Saturday in Clanton.

Mr. W. H. Mancha, the Montgomery wall paper artist, has been professionally engaged in our town the past few days.

Agent Holt sold 180 tickets to the Exposition on Tuesday. The Clanton delegation filled two passenger coaches.

Mrs. M. A. Butler will remove to Birmingham, and open a store. We can but wish such a deserving lady the greatest success.

The VIEW is indebted to its enterprising contemporary, the Age-Herald, for a complimentary ticket to the races of the Birmingham Fair Association.

It is something unusual that we received an order for job printing this week from a Montgomery firm. Low prices and good work will advertise themselves.

Mr. W. H. Mills, a substantial Kincheon farmer was in to see us Saturday. He says he made $200 last year out of the VIEW. He read an advertisement that brought him in that amount. He will be a life long subscriber.

Mr. P. D. Wilson got a ducking in Goose Pond creek Monday. The horse he was riding took the notion into her head to toss him off in the middle of the stream. He is now wearing his best Sunday suit while the wrinkles are being pressed out of his other wearables.

The combination of ingredients found in Ayer's Pills renders them tonic and curative as well cathartic. For this reason they are the best medicine for people of costive habits as they restore the natural action of the bowels, without debilitating.

Notice to the Public.

From November 1st to January 1st, no goods will be sold on credit at my store, and I hope no one will get their feelings hurt by failing to get credit. I intend to meet any competition in this market, and in order to do so I must sell for the money down.

All parties who have not yet paid their accounts for this year are earnestly requested to call and settle at once.

Respectfully,
W. L. SAMPEY.

One of the most enjoyable features of the past week was an oyster supper given by the ladies of the Baptist church last Friday night. The weather was good, and quite a large crowd attended. Both young and old enjoyed themselves.

A good sum was cleared, and will go to meet the expences of the church.

The VIEW since it was established eight years ago has used a quantity of paper which if piled up unfolded sheet upon sheet would reach the height of 142 feet, more than three times the height of the courthouse at Clanton. The number of type picked up during the time was 17,472,000 ems for the two pages printed in the home office, and the money required to keep it going during the time would build all of the business houses in Clanton and leave us a large surplus over.

Sick headace, wind on the stomach. billiousness, nausea, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pillets, 25 c a vial.

A gentleman at Clear Creek, with whom we are not acquainted, wants the VIEW and writes to ask us to send it to him and that he will pay for it soon. We only mention this to say that we are not now placing the names of any persons on our book who do not pay the cash in advance unless we are well acquainted with them and know where to find them when pay day comes. We prefer to keep our list down to subscribers who are known and whom we can count on as "sure pay." That is best all round.

Married, in Clanton, at the residence of Mr. John Garner, on the 6th inst., Mr. Charles S. Hamilton, of Montgomery, and Miss Piretta Acker, of Montevallo, Rev. J. P. Sanders officiating. After the ceremony the young couple took the evening train for Montgomery, where they will reside. It was a Gretna-Green affair. The Montgomery Journal says: "The young couple reached this city that night, and were tendered a reception and wedding supper at the residence of Mrs. M. W. King, the groom's mother, on Monroe street. The groom is an energetic and hard working young man, who has scores of friends here, all of whom join in congratulations on his good fortune in gaining the hand of his fair bride. The bride is the daughter of one of the leading physicians of Montevallo, and is endowed with those rare gifts which so richly adorn the true woman."

When nature falters and requires help recruit her enfeebled energies with Dr. J. H. McLean's strengthening cordial and blood purifier. $1.00 per bot.

Honor Roll.

The following subscribers have paid for the VIEW recently:

J T Connell, J A Stephens, T H Prim, Tom Thornton, G E Evans, R E R Hicks, L C Day, T E Callier, A S Woolley, W J Rhoades, Willis Lowe, F T Downey, J H Shoults, John Askins, W. D. Courtney, Monroe Ramsey, P C Dennis, Walter Gray, W M Burton, L F Rollins, J T Beasley, Mrs. N Goodwin, R A Wright, Dave Hightower, S T Brittle, R S Owen, W R Robinson, C K Bivings, Lee Bivings, Euell Dawson, J M Bivings, Gregory & Coe, John Chandler, O A Duke, Henry Chitty, D A White, Mrs. J O Smith, H Jones, R M Jones, W R Burnett, S L Arledge, J L Harrell, Chilton Lumber Co., A J Garner, J M Ponder, G W Deramus, J A Mullins, J I Cox, J A Dudley, W H Brown, H W Caffey, Z J Jones, W H Mills, G H Gilliam, Willis Graham, W. F. Roebuck.

During the next quarter we hope to add at least one hundred names to this list.

A Deformed Statesman.

Mr. A. Kavanaugh, who is lying seriously ill in London, and who sat for many years in Parliament for the county of Carlow, was, says the Dundee Advertiser, physically speaking, the most extraordinary man that ever sat in the House of Commons. We have had and still have, blind men in Parliament, and deaf men are more common than the constituents suspect.

Mr. Kavanaugh had all his senses, but he was without arms and legs. He had to be carried to his seat in Parliament. He addressed the House always sitting, and was allowed to vote without going into the lobby. He was by no means a silent member. He spoke frequently on Irish questions and sat on a number of select committees.

Physicians prescribe Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm; in it they find no trace of opium or morphia, while its efficacy in curing all throat and lung diseases is wonderful.

HERMAN HERZFELD,

—DEALER IN—

All Kinds of Furniture at all Prices.

Parlor and Bed-Room Suits, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Blankets, Comforts and Lace Goods.

☞ Everything necessary in the House-Furnishing Goods Line. ☜

NINETEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND AVENUES
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—Office of—

FARMERS'

Alliance Exchange

UNION WAREHOUSE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 16, 1889.

DEAR SIR:—We invite your attention to our large and commodious Warehouses near the Union Passenger Depot in rear of the Windsor Hotel in this city. We are prepared to store or sell cotton to the best advantage and to fully protect the planters' interest by always obtaining the highest market price on day of sale. Our rates of storage are cheaper than any other Warehouse in the city from the fact that we charge no drayage where cotton is shipped by rail or boat.

We have every protection against fire that is possible to be had, and are above high water. We make liberal advances on cotton in store.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

JNO. S. BIRD, Business Manager.

True as Preaching.

A youth brought up on novels has an over-heated imagination and no common sense. To walk up the steps of marble palaces and come in contact with heroes and heaoines of phenomenal virtues is apt to unfit a boy for splitting wood for the kitchen stove or doing about the house.

After spending an evening in consuming a dime novel and breathlessly following of women with sainted faces and men with overgrown mustaches every day life seems a bit insipid and it becomes hard to crawl out of bed at 5 o'clock in the morning with the mercury at zero and go to the office and sweep the floor at two dollars and fifty cents a week. What our boys need is less spice and more corned beef.

Good solid reading, that makes them feel that they are in glory when they are burnishing the brass on the shop door because it is the first step in the upward climb is what they ought to have. A single book that makes drudgery delightful because it is a beginning is better than a thousand which inflames the fancy and renders real life tasteless. The dime novel is the devil's right bower when he is playing for a boy's head and heart.—*New York Herald.*

"It goes right to the spot," said an old man, who was rubbing in Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment to relieve rheumatism. oct31

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

We want you all to subscribe for and pay for this paper. You can get the VIEW at $1 a year by clubbing with the Montgomery Advertiser. The two papers one year for $2. A year's subscription now will carry you through the next State and Congressional Campaigns.

Subscribe for the VIEW.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of two mortgages excuted by Matilda Crampton, the first to the Louisville & Nashville railroad company on the 16th day of January, 1882 and recorded in Book 9 of Mortgages page 363 in the Probate office of Chilton county, the second executed on the 18th day of March, 1885, to Frank Nelson, Jr., and recorded in Mortgage book Vol. 13, page 55 of records of mortgages in the office of Judge of Probate of Chilton county, I will proceed to sell on the 16th day of December, 1889, in front of the courthouse door in Clanton, Chilton county, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate to-wit: The S W ¼ of the S W ¼ of section 13 township 23, range 15 east in Chilton county, Ala.

FRANK NELSON, JR.,
nov14 Mortgagee and Assignee.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 11, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., on December 12, 1889, viz: John Burmister, homestead 16141, for the s e ¼ of n e ¼, e ½ of s e ¼, n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 26 t 20 n r 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. H. Smith Thomas Cox, G. C. Carwile and C. D. A. Deramus, all of Verbena, Ala.

oct 17o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
October 29, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court, Clanton, Ala., on December 14, 1889, viz: William Headley, Jr., homestead 16165 for the n e ¼ of s w ¼, n w ¼ of s e ¼ and e ½ of s e ¼ sec 18, township 22 n, r 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Wesley Noah, Sylvester Headley, James N. Knox, Columbus Rutherford, all of Clanton, Ala.

oct31* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Register's Sale.

Mary C. Gammon, Adm'r, &c., Complainant, vs. George Martin, Defendant. Chancery court.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the Fall Term A. D., 1889, of the Chancery Court, at Clanton, Chilton County, Alabama, in said cause, I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, at Public Auction, at the Courthouse door in Clanton, within the legal hours of sale

On Monday, the 18th of November, 1889

the following described real estate to-wit: The s w ¼ of s e ¼ of section 11, township 23 range 13, lying and being situated in Chilton county, Alabama, to satisfy said decree.

W. E. STEWART,
Oct. 16th 1889. Register.

Register's Sale.

M. V. Northcut, Complainant vs. John W. Allen, Defendant. Chancery Court.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the Fall Term A. D. 1889, of the Chancery Court at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama, in said cause, I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Public Auction at the Courthouse door in Clanton, within the legal hours of sale.

On Monday, the 18th of November, 1889

the following described real estate to-wit: The n w ¼ of section 8, and the n e ¼ of s w ¼ of section 8, all in township 23, range 14 east, lying and being in the county of Chilton, State of Alabama, to satisfy said decree.

W. E. STEWART,
Oct. 16th, 1889. Register.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

A. E. BIVINGS,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS, AND Medicines, FAMILY Groceries, ETC.

Clanton, Alabama.

I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar21]

BUY YOUR
PIANOS and ORGANS
—FROM—
GRAMBS & BUCHANAN,
—2107 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—

THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES, or on easy installments. Sohmer, Cranich & Bach, Gabler, Wheelock and Newby & Evans Pianos, and the world renowned Wilcox & White organs. Mail orders for sheet music or musical merchandise given prompt attention.

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Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine.

If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

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A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.

Easy and pleasant to use.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRI[illegible]!

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WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

THE FIRST TROUSERS.

Mrs. Livermore, the female suffrage agitator, tells this story of herself: "My husband was pastor of a small country parish before the war. We hadn't any more money than we could use. I had heard of a paper that was published in Washington called the *National Era*. The subscription price was $2.50, and we hadn't the money for it. My husband went away for three weeks. While he was gone I made him a pair of pantaloons. I had never made a pair and I had never made a buttonhole. When my husband came home I told him they had come and cost $3.50, and that I had paid for them. He put them on and pronounced them excellent, and it wasn't till he had worn them a week and they had been in the pulpit that I told him the secret. That's how I got the *National Era*. I don't know whether I ought to have taken this audience into my confidence or not. I've never told this story to any one before, and I don't want any of you to repeat it."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S YACHT.

The exquisite cleanliness of everything strikes one forcibly on board the Victoria and Albert. The deck is laid with cork floorcloth, over which, when the Queen is on board, a carpet is spread, and everything else that is to be seen is of pure white, with gilded relief work and silver mountings. There are very comfortable little sitting rooms on the promenade deck and behind the paddle wings, and there is also a dining saloon on the promenade deck, which has three big windows and a skylight. It is furnished in green morocco, and the ceiling is painted in white and gold.

The state apartments below are placed on either side of a corridor, and they are furnished with a very pretty chintz. The Queen's cabins are on the starboard side, and her sleeping apartments contain a large and old-fashioned but very comfortable looking bedstead, with pillars and canopy, and next is the dressing room, which was formerly Prince Albert's cabin, and it remains as he left it, his writing table and wardrobe never having been moved. Large maps hang on the walls. The cabins occupied by Princess Beatrice (or by any other Princess who happens to be traveling with the Queen) are aft of Her Majesty's quarters, and on the other side of the corridor are the cabins of the Princes and a large bath room. The breakfast room is in the after part of the vessel, and it has very large windows and is hung with the portraits of all the officers who have commanded the royal yacht. The drawing room is forward on the port side, and is furnished in bird's-eye maple, with a piano and several beautifully carved side tables. It is hung with portraits of members of the royal family, and in this room is a small library. The yacht is now lighted with electricity, except in the Queen's own cabins.

DEFINITENESS IN INVITATIONS.

It is an admirable custom to specify the date and length of time for which an invitation is given. This obviates all doubt as to whether it "will suit," and all fear of overstaying the time and thus wearing out the welcome. Moreover, such invitations, sent early enough to be of use, are much more apt to be accepted than those of the "glad-to-see-you-at-any-time" kind. I have a friend living in a distant State, says a writer in the *Commercial Advertiser*, who writes to me when she finds I am contemplating a visit, "I shall expect you to spend, at least, two weeks with me," and I find that I begin to plan the season's visiting around that two weeks—because it is definite. There is a feeling among some people that this is limiting one's hospitality. It really is only bringing it to a focus. Such an invitation is a good thing for both guest and hostess; it gives the former an opportunity to plan her visit in accordance with her hostess's convenience—a thought which will immeasurably enhance the pleasure of it—and it sometimes saves the latter from the infliction of a much prolonged visit, or oftener from one of undefined length.

There is a certain amount of labor involved in every visit received, but it may, by good management and a right conception of what hospitality is, be reduced to the minimum. If we could once get hold of the idea that what our visitors want is, not our fine surroundings nor our loaded tables, but ourselves, it would do much to lessen the labor of entertaining. Prepare for a guest as much as possible before she comes; then afterward settle yourself to enjoy the visit and let the visitor do the same. This is true hospitality. If, for instance, you are entertaining two elderly aunts from the country don't give them rich dishes, which their simple habits have not prepared them to enjoy. Don't drag them, exhausted but heroically compliant, to park, zoological garden, picture gallery and music hall, finally winding up with a formal reception in their honor. Entertain them in a quiet way, reserving all this for gayer and younger guests.

FASHION NOTES.

Rust color will be fashionable during the winter.

There are silk brocades in which no velvet appears.

Zouave jackets will be a feature of winter fashions.

Long cloaks are in great favor for both large and small girls.

Green and mahogany combine in some of the newest costumes.

Silk petticoats are now lined with flannel. This obviates the necessity of wearing more than one.

Very dressy mantles are made of armure, ornamented with rich silk and gold or silver passementerie.

Many of the new evening toilets are made with full, straight skirts, all decoration appearing upon the bodice and sleeves.

Armures, corded silks, and brocades are in greater use for elegant toilets for evening than rich fabrics of any other description.

The new felt bonnets are beautifully soft and fine and dyed in all the autumn shades, dark, pale and natural, to match street costumes.

The Swiss girdle is a late fancy. It is made in jet beads, row over row, with a fringe of jet falling over the hips. The effect is particularly pretty with accordion-plaited gowns.

Governor Fitz-Hugh Lee, of Virginia, is growing so stout that he is scarcely able to mount horses without assistance.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

It is a good time to be cheerful.

It is the little things in life that worry us.

Labor is the divine law of our existence; repose is desertion and suicide.

Strong thoughts are iron nails driven in the mind that nothing can draw out.

The weakest spot in every man is where he thinks himself to be the wisest.

The most completely lost of all days is the one on which we have not laughed.

Our grand business is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.

The true reply to the question, Is life worth living, is: It all depends on the kind of life you live.

Beware of him who meets with a friendly mien, and, in the midst of a cordial salutation, seeks to avoid your glance.

Although it is dangerous to have too much knowledge of certain subjects, it is still more dangerous to be totally ignorant of them.

Conquer thyself. Till thou hast done that, thou art a slave; for it is almost as well for thee to be in subjection to another's appetite as thine own.

Look not mournfully into the past; it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present; it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and a manly heart.

There are few husbands whom the wife cannot win in the long run by patience and love, unless they are harder than the rocks which the soft water penetrates in time.

An honest person can always wait for vindication of character, for during the interval such can enjoy their own conscience far better than he who would seek to injure another from a spirit of of envy.

There is a burden of care in getting riches; fear in keeping them; temptation in using them; guilt in abusing them; sorrow in losing them; and a burden of account at last to be given up concerning them.

There is no better evidence of narrow-mindedness than to observe a person so wedded to a particular method of reform that the same result would be despised by reason of another method being employed to accomplish it.

Puss Before the Footlights.

During the most interesting situations in "Clover" at Palmer's Theatre on Saturday evening a large tiger-marked cat, which belongs to the stage door-keeper, walked on the stage, just inside the footlights. The cat proceeded leisurely until it came to the centre of the stage, and then it turned toward the audience, at the same time directly facing the musical director, Herr Nowak, and began solemnly to stroke its whiskers. The house was crowded and the scene in the opera absorbing, but this was too much for the audience, and a ripple of laughter began to spread. Herr Nowak's fat sides began to shake with suppressed merriment; De Wolf Hopper looked at Eugene Oudin as if he would have given a thousand dollars for one good shout of laughter; Marion Manola took refuge in her black lace veil, while plump little Annie Myers grew rosier and rosier until she seemed about to have an apoplectic stroke. Von Suppe was forgotten; all eyes were on—the cat.

Suddenly with a bang the kettledrums rattled, the violins shrieked in unison, and with a great start Herr Nowak gave a vigorous sweep of his baton, the singers recovered themselves, and the cat, with tail in the air and each individual hair on its body standing erect, turned and cleared the space to the wings with one leap.—*New York Sun.*

Muscular Mexican Carriers.

Mr. W. A. Croffut relates, in the *American Anthropologist*, that of half a dozen porters whom he saw resting at a Mexican railway station—"One had a sofa on his shoulders, strapped on I could not see how; another bore a tower of chairs locked into each other and rising not less than eight feet above his head; another carried a hen-coop with a dozen or twenty hens, and others were conveying laden barrels and various household good. They had come, they said, from San Luis Potosi, not less than fifty miles distant." The carriers were almost always in sight from the car windows of the Mexican National Railroad, and were declared by President Purdy to be its rivals. If it were not for them, the country would treble its railroads in the next year, and the roads would double their profits. "We are combating the custom of centuries. Those fellows carry on their backs to Mexico the entire crops of great haciendas far over the mountains."

He Missed the Stimulant.

Said a New Haven business man the other evening: "On my way to my office this morning I felt miserable, and when I took my seat at my desk I hadn't energy enoug to hold a pen. I had slept well and had not been out of health in any way and could not account for the condition in which I found myself. After doing the little work that was imperatively necessary I started for a walk, hoping that exercise would help me. I dragged myself along until I had walked three miles and then again tried to attend to business; but it was no use, and at noon I went home, doubting whether I should be able to come down town again. On the dinner table I found the cup of coffee I had forgotten in the morning. Down it went the first thing, and from then until now I have been feeling like a bird."—*New Haven Palladium.*

Horseshoes That Fell From Heaven.

Frank Morris, of Worthington, Wood County, W. Va., is the owner of a horse whose shoes literally dropped from the heavens. Some years ago a meteoric stone fell on the banks of Jenny's Creek, in Wayne County, and was divided up among the people of the neighborhood as soon as it was discovered. The aerolite contained a large percentage of iron, and some of the fragments were procured by Morris, who had a blacksmith friend work them up into a set of horseshoes. The iron is very hard, and the shoes have already outlasted two or three ordinary sets.

Obvious.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest?"
The answer is obvious:
About the same as those poor souls
Who get [illegible] under the [illegible].
—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATING TO FARM AND GARDEN.

MILK TWICE A DAY.

According to no less an authority in dairy matters than Colonel F. D. Curtis, the old-fashioned notion to milk only in the morning after cows drop off in their yield is a mistake. If worth milking at all a cow is worth milking twice a day. She will not only give more, but the milk will be of a great deal better quality. It does not do milk any good to remain in the udder so many hours after it is secreted, and it does not do the cow any good. Just why the last milk drawn is the best is unexplained. But we know it is the richest, and if the reason is because it is the last secreted, then the twenty-four hours' rule of milking is a poor one in more than one sense—poor in quantity and quality.—*New York World.*

COLORING BUTTER.

The practice of coloring butter is to be condemned for two reasons: It is fraudulent, and therefore dishonest, and it is illegal. It misrepresents the character of the butter, and the majority of consumers are deceived by it. It is unnecessary, and is practiced solely to please the eye and to meet the popular delusion that high-colored butter is superior in quality to the pale-colored. An excellent color may be procured by adequate and judicious feeding and the keeping of cows whose butter has the desirable tint. The oleomargarine law provides that any mixture of oil with butter renders it liable to the tax. As penal statutes are to be strictly construed, the quantity of the oil mixed is not an element to be considered, otherwise where could the line be drawn? So that when a colored oil is mixed with the cream to tint the butter it is, in fact and in truth, an adulteration, which renders the maker of the mixture liable to the onerous tax on oleomargarine, and puts him in a dangerous position of liability to prosecution. If the potash coloring solutions are used instead of the oil, one is on the other horn of the dilemma, which is equally sharp, and prosecution for adulterating food would impend.—*New York Times.*

FEEDING FOR BACON.

There is something else to be aimed for in breeding and feeding hogs besides the amount of lard they will make. The best market at present is reserved for good bacon hogs. Buyers understand that a hog fed nothing but corn, while he may be heavy is coarse, soft and spongy. A hard constitution is what the successful breeder should try to attain. Pick out the best breeding stock, neat, plump and well boned but avoid the coarse lubberly stock. Vary the food from corn to the more nitrogenous foods, as rye, oats, bran, shorts, middlings, oil meal, grass and clover, with an ample supply of good ashes, which is one of the best bone builders and worm destroyers. We should make a distinction between feeding and fattening. Corn furnishes very little health sustaining, flesh-producing food; it is made up so largely of carbonaceous material that fat is almost its only product. After the pigs are well grown and have good strong frames and constitutions they may be fed on corn with profit. But even then care should be taken or over feeding in one direction will injure their health. Hog cholera is often a proof of bad feeding, and always takes the most hold on constitutions weakened by constant corn diet.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

PREPARATION AND CARE OF CUTTINGS.

It does not seem to be generally understood, says R. G. Newton, in the *American Agriculturist*, that nearly all varieties of cuttings can be easily callused or rooted before it is time to plant them in the spring. The cuttings are made in autumn after the leaves fall, and tied firmly in little bunches of fifty or one hundred each. Each bundle should be marked by using two slips of pine, painted on one side with white lead, or yellow ochre, and the name distinctly written with a lead pencil in the fresh paint. This is covered by the other slip and the two are tied together with a piece of thread. This is firmly tied in the bundle and it will not be necessary to guess at the name of the cuttings. They are stored through the winter either by placing on a bed of moist earth, butt end down, or in a trench two feet wide and four inches deeper than the height of the cuttings. The cuttings are placed compactly in this trench, butt end up, and covered with three or four inches of rich garden soil. When the ground begins to freeze, they are covered deeply with stable manure, straw or leaves, putting on enough to keep the frost from the cuttings. In the spring this manure is removed, and the soil over the cuttings leveled. If it gets dry it is sprinkled with water and kept moist, but not wet, and when the time comes to plant them most varieties will have good roots started, while the buds are dormant, and when planted they are more sure to grow than if not so treated. The trench should be made on ground where water does not stand. For some of the choicer varieties of grapes, or other cuttings wanted early, a cold frame placed over the trench in the spring, after the manure is taken off, will forward them several days earlier.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The moon is never right while the seed-bed is cloddy.

Country roads are too often paved with good intentions.

No man ever reaped foul wheat from clean ground and clean seed.

The price of butter is improving. Have you kept your cows in condition to enable you to reap the benefit of this improvement? If not, why not?

Let the hogs clean up the waste apples and peaches under the trees, and there will be fewer waste fruit next year. There will also be better hogs this year.

You cannot increase your products without increasing your expenses; but production increases at a faster rate than expenses increase. Herein is the greater profit of good farming.

If you can find nothing better to hold the top on a stack of hay, a few hills of corn pulled up by the roots and tied together at the tips, when hung over the stack at proper distances will answer very well.

It is of no use to expect to make money in the chicken business unless you are willing to watch early and late, and unless you are fond of poultry. The details are minute, but each one is important, and they all lead to success if rightly followed.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

IN THE MATTER OF MOTHS.

More than one hundred and fifty years ago Reaumur, observing that clothing moths never attacked the wool and hair on living animals, inferred that the natural odor of the wool, or the oily matter in it, was distasteful to them, says *Clothier and Furnisher*. Consequently he rubbed various garments with the wool of fresh pelts, and also wet other garments with the water in which wool had been washed, and found that they were never attacked by moths. Experiments with tobacco smoke and the odors of spirits of turpentine showed that both were equally destructive, but it was necessary to close the rooms very tightly and keep the fumes very dense in them for twenty-four hours to obtain satisfactory results.

Chests of cedar or sprigs of this tree are so disagreeable to them that they will not deposit their eggs where this odor is at all strong, but should the eggs be laid before the garments are packed away the odor will not prevent the hatching of the eggs, nor the destructive work of the larvæ afterward. Clothing may also be protected from moths by packing it in stout cotton or paper bags, made perfectly tight, but this must be done before the moths appear on the wing.

TO BROIL A BEEFSTEAK.

The only way to make a beefsteak delicious is to broil it, and the only way to get the full benefit of it is to take pains in broiling. The first requisite is a perfect broiler; second, a good, clear fire, either wood or coal; third, a good steak. My way of broiling a stake is as follows: I use a cast iron broiler, circular in form, convex, with radiators three quarters of an inch in height at regular intervals, with a raised opening at the top of the cone; a fluted gutter passes around the broiler to receive the drip. Now comes the secret. There is a tin cover, deep enough not to touch the steak, with four half inch holes in the top and a wooden knob in the centre to handle it with. Now for the steak. It should be just what one can afford and never be less than one inch in thickness. I remove the bone and the thin skin from the outside of the fat and make little incisions to prevent curling. If for four people, with different tastes, I cut in four equal parts; now, with a small piece of suet, grease the tops of the radiators, lay the steak on in its original shape, now place the cover on, carefully remove the stove lid, place the broiler over the opening, and proceed to broil to suit the taste of each by raising the cover. I can govern the broiling, as a portion can be used at any time. By this way all the rich juices of the meat are retained. The dish to receive the broiled steak should be hot and covered. No salt should be used until the steak is removed from the broiler, than a liberal amount of butter should be spread on (not previously melted, as heat has a tendency to make it rancid), and salt to taste and serve hot. The art once acquired you will never eat a steak broiled any other way.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Omelet with stuffed olives and buttered maroons is a breakfast delicacy served by imported cooks.

Turnips, carrots and onions should not be split, but sliced in rings across, as they cook thus sooner.

Clean the inside of vinegar cruets and bottles by putting in crushed eggshells with a little water and shaking.

To prevent cake adhering to the pan when baked, scatter a little flour over the greased surface before pouring in the dough.

Careful diet will do much toward removing the greasy appearance from your skin. In addition put a little borax in the water used for bathing your face.

Consumptives will find relief from using, daily, glycerine and powdered willow charcoal. Proportions: One part of charcoal to two parts of pure glycerine.

Slumber blankets of silk plush sell for $30, but they are luxurious. One can dream in them, live in them and use them to drape an easel or a divan, or picture or a piano.

To cure wrinkles, take a needle or other sharp instrument and draw it along the wrinkle, just hard enough to bring blood, then let it heal and the wrinkle will entirely disappear.

New sofa pillows are filled with down and finished with a folded ruffle of some plain colored silk. For the case an artist pattern or Pompadour design is used and the leading shade in the flower matched in the plain silk.

Onions should be soaked in salted warm water previous to cooking to partly remove any strong odor they may possess. Peas, string beans, and green corn should not be prepared for cooking until about ready to be used.

To clean papered walls: Wipe down with a flannel cloth tied over a broom or brush. Cut a thick piece of stale bread and rub down with this. Begin at the top and go straight down. Care must, of course, be taken not to wear upon the paper.

Have all medicines in one place—a box, drawer or chest—and always keep all therein. Have each member of a family understand where it is and what it is and what it is for, and have your rolls of linen, cotton and flannel in a handy place easily got at when needed.

To launder red table linen, use tepid water with a little powdered borax, which serves to set the color. Wash the linen separately and quickly, using very little soap; rinse in tepid water containing a little boiled starch; dry in the shade, and iron when nearly dry.

There is nothing better for a cut than powdered resin. Pound it until fine and put it in an empty clean pepper box with perforated top. Then you can easily sift it out on the cut, and put a soft cloth around the injured member and wet with cold water once in a while. It will prevent inflammation and soreness.

When new lamp chimneys are bought, place in a kettle of cold water, let it come to a boil, then set back of stove, where it will gradually cool. This is an excellent toughening process. All glassware, dishes, tumblers and the like treated this way will break less easily. Keep the kettle covered tightly until the water has had time to cool.

Oil of peppermint in water diluted even to one part in 150,000,000 will kill cockroaches in an hour, they dying in convulsions. One drop of the oil placed under a bell jar covering a cultivation of cholera bacilli will kill both bacilli and spores in forty-eight hours. It is also [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible].

SHIPPING CATTLE

CONVEYING LIVE STOCK FROM NEW YORK TO ENGLAND.

Floating Corrals and Nautical Cowboys—Interesting Facts and Figures From the Shipper's Contract.

While the killing of cattle in the West and the shipment of frozen beef to the East instead of the live animals has played the mischief with the slaughter house business in New York, the shipment of live cattle to Europe remains one of the most profitable branches the trade of cargo carrying steamships. Not a week passes but from one to half a dozen steamers leave this port with a deck load of cattle on board. The details of a shipment of cattle are interesting.

The ship is prepared to receive them by building a lot of substantial sheds all over the deck, except where gangways or alleys are left to enable the men who care for the cattle—the nautical cowboys—to get around and feed them. Of course, too, hatches must be left unobstructed. The bulwarks of these ships are seldom less than two feet high. The bulwark is carried up by means of substantial wooden stanchions and boards to a height of six feet. This forms the outer wall of the sheds. A board roof is spread from this inboard eight feet wide, that is supported by a substantial framework. The inboard side of the roof of the long shed—it extends from the poop to the forecastle—is a foot or more higher than at the rail so as to give it a proper pitch. Along the front or inboard side of the shed is a strong rail, about as high as the top of an ordinary manger. When the sheds are full of cattle the heads of the animals are fastened to this rail by ropes of sufficient length to enable the cattle to reach down to the deck for food. The whole shed is divided into stalls not less than ten feet eight inches long, and each stall holds four steers. The stalls are divided simply by extending rails from the head rail to the bulwark. The inboard side of the shed is open. The deck becomes a floating corral. Where the deck is wide enough and unobstructed amidships sheds are sometimes built there as well. If the deck below the upper one is of iron so as absolutely prevent leakage through on the cargo below, the 'tween decks may be divided into stalls and filled with cattle. The process of taking the cattle on board is simple. They are nearly always fat stock, and not the wild long horns, and they are therefore docile. They are driven on to the pier and then up a gangway in single file to the deck. A somewhat steep gangway leads to the lower deck. The cattle are guided to the stalls by the marine cowboys, who make them fast in their places, putting up the rails that divide the stalls as fast as the cattle are in place. These rails keep the cattle from slewing around fore and aft and interfering with each other.

The contract between the ship and the shipper provides first of all that the cattle are at the owner's risk. He must protect himself from loss by the sinking of the ship or by the throwing of the cattle overboard in time of distress, or the death of the cattle from any cause en route, by insurance. The insurance people inspect each ship and see that the cattle are properly housed and provided for. The ship provides all the fresh water the animals can drink. The shipper must provide his own food, and this he does by putting on an abundance of baled hay and corn in the ear. He is sure to put on a plenty, because the ship carries it free, and should any surplus remain the ship delivers it free on the other side, where it may be sold at a profit.

The cattle are cared for by the shipper's men, who are carried free by the ship to the number of one man to each twenty-five cattle. These cowboys are also returned free, either on the same ship or by steerage passage on a liner.

It is part of the contract that the ship shall sail immediately after the cattle are on board, weather and tide permitting. At sea the cattle are necessarily fed well, and at regular intervals, to keep them in health. The steamer sails with all the fresh water she has capacity for, and when this is gone she furnishes distilled water. The usual contract is by the head. The shipper pays from $15 to $25 a head for the transportation of his cattle, but just at present the rate is much nearer the higher figure than the lower. The freight is always paid in advance.

Those who have seen the cattle arrive out—the usual landing place in England is at Deptford—say that it is apparent that the stalls are not cleaned during the ten or fifteen days it takes for a passage, but that the cattle are well bedded with hay. They arrive out with no bruises generally. In one case mentioned to a reporter the ship had rolled so that she had shifted her cargo, and came into port with a heavy list to starboard, but the cattle were in excellent condition, some of them quite fat enough for Christmas beef, and all in about as good condition as when they were shipped. As they were obliged to stand up nearly all of the time during the voyage, their legs were generally swelled somewhat on reaching Deptford, but spectators say that they walk up the gangway from the lower decks and thence down on the pier without difficulty. They are turned out to pasture for a few days to rest, and are then ready for the slaughter house. It is asserted on the best authority that American cattle arrive in Deptford in much better condition than the Irish cattle do from the short passage to Scotch and English ports.

Cattle-carrying steamers vary in capacity from fifty to sixty on the upper deck only to upward of 600, which are distributed on two decks. More cargoes of less than 300 are shipped than of larger ones. The steamers always carry grain in the hold. It is always provided that no greater weight of grain shall be taken on board than the registered tonnage of the ship. This is to make sure that the ship shall not be loaded down too deep.—*New York Sun.*

School Gardens.

School gardens, i. e., gardens for practical instruction in raising trees, vegetables and fruits, are being added to nearly all the public and private schools in Austria. There are now already 7760 such in existence in the Austrian monarchy alone, Hungary not included. They also comprise botanical museums and appliances for bee keeping.

M. Pasteur recently declared with much emphasis that [illegible] [illegible] is never [illegible]. The [illegible] producing [illegible] is [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible].

AMONG CANNIBALS.

AN EXPLORER'S ADVENTURES IN QUEENSLAND.

White Men's Flesh Not Relished Because It Is Too Salty—Habits of the Savages.

Explorer Lumholtz has just returned from Queensland, Australia, says the Pall Mall Gazette. He devoted a year to the cannibal tribes inhabiting a terribly wild tract of country a couple of hundred miles north of Townsville. Mr. Lumholtz says:

"To begin with, don't imagine that because the tribes are cannibals they are therefore loathsome or repulsive in appearance. On the contrary, many of the men are physically fine fellows, and some of the women have pleasing features. Then, when you call them cannibals you must remember that human flesh is a very rare luxury, for they only eat foreign tribes. Native tribes, I mean, for the flesh of the white man is nasty to their palate. He has a salty flavor which is very disagreeable to them." "That was lucky for you." "Well, no; if I were once dead it mattered little to me how my body was disposed of. But being without morals and absolutely indifferent to human life they would have killed me if they had dared for the sake of the tobacco and the few odds and ends I had with me. When I joined them at first they were friendly enough. They were a good bit afraid of the white man, and for an inch of tobacco apiece were willing to serve me. Then they respected what they called my baby gun—my revolver—which I fired off every night. But in time their fears wore off, and there were several attempts to tomahawk me, but I was lucky. I had a splendid hunter with me, who twice tried. I should have shot him dead, but I was a little loath to do so, as I was very keen about getting that specimen of the tiger marsupial, so I tolerated him. Might is right among them. If I had shot a few of them my dangers would have been considerably lessened."

"To resume about the man-eating, I never saw a cannibal feast, but every night in their huts the talk was of women and human flesh. Those were the stock subjects of conversation." "Not very different from highly cultured Europeans, Mr. Lumholtz! Women and cooking." "I was able to understand them, for I had learnt the language, and I gathered that white man was no good—too salty. Chinaman was not half bad. He fed on rice, and had a tender vegetable flavor about him, like a mealy cauliflower. But of all varieties there was nothing so sweet as a native baby—so sweet, so juicy, so fat, so tender. Old men and women were naturally tough and sinewy. And the favorite parts were the thigh and the flesh of the hand. The cannibal blacks have no religion, no ceremonial, no idols, and the only approach to a charm was a bit of human fat wrapped up in grass and tied round the neck as good luck to your hunting.

"If you want a wife, and have money, which is tobacco, or a handkerchief, or a tomahawk—I should tell you that these articles percolate through the densest bush, and over the wildest ranges—you can buy a wife. You may inherit a wife by agreement. You may get your dead brother's wife, but the commonest method of acquiring a wife is to go and help yourself. If you are a big fellow you walk into the hut and take the lady. Then there is a row, and you have to fight a duel with a wooden broadsword, and the women come down to the fight and howl and screech and back their men, and there is a terrible to-do. It is the women who cause all the rows, all the wars, all the feuds. It is always some Helen and some Paris." "And do the ladies like a change of husbands?" "They go, and don't seem to mind it in the least." "How do the men regard the women, then?" "As useful drudges, to do all the work and make them comfortable. The black fellow hates work. He only cares for hunting. He hates to rise until the sun is well up in the heavens and the dew has disappeared. Then he and his friends depart into the forest and hunt, seldom bringing home the food but devouring it in the bush. It is one of the remarkable things that the old men have always the prettiest wives. There are no Chiefs. One man is as good as another, but when a political crisis arises the old men are consulted, and that is why the old men are the most influential. As for the young fellow, he often has to do without a wife until he is thirty.

The President's Primeval Neighbors

President Harrison has had some interesting neighbors at Deer Park. They are the mountaineers from the Backbone mountain, who come over to the village twice a year driving a pair of stolid, heavy-eyed oxen attached to a primitive sled, for the aboriginal of the Backbone can make a sled of logs, although he cannot turn a wheel. Other noted neighbors are the mighty hunters of Meadow and Orange mountains, they who have lived in their log cabins for nearly one hundred years, trapping, hunting and fishing. Seen in the village rarely are these mountain Nimrods, for they have no need of money and rarely barter. Once in a while one of them will come to the village, a woman often, astride an old mare, carrying home-made paniers, with a firkin of butter or a bucket of eggs. If the chief magistrate of the United States should walk three miles to the west of his daughter's cottage he would find a way of living as primitive as that among the Indians when white men first touched these shores. He would see a plough which is a crude triangle of wood, a sled made of the untrimmed boughs of trees, and he might have cracked a whip as simple as those used in the biblical days, for the native's ox goad is a tree branch with the pith taken out half way down and the bark twisted into a lash.—[Philadelphia News.

It Don't Pay

To experiment with uncertain remedies, when afflicted with any of the ailments for which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is recommended, as it is so positively certain in its curative effects as to warrant its manufacturers in guaranteeing it to benefit or cure, or money paid for it is returned. It is warranted to cure all blood, skin and scalp diseases, salt-rheum, tetter, and all scrofulous sores and swellings, as well as consumption (which is scrofula of the lungs) if taken in time and given a fair trial.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

Powder and liberty are like heat and moisture; where they are well mixed everything prospers, where they are single they are destructive.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

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The large advertisement of The Youth's Companion which we published last week? This remarkable paper has the phenomenal circulation of 430,000 copies weekly. No other journal is more welcomed by old and young in the families throughout the land. The publishers make a *special offer* once a year, and all who subscribe now will send the paper free *to January 1, 1890, and for a full year from that date.* The subscription price is $1.75. Address,

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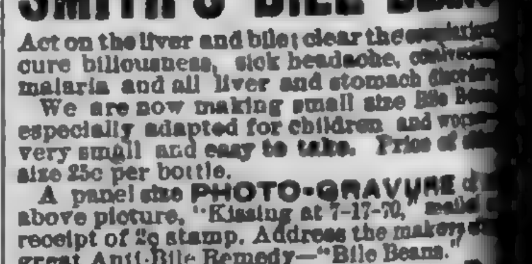

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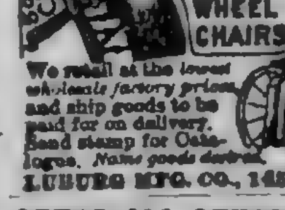

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VOLUME IX. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1889. NUMBER 4.

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Early as it is, we are selling quantities of Fall Dress Goods, probably because we now have a great assortment at very attractive prices. New goods are arriving daily and we will beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt have the largest, finest and best assorted stock ever shown in Birmingham.

THE SULTAN'S CITY.

AN AMERICAN WRITER'S VISIT TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Narrow Streets of the Turkish Capital—The Baggage Carriers—A Multitude of Dogs—Oriental Frauds.

CONSTANTINOPLE as a city is quite different from any other I have seen, writes Oliver Optic. As travelers have remarked, from a distance it presents a beautiful appearance, and from this aspect one might expect to realize there some of the dreams of Oriental magnificence. But as soon as the visitor lands, the illusion begins to dissolve, for one could hardly find a more dirty or disagreeable place on the face of the earth.

Most of the streets are not more than eight feet wide, which affords only about space enough for the mud and the dogs. Carriages and omnibuses are not to be obtained in Constantinople, and the only way to get to the hotel is on foot. Pera is the quarter where foreigners reside, and the hotels are to be found there. From the landing place on the Golden Horn, the mouth of the stream flowing into the Bosphorous, on each side of which the city is built, the narrow street seems to lead to the top of the hill at an angle of about forty-five degrees. It is slippery with mud and offal, and it is a hard road to travel."

A DONKEY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Baggage is carried by porters, who have a sort of backboard with a shelf, upon which the trunks rests. The traveler follows him as well as he can. He has not gone far before he encounters a Turk leading a donkey or a mule with a pair of panniers across his back, each of them filled with cordwood or some other commodity. There is only space enough for that beast of burden and his load, and the only thing the walking man can do is to dodge into the first convenient doorway, or break into the midst of a family of Moslems squatting on the floor. The Rue de Pera is wider, but hardly broad enough to permit two loaded mules to pass abreast of each other. I reached it in safety by great fortune, but I had hardly touched its pavement before a mule loaded with joists, twenty feet long or more, put in a claim for possession of the entire thoroughfare. The joists were crossed at his shoulders, one end projecting beyond his head and the other dragging on the pavement behind him. The mule had it all his own way, and was as independent as a "pig on ice." But the wayfarer may drop into a shop on this street, and if he don't "talk Turkey" he may resist the importunate appeals of the salesman to purchase.

I have not the least idea how many dogs there are in Constantinople, but I should think they could compete with the human inhabitants of the city. They are not noted for their beauty, and no dog fancier would be likely to go there to replenish his stock. In fact they are "yellow dogs," rather diminutive in size, covered with filth, mangy and ill-favored to the last degree.

The Turks have some sort of a superstition in regard to them, and though they do not feed or care for them, they protect them from destruction. Doubtless they are an important factor in whatever degree of health the city may enjoy, for they appear to be the only scavengers that are tolerated. They belong to no one, and they have to pick up their living from the offal thrown into the streets.

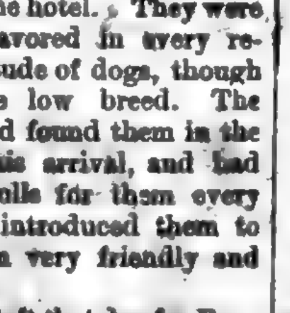
DOGS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Ordinarily the dogs are peaceable citizens, and make the best of their hard lot. It is said that the canines have certain quarters where they belong, and where they claim certain inherent rights and privileges, and are at all times ready to defend them in a pitched dog fight. In going about the city one occasionally hears the barks, yells and growls of such a conflict.

One night I was waked from my sleep by a most hideous din not far from the hotel. It sounded as though the entire million, more or less, of dogs in the city had come together in a general engagement. They seemed to be all yelping and growling in concert. Now and then the sounds indicated a sharp encounter, and one might suppose the brutes were tearing each other to pieces. They fought for a long time, though peace was made in the end and the racket ceased. I called upon my man Dimetri the next morning for an explanation. The territory of certain clans of canines near the hotel had been invaded by guerillas from another region, and this had caused the fight. He was unable to inform me whether or not the victory was with the invaders, but thought not, for the dogs of any quarter were generally strong enough to maintain their rights against all outsiders.

The Turks are too stoical to take any interest in these dog fights, which would be even better than candy and ice-cream to the gamins of our large cities, and they take no notice of them.

One morning I found the courier of Lord Somebody feeding a couple of yellow puppies in front of the hotel. They were cleaner and better favored in every respect than the multitude of dogs, though they were of some low breed. The courier told me he had found them in the street the day after his arrival, and had bought a couple of rolls for them every morning since. He introduced them to me, and I found them very friendly and pleasant.



THE TWO ORPHANS.

Their kind friend left that day for England, and when I found the two puppies at the door the next morning I bought the bread and fed them, and we became intimate friends. I had to drive off the other dogs that insisted upon sharing the banquet, and this was no easy task. I continued to feed them as long as I remained in the city. It was sad to think what became of them after I left, for doubtless they were absorbed in the general miserable dogdom of the place.

My companion was an elderly gentleman, and neither of us was inclined to travel long distances on foot. About the streets are saddle-horses in charge of Arabs. When the man finds a customer he mounts him on his steed and walks after him, urging forward the animal as occasion may require, for he is never one of the fancy barbs of the desert. We do not fancy this style of riding and we appealed to Dimetri for something more to our taste. The next morning he brought up a very handsome hooded phaeton and I suspected he had borrowed it of the Sultan; but he owned up he had procured it at a stable kept by a foreigner.

We passed through the Rue de Pera, occasionally causing a tremendous commotion among the foot passengers when we encountered another vehicle, or a donkey loaded with rocks, cordwood or lumber. We descended the hill, passing through a cemetery where the ruthless hand of improvement had made a road over the dead, till we came to a wide street near the Sultan's new palace. Beyond this we had to take to the fields for the want of a road. The Palace of the Sweet Waters was our objective point, and we got there. We had expected to gaze in wonder upon a scene of Oriental magnificence. The name of the place was certainly pretty enough to lead us to expect something rich and elegant.

The palace, however, was not equal to many of the [illegible] we had seen at home. There were a number of trenches stoned up to contain the "sweet waters," but there was none in them, sweet or otherwise. We looked upon it as a fraud. It's funny that the Sultan would [illegible] his own if he could sell to the [illegible] ride through any of the great cities of the United States.

The reader has had his palate tickled in imagination by the sherbets and confections of the Orient. I had, and I wanted to taste some of them. I asked Dimetri about sherbet. He took me to a shop and I drank sherbet, expecting to be thrilled as with the nectar of the gods. What do you think it was? Nothing but what the old ladies of New England call "raspberry shrub." It is very good for those who like it; but sherbet comes down from its seventh heaven after you have tasted it.

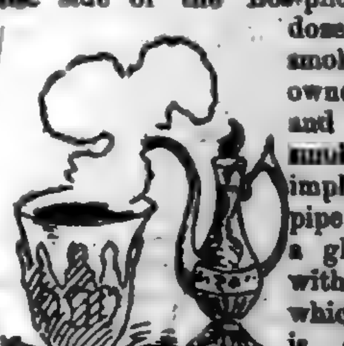
At the door of the monastery of dervishes Dimetri brought me a quantity of confections—fig paste, candy and other things of this sort. Not one of them was eatable; in fact the smell of these delicacies was more than enough. I threw them into the street when I went out, and the Moslem gamins scampered for them.

I had some curiosity to learn how the Turks lived, and Dimetri took me into a cafe near the mosque of St. Sophie. The first dish was made up from the fire before me. In a copper saucepan, like half a globe, was a large quantity of mutton fat, with bits of meat in it. In another kettle of the same kind was some rice, having a pinkish tint. On a small tea plate the attendant put a portion of this rice, spread it out, with a cavity in the middle. Then he emptied a ladeful of the mutton grease and two bits of meat into the middle of it. The odor was not pleasant, and a single taste of the compound was enough for this deponent. It smelled bad and tasted worse.

The next dish was pancakes, round balls of dough fried in fat. They were soaked with grease, and rancid grease at that. Press them a little and the fat flowed out in streams. These two dishes exhausted the bill of fare. I resorted to fruit.

An Armenian gentleman on the Bosphorus had told me that I had come in season for the best grapes of the year. I called for some of them, and up to the present moment they were the finest, the most delicious I ever tasted. The Turks sell them from great baskets all over the city for next to nothing. They look like the common Malaga grape, but the skins were hardly perceptible. The flavor was a little spicy, sweet, and rich enough to be the food of divinities. Though my worthy California companion insisted that they had better in his State, I have never tasted any that were equal to them.

Coffee is classed as an original Oriental dainty, and all have read about it in their story books of the East. We have all come to the belief that coffee in the land of its origin is another name for nectar. I went into a cafe in Scutari, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. Half a dozen Turks were smoking chibouks, owned by the cafe and leased by the smokers. The implement is a pipe consisting of a glass urn, filled with water through which the smoke is drawn. The water is bubbling all the time, and the odor of the place is anything but agreeable. We called for coffee. It was a very small cup, no milk or sugar. It was half mud. Before drinking, the solid half of the mud is stirred up and the beverage is soft mud. Another illusion had "gone up." No more Turkish coffee for this Yankee.



TURKISH COFFEE.

A Sacrifice.

"Do you sell [illegible] here, Bub?" asked old Mrs. [illegible], entering the drug store.

"[illegible]," returned the boy, "[illegible]"

It will pay you to advertise with us.

Subscribe for this paper.

The Bird With a Broken Wing.

"I walked in the woodland meadows,
 Where sweet the thrushes sing,
And found on a bed of mosses
 A bird with a broken wing.
I healed its wound, and each morning
 It sang its old, sweet strain,
But the bird with the broken pinion
 Never soared as high again.

I found a young Life, broken
 By sin's seductive art,
And touched with a Christ-like pity,
 I took him to my heart.
He lived with a noble purpose,
 And struggled not in vain,
But the Life that sin had stricken
 Never soared as high again.

But the bird with a broken pinion
 Kept another from the snare,
And the Life that sin had stricken
 Raised another from despair.
Each loss has its compensation,
 There are healings for every pain,
But the bird with a broken pinion
 Never soars as high again."

BY STRATEGY.

Tom Robin, a young farmer, had just left Katie Field in the orchard where, with happy blushes suffusing her bonnie young face and shy glances from her merry blue eyes, she had promised to become his wife.

Tom knew that Farmer Field, Katie's father, had looked upon his coming to see Katie with disfavor, but so long as there were only dark glances to restrain him, he had continued his wooing until the gentle girl was won. Now, however, when he was sure that Katie loved him, he hastened to get her father's consent also, never dreaming but that it would be given, even if in a reluctant and grudging way.

Mr. Field was sitting on the porch smoking his pipe when Tom made his appearance.

"Hum," grunted the old man, "what can folks be wanting running around the neighborhood at this time of night?"

"I have come to ask your consent to marry Katie," replied the straight-forward Tom Robin.

"Well, you'll never get it."

"What have you against me? I am well able to take care of a wife, and I love Katie and she loves me and has promised to marry me."

"That doesn't matter," growled Mr. Field. "I've said you can't have her, and so you can't."

"Very well," said Tom dryly. "Nevertheless, if Katie is willing to marry me without your consent, I shall have no compunction in taking her away from you."

The old man sprang to his feet and shook his horny fist at Tom.

"If I catch you prowling around my premises after this," he cried, "I'll fill you so full of buckshot that you'll weigh a ton."

Just then Dick Field, Katie's brother, came out from the house, and in passing across the porch he gave Tom a nudge and wink, which the latter understood.

"All right, Mr. Field," said Tom smiling as he turned to walk away. "If you think that a murder will make your conscience feel any easier after the injustice you have done to your daughter and myself, to-night, you are at liberty to commit it, as far as I am concerned, for I shall certainly come again to see Katie."

"You cheeky young rascal!" Mr. Field shouted after Tom. "If you don't think I'll shoot, just come and try me."

In a roundabout way Tom returned to the orchard again, where he found that Katie had been joined by her brother Dick. Dick had been telling Katie of the reception their father had given Tom, and was laughing and teasing her about it when Tom appeared.

"And did papa threaten to shoot you, sure enough, Tom?" Katie asked, looking into his face with troubled eyes.

"I believe he said something to that effect," answered Tom, "but that was just to try to scare me away, you know."

"Don't fool yourself," put in Dick. "When daddy said he'd shoot, he meant it. So don't go and expose yourself unnecessarily, for when he says a thing he generally means it.

Tom and Katie knew the old fellow's obstinate character only too well, and had to admit that there was some danger of his carrying out his threat. Therefore it was agreed that Tom should stay away for some time, and Dick promised to carry all the messages that the lovers wished to send to one another.

* * * * *

It was on an evening some weeks later, when Dick Field and his sister Katie returned home from a shopping trip to the city, that Farmer Field had his eyes opened.

All this time the obstinate old man had chuckled to himself in thinking how his threat had kept Tom Robin away from his daughter. But that evening, in coming down from her room, where she had gone to deposit some of her purchases, Katie dropped a note on the stairs, which her father picked up and read. The note ran as follows:

DARLING KATIE,—I will be on hand at 10 o'clock tonight. Be ready. I will have the ladder concealed in a convenient place, and it will take only a few moments to raise it against your window. Then, sweet one, my strong arms will carry you to the ground, when, together, with all possible speed, we will hie us to the place where we will be made one in spite of cruel parents. Be brave, dear one, and all will be well.

Lovingly, TOM.

"Oh, that's your little game, is it, Tom Robin!" exclaimed Farmer Field, after perusing the contents of the note. Then he muttered grimly to himself: "But I guess I can keep awake till 10 o'clock and stop it. Shoot! Why, of course I'll shoot! I'll fix my gun right away. I'll just put in a charge of powder, and it will be fun to see the cheeky young rascal run when I blaze away.

For the next half hour the old man was busy drawing the charges out of his double-barreled shot-gun, and reloading again with powder. When everything was in readiness he hung the weapon again on its hooks above the door and went chuckling about his business.

Dick and Katie also seemed to have some quiet fun that evening, for whenever they met in their several duties about the house, they would look at each other and laugh, as if something were about to happen.

Katie, however, seemed to be in some doubt, for at one time when she met Dick on the stairs, where no one was near, she whispered, "Oh, Dick, are you sure everything is right?"

"Certainly. You just be ready, and Tom and I will be on hand to do our part."

It was about 10 o'clock, when some unusual noise awakened Farmer Field out of a doze into which he had fallen where he was sitting in the corner of the hall, with the gun across his knees. He rubbed his eyes for a few moments then when he was fully awake he stole out into the yard.

There was no moon, but the night was clear and bright with starlight. As the old man peered cautiously around the corner of the house he could see the ladder leading from the ground to the window of Katie's room, and about half-way up the ladder was the form of a man, apparently in the act of ascending.

The next moment the irate old man raised the gun to his shoulder and fired. The form on the top of the ladder toppled over and fell to the ground, where it lay still and motionless.

Farmer Field stood irresolute. He had expected to see the man jump to his feet and run; but when the fellow lay so still and silent a sudden fear took possession of him, and he was about to turn and retreat into the house himself, when someone grasped him by the shoulders from behind, and snatched the gun out of his hands.

Mr. Field turned around. There stood Tom Robin facing him.

"You are a miserable father, Mr. Field," said Tom in agitated tones. "Here you have probably killed your son, Dick. How do you feel as the murderer of your only son?"

Mr. Field groaned.

"I don't see how it could have happened," he managed to say. "I only fired with powder." Then taking a look at the gun in Tom's hand, he exclaimed:

"My God! it is Dick's gun, and I know it was heavily loaded with buckshot. How could it have happened?"

"You will probably have to explain that some day to a jury," said Tom severely.

"But I can't. For God's sake, Tom, go and see if Dick is dead," wailed the old man.

Tom approached the man lying on the ground and examined him closely, then he returned to the old man and whispered: "Dead as a door nail."

"Hush," cautioned Tom, "there is some one coming driving along the road. If you consent to my marrying Katie, I will say nothing about what has happened tonight, and do all in my power to shield you, while if you refuse, I will give the alarm and have you arrested right away."

"Oh, save me, Tom! You can have Katie, and anything else you want that belongs to me," whined Mr. Field.

Tom hurried to where the body lay at the foot of the ladder, and picking it up he ran and dumped it head-foremost into an old, dried-up well that was close to the house.

Just then the buggy that had been heard coming up the road stopped at the gate, and in a few moments a man was seen walking toward the house.

"Good evening, squire," said Tom, as the man came close enough to be recognized. "You are just in time." Then, turning to Mr. Field he continued: "If you will bring Katie down into the sitting room, we will have the ceremony performed immediately."

The old man seemed dazed, but he obeyed Tom's command without a question or a murmur.

Tom conducted the squire into the house.

Mrs. Field met them at the door and kissed Tom in a motherly way, as she murmured: "I'm so glad that everything is coming off pleasantly."

Just then Mr. Field, looking pale and haggard, came into the room, leading the smiling and happy Katie by the hand.

A few minutes sufficed to make Tom and Katie man and wife, and then everybody, as in duty bound, came forward to kiss the bride.

Just when or how Dick Field entered the room no one knew, but somehow he was the first one to kiss his sister. Then, taking Tom by the hand, he turned to his father, who was fairly bewildered:

"Daddy," he said in low tones, "you everlastingly shot the insides out of that rag man we had fixed up for you. I'll fish him out of the well tomorrow, and put him in a glass case."

"You young rascal! you have been playing a trick on me," snorted the old man.

"Well sir," said Tom, "when fair means failed, we were determined to win by strategy."

"Oh! It was strategy, was it? If it was only that, I guess I'll have to put up with it," Farmer Field said, while a grim smile lurked the corners of his mouth.—*Time-Democrat.*

Bobby: There goes a man who lives higher than some of our most noted millionaires.

Wiggins: Who is he?

Bobby: Janitor of a fourteen-story office building.—*Life.*

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

The best excuse is to have none.

Many a man who tries to ride a hobby gets thrown finally.

Every duty which is bidden to wait, returns with seven fresh duties at his back.

A sound discretion is not so much indicated by making a mistake as by never repeating it.

Nothing is so indicative of deepest culture as a tender consideration of the ignorant.

All the paths of life lead to the grave, and the utmost that we can do is to avoid the short cuts.

There is one thing about death; it never complains that it doesn't know how to take some people.

It does not depend upon us to avoid poverty, but it does depend upon us to make that poverty respected.

It is never the opinions of others that displease us, but the pertinacity they display in obtruding them upon us.

All those who are waiting to be pulled up in the world will be utilized for stepping-stones by those who are getting up.

Some men have character, more or less, others have none, and some few are characters; it is of their essence and what they are made of.

The prejudices of men emanate from the mind and may be overcome, the prejudices of women emanate from the heart and are impregnable.

Plants Protected by Their Juices.

When a drop of the juice of sorrel, garlic, saxifrage, or nasturtion is put upon the tegument of a snail, the animal manifests pain and exudes abundance of its mucous secretion; yet it is not thus affected by a drop of water. When snails avoid plants marked by such juices, we have a right to regard the plants as defended by a chemical armor. The offensive substance may also be important to the nutrition of the plant, but that is not the question we are dealing with here. Many plants are evidently lacking in this means of defense; for, of some plants, all the animals experimented upon have been found to prefer fresh to dead parts. Others are never touched by them, whether living or dead. Hence we may conceive that an infinite variety may exist in the degrees of chemical armoring between total absence of protection and complete protection.—*Scientific American.*

Watches and Humanity.

A facetious watchmaker makes this unique comparison in the *Jewelers' Weekly*: "A watch is like a human body. It is just as sensitive as the most delicate child and needs more care and protection than it ever receives.

It is affected by climatic influences, and its vitals are just as liable to derangement as those of our bodies. Its heart beats govern its action, and its hands and face tell its condition at all times.

"If I were to classify the diseases of watches I should say that the one where the works are clogged with dirt and the oil has become stiff is analogous to our biliousness. This is the most common complaint watch doctors find, and unless the owner of a watch makes it a rule to submit it to a reputable repairer he will probably be victimized, just as human patients are when they consult quack doctors."

Two Interesting Documents.

The two most interesting documents that are to be found in the United States may be seen in the Lenox Library, New York City, which contains hundreds of rare historical [illegible]. The [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.
Published Every Thursday Morning.
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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One copy six months	.75
One copy four "	.50

The editor of the Knobnoster (Mo.) Gem was married last Tuesday, and in the most laconic fashion that paper thus tenders congratulations. "The Gem congratulates its editor and sympathizes with the bride."

The Alabama Supreme Court met Monday taking up the docket which will comprise the fifth division composed of cases from the counties of Chambers, Chilton, Coosa, Elmore, Lee, Macon, Russell, and Tallapoosa.

Farmers you have got 'em on the run. The American Oil Trust and you know what that is, has had to change its name. Got actually ashamed of it. It is now trying to hide out under the name of the American Oil Company. The hearty disgust for everything that looks or acts like a "trust" among all honest people in this country prompted the fellows, who think a heap of their dollars, to get out from under the shadow of such an unholy name.—*Eufaula Times.*

Lieut. Richaad Knott, of the Birmingham Rifles was married to Miss Sallie Oliver, at the church of the Advent in Birmingham, on the 14th inst. Mr. Knott is the Birmingham manager of Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, and a kinsman of the writer. We have noted his success with pleasure as it has been an example to others. Though a sober, substantial and practical business man yet he likes plenty of noise in the house and we presume that is why he got married.

The Philadelphia Record says: "Nothing will do more to stiffen the back of trade in the United States for the year 1890 than the enormous cotton crop of 1889. Cotton is the one agricultural product of this country that other countries cannot do without. Four fifths of the cotton supply of the world is grown in the states: and the expensive attempt made during our civil war to encourage the production of an independent supply in other cotton growing countries, has not diminished the demand for our great staple."

Jefferson Davis has again succeeded in getting before the public in an article on the tariff written for Belford's Magazine. The New York World republishes the article in full. It is an argument in favor of a tariff for revenue only as so restricted by the Federal constitution the article teaches. It contains nothing new or startling and appears to be only another channel for Mr. Davis to air his views to the public in, like any ordinary American politician. It is almost time for Mr. Davis to retire from politics, though he is undoubtedly on the right side of the tariff question.

There are some busy bodies circulating damaging reports about some young women from the country who attended the late Rocky Mount campmeeting. A fellow that destroys or throws undeserved suspicion upon the chastity of a young woman should be buried alive or burned. The fact is, the destruction of nine lives if they had that many wouldn't be an adequate punishment for the devilish heart that conceives so foul a slander. Committees ought to mark these fellow and stake them off as parties deserving the utmost detestation.—*Eufaula Times.*

A Kentucky woman who was enticed off to Utah by the Mormon Elders, got disgusted with her surroundings and returned home, and is now writing letters to her friends in reference to the life people have to live out there. Among other things she says that "nearly all the people are discontented and on the verge of starvation. The common people live on bread and water, and a man is counted an epicure who can add molasses to his bill of fare." What we want to know is, how did a woman expect anything better in a country where men had wives by the dozen to support? It is as much as a medium sized fellow in this part of the country can do to take care of one, and of course if he had three or four he would soon be on the ragged edge of poverty, and seeking shelter under the wings of the county poor house.

The Closing Speech.

The question before the Wyoming Legislature was upon giving the right of suffrage to women. The closing speech was made by Elias Kilgore, a retired stage driver. He favored the bill and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Speaker — The bill that's before us it strikes me is where the roads fork. One is the old guvment road that has been the style for a good while, the other is the cut off. It's a new road, but with a little work on it, I reckon its going to be the best road. You men that opposes the bill has got excication—some of you—some of you ain't. You that has got it, got it at your mother's knee. Second, the more godlike we get gentlemen, the more rights we will give women. The closter you get to the cannibals, the more apt a woman is to do the chores and get choked for her opinions. I don't say that a woman has got to vote because she has the right, no more than our local vigilance committee has got to hang the member from Sweetwater county because it has a right to, but it is a good, wholesome brake on society, in case you bust a hold back, or tear off a harness strap when you are on a steep grade. The member from Sweetwater says we ought to restrick the vote privilege instid of enlarging of it. He goes on to state that too many folks are already 'ntitled to vote. That may be. Too many maudlin drunkards that thinks with a fungus growth and reasons with a little fatty degeneration which they call brains till they run agin an autopsy, too many folks with no voting qualification but talk and trowsiz, is allowed to vote, not only at the polls, but to even represent a big and beautiful county like Sweetwater in the legislature.

"So we are to restrick the vote I admit, in that direction, and to enlarge it in the direction of decency and sense. Mr. Speaker, men is too much stuck on themselves, becuz they was made first, they seem to be checked up too high. The fact is that God made the muskeeter and the bed-bug before he made man. He also made the mud-turtle, and jackass, and the babboon. When he had all the experience he wanted in creating he made man. Then he made woman. He done a good job. She suits me. She fooled herself once but why was it? It was Monday. She had a picked up dinner. Adam wanted something to finish off with. Eve suggested a cottage pudding. "Oh, blow your cottage pudding," says Ad. "How would you like a little currant jell?" says she. "No currant jell if you will excuse me," says Ad. "Well, say a saucer full of tipsy parson with a Rhode Island pudding?" "Don't talk to me about Rhode Island Gravys," says Ad. "You make me tired. Wash day here is worse than the fodder we had at the Gem City house on our wedding tower. I haven't had a thing to eat yet that was fit to feed to a shingle mill. Give me a fillet of elephant veal. Kill that little fat elephant that eats the blackberries nights. Fix up a little Roman salad he says, and put a quart of Royal Berton sec on ice for me. I will then take a little plum duff and one of them apples that the Lord told us not to pick. Do that for next Wash day Evie," says Ad. "and draw on me."

"There was Adam's words as regular as he has been reported I reckon, and that's how sin came into the world. Eve rustled around the ranche to get a little fresh fruit for Ad. and lo! the deluge, and the crucifiction, and the revelation and the rebellion has growed out of it.

"Proud man with nothing but an appetite and side whiskers, lays out to own the earth because Eve overdrawed her account in order to please him. And now because man claims he was created first and did not sin to amount to anything, he thinks that he has got the brains of the civilized world and practically owns the town.

"I talk without prejudice, Mr. Speaker, because I have no wife. I don't expect to have any. I have had one. She is in heaven now. She belonged there before I married her, but for some reason that I cannot find out she was throwed in my way for a few years, and that recollection puts a lump in my throat yet as I stand here. I improved on her because she had been taught to obey her husband, no matter how much of a dam phool he might be. That was Laura's idea of christianity. She is dead now, and that is where Laura has the bulge on me. I drive stage and think, God help the feller that has to think when he's got nothin' to think of but an angel in the sky that he ain't got no claim on.

"I've been held up four times, and I drove right along past the road agents. Drove kind of slow hoping that they'd shoot, but they seemed kind of rattled and so waited for the next stage.

"It's d—d funny to me that women who suffer most in order that man may come into the world, the one Mr. Speaker that is first to find him and the last to forsake him, first to hush the cry of a baby in a jim crow livery stable in Bethlehem, and last to leave the cross, first at the sepulchre and last to doubt the Lord, should be interested with the souls and bodies of generations, and yet not know how to vote." [Applause.]

I give the above simply to show the style of rhetoric in those days.

BILL NYE.

Read Newspapers and Study.

Our advice to young men is to study politics all the time. Begin now to keep the run of the current events not only at home, but abroad. Watch the struggle in France, which now presents a scene of stirring interest, as the threatened revolution approaches with Boulanger rising above the angry surges of the troubled waters. Mark the progress of the home rule idea in the British Parliament and especially the part that the "grand old man" is taking in it. Note attempts that are made to establish civilization and Christianity in Africa. In order to do this you must do more than read the newspapers carefully. You must delve into history. You must also read carefully the best works you can find about the science of government. The political parties in our own day present a study well worth watching carefully. Above all make it a point to analyze motives, separate the good from the bad, carefully make up your mind as to what is right, but do not blind yourself to the faults of your own party; make it a rule of your life never to do in politics anything that you would account wrong in business or social life.—*Exchange.*

The New York Sun thus touches upon the versatility of invention: "Mrs. Cochran, of Shelbyville, Ill., has invented a dish washing machine. This is only one of the comforts that will crown the domestic life of the twentieth century. The "hired girl" of that happier time, will light the kitchen fire by pressing an electric button at the head of the bed, grind the coffee by starting an automatic mill, drop five cents in the slot and have the eggs and chops sent from the grocers' and butchers' trust, catch the rolls as they jump from the bread basket under ground from the pneumatic supply train, and set the table by turning a crank. The only irregular thing about a house in the age of comfort by machinery will be the cat. The cat cannot be regulated or kept out of the milk by any device short of the guillotine."

About His Brother.

Several years ago my brother, who lives with me had a very strange sore to break out on his leg—about half way between the body and the knee—which afterwards developed into a rose cancer. It resulted from a bruise made by the rubbig of the stirrup leather while riding.

The cancer continued to grow until it was about five inches long, and three wide. The flesh sloughed off, black, rotten and foul, and it was almost impossible to procure a servant that would wait upon him, the air in the room where he lay being so foul that it would sicken anyone who entered. Every physician of any prominence in the State was consulted, and treated my brother without success. One doctor finally advised him to try Swift's Specific (S. S. S.); he did so, and used nothing else. He commenced to improve immediately, and after taking several bottles was completely cured, and since 1884 not a symptom of the disease has manifested itself.

C. A. GRIFFITH,
Mayflower, Ark.

His Health Broke Down.

Last summer my appetite failed, my health became poor and I was in a very feeble condition, in fact, I was compelled to give up nearly all business on account of my health. I tried physicians and their medicines but without avail. At length I began taking S. S. S. and nothing else. After taking several bottles I was entirely cured, and able to resume business. I increased nineteen pounds in weight in less than a month after I commenced taking S. S. S. J. M. MABRY, Abbeville, S. C.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Subscribe for the VIEW.

The Montgomery Evening Journal names the following candidates for governor that have been flushed by the newspapers or voluntarily announced themselves: Col. Thos. G. Jones of Montgomery, Capt. R. F. Kolb of Barbour, Judge Wm. Richardson of Madison, Col. Sam Blackwell of Morgan, Hon. P. D. Bestor of Mobile, and Capt. J. F. Johnston of Jefferson. There are more to follow.

If you suffer pricking pains on moving the eyes, or cannot bear bright light, and find your sight weak and failing, you should promptly use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Eye Salve. 25 cents a box.

Far better than the harsh treatment of medicines which horribly gripe the patient and destroy the coating of the stomach. Dr. J. H. McLean's Chill and Fever, by mild yet effective action will cure. Sold at 50 cents a bottle.

A Massachusetts paper is in hot water. A prominent lawyer died and the fact was mentioned in his obituary notice that "his remains were sent to Hull." The printer substituted an e for the u, and the relatives of the deceased are mad.

If you suffer from any affection caused by impure blood, such as scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, tetter, ring worm, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla.

The quality of the blood depends much upon good or bad digestion and assimilation. To make the blood rich in life and strength-giving constituents use Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla. It will nourish the properties of the blood, from which the elements of vitality are drawn.

The farmers in session in Montgomery have adopted a resolution asking Congress to give agricultural produce the same protection accorded to most favored protected industries.

Sick headace, wind on the stomach billiousness, nausea, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pillets, 25 c a vial.

When nature falters and requires help recruit her enfeebled energies with Dr. J. H. McLean's strengthening cordial and blood purifier. $1.00 per bot.

The trustees of the University have decided to postpone the election of a president until February. Dr. Wymam will act as president pro tem.

Physicians prescribe Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm; in it they find no trace of opium or morphia, while its efficacy in curing all throat and lung diseases is wonderful.

Exposure to rough weather, getting wet, living in damp localities, are favorable to the contraction of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. As a preventive, and for the cure of all kidney and liver trouble, use that valuable remedy, Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. $1.00 per bottle.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

There are many accidents and diseases which affect stock and cause serious inconvenience and loss to the farmer in his work, which may be quickly remedied by the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Register's office of the Chancery Court of Chilton county, Ala., in favor of Jonce L. Gardner, et. al. and against Maria L. Wilson, et. al., I will proceed to sell, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, December 2d, 1889, the following described real estate, levied upon as the property of the said Maria L. Wilson, to-wit: The s e ¼ of the n w ¼ of section 33, township 22, range 12 east, lying south of the Selma and Montvallo road and west of Mulberry creek, and lying and being in Chilton county, Ala.

LEE HAYES,
Sheriff Chilton Co.

Clanton, Ala., October 29th, 1889.

Tax Notice!

FIRST ROUND.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1889.

Mineral Springs	October	30
Jemison	"	31
Providence	"	29
Macedonia	November	4
Benson	"	5
Maplesville	"	6
R. Latham's	"	7
Dixie	"	8
Kincheon	"	12
Verbena	"	13
Cooper's	"	14
Clanton	"	15
Strasburg	"	16
Valley Creek Church	"	9
Clanton Ford	"	11

SECOND ROUND.

Mineral Springs	December	6
Jemison	"	7
Providence	"	8
Macedonia	"	9
Benson	"	10
Maplesville	"	11
R. Latham's	"	12
Dixie	"	13
Kincheon	"	17
Verbena	"	18
Cooper's	"	19
Valley Creek Church	"	14
Clanton Ford	"	16
Elijah Busby	"	4
John Archer's	"	5
Prim's School House	"	21

Clanton, December 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31.

B. M. GENTRY,
Tax Collector Chilton Co.

Bring your job printing to this office.

Indigestion

IS not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the blood to become depraved and the system enfeebled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best cure for Indigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich.:—

"Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving relief. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsaparilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength improved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions, I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

tma16

Jemison High School.

Good House, Well Furnished, Healthful Locality, Dry Sandy Roads, Good Board Cheap, Tuition Low, Maps, Globes, Charts, etc., Moral Community, Three Churches, No Whisky, Well Trained Teachers, Fine Success, Teachers Re-elected without a Dissenting Voice. Session opens Sept. 2d, 1889.

Apply to J. L. RUFFIN, JR.,
aug29 Principal.

CLANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

This School will open Monday, Sept. the 2nd, 1889. Advantages the best in the county. Rates low, board and tuition $10 per month. Patronage is earnestly desired. For further information address me at Clanton, Ala.

Respectfully,
A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

W. W. C.

(Wooldridge's Wonderful Cure)

Is the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet discovered. It never fails to cure when taken according to directions. Read what it has done for Mr. A. Kimbrough:

COLUMBUS, GA., July 11, 1889.

Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co., Columbus, Ga.

GENTS:—After suffering for twenty years with my kidneys, and finding only temporary relief, after taking various remedies, and consulting some of the most noted physicians in the country, at a cost of hundreds of dollars, for no good, I decided to try W. W. C., and I must confess that I am to-day as well as I ever was, and that I suffer no pain whatever from my kidneys, and am feeling better in every respect than I have for years, and I attribute it all to two bottles of W. W. C.; and I would advise all who suffer in the least with kidney or bladder troubles to give W. W. C. a trial. Yours truly,

A. KIMBROUGH.

WOOLDRIDGE'S WONDERFUL CURE is a sure Remedy for Syphilis, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Bone Diseases, Old Sores, Bilious Troubles, Liver Diseases, Jaundice, Bilious Headache, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases caused from Impure and Poisoned Blood or Hereditary Diseases.

For sale by all Druggists.

Manufactured by
Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co.,
COLUMBUS, GA.
sep19 y

Barber Shop.

Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop upstairs in the Allen Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.
November 21, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 6th, 1889, viz: Andrew J. Wyatt, homestead 1408 for the s ½ of s w ¼ sec 28 t 21 n range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Madison Popwell, John Popwell, John R. Kemp and Gill Elland, all of Kincheon, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 20, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 11, 1889, viz: Charlie Jackson, homestead 16251 for the n e ¼ of sec. 20 township 21 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Daniel Martin, Emmet Culp, Andy Foshee and James Headley, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
Nov. 5, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on December 14th, 1889, viz: James H. Green, homestead 22165 for the s e ¼ of n e ¼ sec 18 t 20 n, r 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William W. Klenner, William W. Sanson, Richard P. Kendrick, James M. Walker, all of Maplesville, Ala.

J. H. BINGHAM,
nov7* Register.

The Lawson Carpet Co.

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention of the people of Chilton county to their large and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,

Curtains & Household Novelties.

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,

ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS

Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

LOOK HERE!

New Stock! Low Prices!

—AT—

W. M. WILSON & BRO.'S

CLANTON, ALA.

We have opened a Large Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise at our old Stand, and we have come to stay. We invite an inspection of our goods and prices.

☞ SHOES AND HATS A SPECIALTY. ☜

THOMAS FOSHEE,

(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)

Dry Goods, Groceries,

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,

feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,
MOULDINGS,
—AND—
PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER

H. M. MANCHA,

204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will send samples on application. apr 11-y

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN.

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble.

—Manufacturer of all kinds of—

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, - - Alabama.

nov29-tf

B. WOLFF'S

FURNITURE EMPORIUM,

20 and 22 Commerce and Corner Court and Coosa Streets.

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

CARRIES

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Furniture

IN THE STATE.

apr11-6 ☞ [illegible]

O TO BLANK BROS, LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILTON VIEW.

TON, ALA., NOV. 21, 1889.

View is published every Thurs
morning, and will endeavor to cov
field of reputable country journ
It will show no quarter to the
the immoral or the ungodly.
always be good natured, al
it can bite if necessary.

answering advertisements will
a favor by mentioning this paper.

mark (X) after your name
that your subscription is due and
would be glad to have you re

COURT CALENDAR.

ancery—First Thursday after the
Monday in March and September
ontinue three days.

—On the eleventh Monday
the fourth Monday in February,
on the thirteenth Monday after
urth Monday in August, and may
ue two weeks each time.

missioners'—Regular term sec
Monday in February and August,
first Monday in April and Novem
Special term second Monday in

ty—First Monday in each month.

HEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
ains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
1 Express at	*1:15 a. m.
3 Mail	5:48 p. m.
11 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
9 Accommodation	6:45 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
6 Mail	9:11 a. m.
4 Express	7:55 p. m.
10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

n't Stop.

LOCAL LACONICS.

ha N. Thornton is improving
ly.

G. W. Jones, of Jumbo, called
pay for his paper Monday.

W. L. Sampey is still in
ega at the bedside of her
ter.

J. F. Maull, of Strasburg, ad
es for ten good saw mill
ds.

Evans Pinkard was called
home last week on account
his mother being very ill in
Chegee.

If you want jewelry of the best
d at the lowest price, call on
s. L. Ruth, 15 Dexter Ave.,
ntgomery. See "ad."

Hale, Dingley & Co., the Mont
mery druggists, have an an
uncement in this paper to which
r attention is invited.

Mr. W. H. Mancha, of Mancha
s wall paper house, Montgom
, did some nice work in paper
nging at several residences in
nton the past week.

Mr. R. Ehrman, attended the
then Yellow Pine Lumber As
ation in Montgomery last week,
addressed the body in behalf of
lutions favoring better prices
lumber.

Mrs. Jno. Curtis, a daughter of
Joe Gore, died at Columbiana
Friday last. Her remains
e brought back to her old home
the Jumbo neighborhood and
ied Saturday.

Mr. J. M. Dawson and Johnnie
son have gone up to Jemison
o some brick work on the
mises of Mr. L. J. Hand who
just completed a handsome
residence at that place.

he State Lumber Association
ch met in Montgomery last
k decided to raise the price of
ber and transacted other impor
business that will be of ad
tage to the lumber interests.

r. W. A. Coilier, attended
meeting of the board of con
of the Confedrate Veterans As
tion in Montgomery last week,
Collier and Judge Robinson
hambers, are members of the
d representing the fifth dis
t.

e are glad to see little boys at
, and think it would be well
e of them were trained to
while young. It keeps them
of mischief as well as gives
some idea of business. We
ed little Eugene and Yancey
ngs selling ground peas last
on the streets and bought
from the enterprising firm.

Notice to the Public.

om November 1st to January
no goods will be sold on credit
y store, and I hope no one will
their feelings hurt by failing
t credit. I intend to meet any
etition in this market, and
der to do so I must sell for the
y down.

parties who have not yet
their accounts for this year
rnestly requested to call and
at once.

Respectfully,

W. L. SAMPEY.

The courtroom at the courthouse is being put in order preparatory for the fall term of court which convenes next Monday.

Mr. Brack Bowden of this place was married in Coosa county last Thursday to Miss Mamie Hardy, of Coosa. They have come to Clanton to reside. Good luck and happiness we hope may be their portion.

Mrs. J. C. Gibson died at her home in Verbena, on Saturday last. Mrs. Gibson was the wife of Maj. J. C. Gibson, and a sister of Mr. Clifford Lanier and of Sydney Lanier, the deceased poet. The remains were carried to Montgomery, and the funeral took place in that city on Monday morning.

"The Southern Exposition was a grand success," is heard from every one who attended. And so it was. Alabamians seem to have tried themselves, especially the people of Montgomery. We attended the exposition but can't begin to tell what we saw. The first thing that took our eye was the agricultural exhibit. The mineral display was something that any State might well be proud of. Caldwell's exhibit of flowers was exquisite. Wolff's exhibit of furniture could not be surpassed. The needle and fancy work department had so many pretty things that we never did get through looking at them. It made us hungry to look at the good things cooked in cotton seed oil, so we had to taste, and think we shall discard the use of Ohio swine-fat hereafter. Taken all in all the Southern Exposition was the best and most comprehensive display of Alabama's products and resources ever placed before her people. Everybody came away delighted, and we came home with a patent potato-peeler and a Georgia red clay frog in our pocket, neither of which, we regret to say, was manufactured in Alabama.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

From Jemison.

Rev. Mr. Lincoln and his charming wife have come and gone, but their sacred influence will stay, and the sweet songs will linger in our ears for indefinite time, probably till we meet them beyond the river. Mrs. Lincoln organized a children's and also a lady's society. May God prosper her work. Such energetic ladies are much needed all over our land.

We had a little snow one day last week.

Health of the community is good. Success to the VIEW.

A MOTHER.

Stanton Notes.

The following resolutions have been offered and approved by Ebenezer Church giving expression of regret at Bro. McCord's resignation:

WHEREAS, Our beloved brother, J. M. McCord, who has served us as pastor for the past two years, now feeling that duty calls him to labor in another field, and

WHEREAS, by his uniform courteous bearing and christian deportment, with his example of consistent piety and zeal, has accomplished great good in our church by awakening the membership to a higher sense of duty and christian work, and

WHEREAS, For the last year he has made his home among us, bringing in our midst his estimable wife, Sister McCord, who has by her christian graces closely endeared herself to all people of this vicinity.

Therefore, be it resolved by the Church of Ebenezer, That it is with the deepest regret and reluctance that we part with Brother and Sister McCord, but if it is the master's will, we bow in humble submission, but will follow them with our love, and pray for their spiritual and temporal blessings, and beg the good people to whom they go to deal lovingly with them, for they will find them as we have, to be pearls of great value.

W. A. SMITH,
I. G. WHITE,
THOS. D. DUBOSE,
Committee.

Chilton Co., Ala., Nov. 1889.

WANTED!

Ten good Saw Mill Hands to which steady work will be given.

J. F. MAULL, Strasburg, Ala.

The Lady Godiva must have had exceptionally long hair since it completely concealed her lovely person. Since Ayer's Hair Vigor came into use such examples are not so rare as formerly. It not only promotes the growth of the hair but gives it a rich, silken texture.

Boils, carbuncles, indicate that the system is endeavoring to reject poisonous acids, and that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is imperatively needed. It is the most reliable of all blood medicines. Ask your druggist for it and take no other.

HERMAN HERZFELD,

—DEALER IN—

All Kinds of Furniture at all Prices.

Parlor and Bed-Room Suits, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Blankets, Comforts and Lace Goods.

☞ Everything necessary in the House-Furnishing Goods Line. ☜

NINETEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND AVENUES

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—Office of—

FARMERS' Alliance Exchange UNION WAREHOUSE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 16, 1889.

DEAR SIR:—We invite your attention to our large and commodious Warehouses near the Union Passenger Depot in rear of the Windsor Hotel in this city. We are prepared to store or sell cotton to the best advantage and to fully protect the planters' interest by always obtaining the highest market price on day of sale. Our rates of storage are cheaper than any other Warehouse in the city from the fact that we charge no drayage where cotton is shipped by rail or boat.

We have every protection against fire that is possible to be had, and are above high water. We make liberal advances on cotton in store.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

JNO. S. BIRD, Business Manager.

"It goes right to the spot," said an old man, who was rubbing in Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment to relieve rheumatism. oct31

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Mrs. M. A. Butler announces to her friends in this section that she is now located at 422 21st St. and Ave. E, Birmingham, where she has opened a stock of general merchandise. An invitation is extended to all needing anything in her line to call at the above location when visiting the city. 1m

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

We want you all to subscribe for and pay for this paper. You can get the VIEW at $1 a year by clubbing with the Montgomery Advertiser The two papers one year for $2. A year's subscription now will carry you through the next State and Congressional Campaigns.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
November 19, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 6th, 1890, viz: William S. Cox, homestead 15271 for the w ½ of s w ¼ of sec 26, towship 23 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, William T. Franklin, John Gore, William T. Mahan, John McKee, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 19, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence, the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Jan. 6th, 1890, viz: Huely Ann Ray, homestead 15806 for the s e ¼ of sec 22 township 21 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John R. Kemp, Stephen Baker, Cyrus Cain, and R. M. Barnett, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21° J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of two mortgages excuted by Matilda Crumpton, the first to the Louisville & Nashville railroad company on the 16th day of January, 1882 and recorded in Book 9 of Mortgages page 363 in the Probate office of Chilton county, the second executed on the 18th day of March, 1885, to Frank Nelson, Jr., and recorded in Mortgage book Vol. 15, page 55 of records of mortgages in the office of Judge of Probate of Chilton county, I will proceed to sell on the 16th day of December, 1889, in front of the courthouse door in Clanton, Chilton county, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate to-wit: The S W ¼ of the S W ¼ of section 13 township 23, range 15 east in Chilton county, Ala.

FRANK NELSON, JR.,
nov14 Mortgagee and Assignee.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 11, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., on December 12, 1889, viz: John Burmister, homestead 16141, for the s e ¼ of n e ¼, e ½ of s e ¼, n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 26 t 20 n r 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. H. Smith Thomas Cox, G. C. Carwile and C. D. A. Deramus, all of Verbena, Ala.

oct 17o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
October 29, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court, Clanton, Ala., on December 14, 1889, viz: William Headley, Jr., homestead 16165 for the n e ¼ of s w ¼, n w ¼ of s e ¼ and e ½ of s e ¼ sec 18, township 22 n, r 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Wesley Noah, Sylvester Headley, James N. Knox, Columbus Rutherford, all of Clanton, Ala.

oct31* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 20, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 10, 1889, viz: James W. Conell, homestead 14074 for the s ½ of n e q, n w q of s e q, n e q of s w q, sec 24, township 22 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. J. Peters, R. E. Jones, J. M. Parish, William Mims, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 18, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circurt court at Clanton, Ala., on January 4th, 1890, viz: Peter W. Noah, homestead 15043 for the n ½ of n w ¼ sec 18 township 22 n r 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Headley, Jr., James N. Knox, John Knox, William Davis, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Wool Carding.

Our Cards are now running and doing good work. Bring or send your work to E. O. WALKER,
sept19 3m Montevallo, Ala.

Highest cash price paid for wool.

A. E. BIVINGS,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS, AND Medicines,

FAMILY Groceries, ETC.

Clanton, Alabama.

I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

BUY YOUR

PIANOS and ORGANS

—FROM—

GRAMBS & BUCHANAN,

—2107 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—

THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES, or on easy installments. Sohmer Cranich & Bach, Gabler, Wheelock and Newby & Evans Pianos, and the world renowned Wilcox & White organs. Mail orders for sheet music or musical merchandise given prompt attention.

☞ Write for Catalogue. ☜ jul18

When ordering please state in what paper you saw our advertisement.

-: Hale, Dingley & Co. :-

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lactophosphate of Lime; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. nov21-6

—·CHAS. L. RUTH,—

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. ☞ Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,

(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

nov21y

CRELLIN & NALLS,

BOILER MAKERS

Copper and Sheet Iron Workers

Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.

Saw Mill Work a Specialty.

☞ AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE, ☜

Birmingham, Ala.

mar21 y

GEO. W. COOK & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Produce, Wines, Liquors. Our pure unpainted Roasted Coffee, and Manufacturers of High Grade pure Stick Candy, all of which we sell by the pound, package or car load. Sole agents for the Celebrated Bethesda ☞ Water. ☜

37 COMMERCE STREET,

Montgomery, Alabama.

oct17-tf

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.

MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS

Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery

OF ALL KINDS.

MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.

☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜

nov 8-y

Roberts & Son,

Steam Printers and Binders,

1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

Aug1 ly

A. M. RAMBO,

DENTIST,

VERBENA, ALA.

Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Dentsville [ma15 y]

S. P. TRESSLAR,

Photographer,

10 COURT SQUARE,

Montgomery.

Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.

Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.

All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.

☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜

Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.

[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD

THE LEADING

PHOTOGRAPHER,

—OF—

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE

(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)

Photographs of All Kinds Work Done in the

BEST STYLE.

Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY.

PATENTED AUG. 16, 1887. IMPROVED JULY 30, 1888.

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC BODY BELT AND SUSPENSORY are guaranteed to cure the following diseases, namely: All Rheumatic Complaints, Lumbago, General and Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Trembling, Sexual Exhaustion, Wasting of Body, Diseases caused by Indiscretions in Youth, Age, Married or Single Life. In fact all diseases pertaining to the womb or genital organs of male or female. ☞ SENT TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON 30 DAYS TRIAL. TRY A PAIR OF DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC INSOLES at PRICE PER PAIR. Send 6c. postage for free illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Mention this paper, address

OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURE!

ELECTRIC BELT AND TRUSS COMBINED.

DR. ISRAEL'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC TRUSS, with Dr. Owen's Electric Belt Attachment. This truss is worn with ease and comfort. The current can be made mild or strong. This is the only combined electric truss and belt ever made. It will CURE Rupture in from 60 to 90 days. For full description of Dr. Owen's Electro-Galvanic Belts, Spinal Appliances, Trusses and Insoles send 6c. for free illustrated pamphlet which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Sold only by the

OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.

sep 5

HERBINE

After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES-take notice-not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Billousness and Dyspepsia.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.

Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."

Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."

Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than Pills.

Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Billous Fever with one bottle.

It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Billous or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by

The Herbine Co.,
(Successors to Wm. Condell.) St. Louis, Mo.

mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine.

If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

CONSUMPTION

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.

The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.

Easy and pleasant to use.

Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

nov22-y

ALLEGER'S

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

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H. W. ALLEGER,

Washington, Warren County, New Jersey.

[illegible]

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

FAST ASLEEP.

Backward and forward the rocker goes,
Wafting the baby to sweet repose;
Close by the cradle the mother croons
Lullaby, rock-a-bye nursery tunes,
Dreamily singing she patiently tries
Sleep to bring to the baby's eyes.

Minute by minute the evening flits,
Still in the chair she drowsily sits;
Soothing and rubbing the aching gums,
Longing for slumber that never comes;
Rocking the baby that fretfully lies,
Filling the room with its nervous cries.

Weary with watching the mother sings,
Wooing the god with the leaden wings;
Softer and softer the ditty grows,
Now the little one's eyelids close;
Sinking at last into dreamland deep—
Mother and baby are fast asleep.

—*S. T. Clover, in Chicago Herald.*

DOES IT PAY?

In one of the large towns of a Western State two young ladies are suffering from lead-poisoning as the result of using toilet powder containing white lead. One of them is greatly emaciated, and suffers much from spasms. In both cases the fingers and arms are paralyzed. If these unfortunate young women live, which is doubtful, they are, perhaps, rendered helpless for life.

Cases similar to the above are not infrequent from the use of poisonous cosmetics. A fresh, healthful complexion is to be desired, but its artificial counterpart is very undesirable and does not deceive any observer. The use of powder and rouge is not only offensive to the eye, but leaves the skin sallow, dry and rough, even if it produces no worse results.

Not long ago we heard of a young woman who began using drugs upon her eyes, to increase their brilliancy. Her silly vanity has rendered her blind for life!

Such sufferers from their own foolishness are not always young ladies. A gentleman of sixty years died last week as a result of lead-poisoning. For fifteen years he had been in the habit of dyeing his hair and beard; and to this practice the physicians attributed his death. His is but one of four cases, within the writer's knowledge, where paralysis and death have been ascribed to poisonous hair dyes.—*Youth's Companion.*

A WOMAN LAWYER.

A flutter of mild but unusual excitement swept through the State Supreme Court room, says the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, when the case of Sutton vs. Wegner was reached shortly before the afternoon recess. There was nothing unusual or important in the character of the case to attract any particular attention, but the court room was crowded with prominent legal lights, ambitious, youthful disciples of Blackstone and a sprinkling of the fair sex, all piqued with curiosity to hear the first lady lawyer who ever appeared before the supreme tribunal of that State.

The lady was Miss Kate H. Pier, daughter of Colonel C. K. Pier, of Milwaukee. She graduated from the law department of the State University only two years ago. She seemed scarcely more than a girl as she sat among a group of her young college friends waiting for her time to address the august body. A wealth of black hair fell over her shoulders in a single coil, almost trailing to the floor, and added to the beauty of her youthful complexion and handsome features. She was modestly attired in a dress of black silk with bead trimmings. When the clerk called the case in which she was interested, and the young lady took her seat among the other attorneys at the table, there was a general awakening of attention.

Miss Pier's argument was direct and to the point and relieved of all the superfluities that frequently characterized the verbose utterances of the more experienced attorneys of the other sex. She stated her case unhesitatingly and frequently turned to and cited authorities, showing an acquaintance with law and a degree of self-possession that indicated that she was truly in love with her profession. At the conclusion of her address she was cordially congratulated for the successful impression she made, and among themselves the lawyers were unanimously of the opinion that she made an exceedingly strong and convincing argument.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

FASHION NOTES.

The new hats are large, but the bonnets are low and small.

Astrakhan, seal and plush are to be used for coat trimmings.

There is no doubt that Scotch plaids will be popular this autumn.

Box turbans with velvet facings are sold among untrimmed hats.

Rough wool goods have the preference over smooth this season.

Black gloves with white stitching are again popular for street wear.

Very full sleeves are not made on a garment to be used in the street.

Jackets are from six to eight inches longer than they were last season.

In choosing black gros-grain silk select a thick cord, flat rather than round.

Children's clothes are not simple this year, but they are tasteful and pretty.

Two and even three kinds of fur may be seen the present season in a single garment.

Beaver will be extensively used during the winter for trimming street garments for little children.

Flat skirts and plain bodices prevail, but not to the exclusion of draped skirts and shirred waists.

The Incroyable coat, in dark cloth, with contrasting lapels, vest and cuffs, is being adopted by the ladies.

French washing cheviot is a new material, which is particularly designed for utility gowns and children's costumes.

Tan, russet and gray are the popular color in street gloves, and for evening delicate tans and sand color are the favored shades.

The newer boas of fur are partly flat, instead of round, as a year ago, and they are sometimes added to fur collars or small shoulder capes.

Plaitings at the foot of dress skirts are but little used. Sometimes a band of velvet or of wide ribbon is placed at the foot of the foundation skirt.

Some of our young ladies are reviving an old fashion in hairdressing. Little curls are clustered at each side of his head, being kept in place by side combs with fancy tops, the rest of the hair being combed upward, and plaited or coiled in a crown at the top of the head.

A Natural Inebriate Asylum.

Cured of intemperance in three days! How many people know that the State of Georgia owns a natural inebriate asylum?

And, nevertheless, such is the fact.

"It is the most wonderful spring in the United States," said Special Officer Broderick, of the Atlanta police force.

"To what spring do you refer?"

"Indian Spring. I have taken three men to that spring who were so far gone on the liquor habit that it looked as if it was impossible for them to quit, and every one of them were cured immediately. One of them had been practically drunk for four months. I took along a supply of whisky, as people said that it would kill him to quit off too suddenly."

"Did he taper off?"

"He took one drink after he got to Indian Spring, and after that he declined to touch a drop. He said he did not want it at all. He remained there three days and you never saw such a transformation. He was as sober as a judge, his face was cleared of its bloat and the red liquor look, and he was himself again. Since that time he has been at work steadily and has not touched a drop. That was six months ago, long enough to effectually settle the matter."

"Does it prove equally efficacious on others?"

"I have tried three cases, and with the same happy results in every case. I believe that that little spring, which does not hold over a gallon of water, is one of the most valuable in the country, and worth all the hospitals in the land for the cure of inebriates."

"Why don't somebody ship the water?"

"In the first place, the spring belongs to the State of Georgia, and is just as the Indians left it, long ago. The State Government has never permitted anybody to lease it, or to attempt to enlarge the flow. The water is free for everybody. In the second place, there is a volatile gas in the water that escapes after a few hours, rendering it flat, and robbing the water of its extraordinary qualities. For these reasons no attempt has ever been made to export it, and people are compelled to go to the spot to enjoy its benefits. It is a wonderful spring in many other respects, but it is the king of all liquor habit cures that I have ever seen."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Dealer Came Out Ahead.

A gentleman who rode down the street with a South Side feed and commission dealer the other day was surprised to hear him utter a low, chuckling laugh as he paused to let a pedestrian have a chance for life on the crossing, says the St. Paul *Globe*: "See that man?" he asked; "the one with the light suit?" "Yes; what about it?" "Nothing only he thinks he owes me $4 or $5, and he don't owe me a cent. "How is that?" "He used to trade with me, and on every order for food or oats he gave me he would be twenty or thirty cents short. Of course that was nothing, and he 'would pay me the next order.' But the next order he was short again, and so on. It was his little game to beat me. I sat up nights, studied hard in the rules and finally beat the game." "How?" "Why, before delivering his order I opened the sacks and took enough oats to cover his shortage and squared his account. Now he has quit trading with me and goes around the block for fear I will ask him to pay up. But he don't owe me a cent, and he is just as welcome to trade with me as ever."

A Boy's Diet.

The food of growing boys, and especially of those who are students, demands careful attention. While they should not be allowed to cram themselves with all sorts of sweets and rich things, neither is a meagre fare at all advisable. The following is the dietary of one of our better boarding schools: Breakfast—Oatmeal, with an abundance of pure milk, bread and butter, a little meat or eggs, but not both. Lunch—Fruit, rolls, buns, Albert biscuits, milk, panned oysters, in season or sardines. Dinner—This meal should be served after study hours, and should consist of at least four courses: A light soup, two kinds of meat, potatoes and another vegetable, a salad with crackers and cheese, and a plain nourishing pudding. If the dinner is served earlier than 5 o'clock, we would suggest a wafer with a tumblerful of milk at 8. As all boys require fat, and universally dislike fat meat, leaving it on their plates, it is well to give them light suet puddings or similar dishes, with fats nicely blended throughout.—*New York Dispatch.*

How a Free Library Pays.

One of the funniest institutions in this city, says the New York *Star*, is the Mott Memorial Library. Dr. Valentine Mott left it behind him because he could not conveniently carry it into another world, and it has since been maintained as a public institution. It is strictly medical, chiefly surgical, almost entirely confined to the period of twenty-five years ago. The library and various busts and portraits of its original owner are housed in a delightful old brick mansion in Madison avenue. The books are carefully locked in cases and seldom consulted. Meanwhile the whole house is exempt from taxation. Of course it is wicked to tax a free library. The rooms in which the unused library is situated, however, are rented, doubtless at a fair price, in the morning to a kindergarten, in the afternoon to a ladies' fencing school, and on some nights to one or more secret organizations.

Lost the Card.

There is a tailor in London who does not entertain the highest opinion of American perspicacity. A week or two ago the Mayor of a Southern city called upon Consul-General New with a letter of introduction from the State Department and asked him for the address of a good tailor. New recommended the artist whom he had himself employed, and wrote the Southern gentleman's name on the consular card. The Southerner proceeded to lose the card, and another man found it. This person saw its value and personated the Southern Mayor, obtaining clothes to the value of $1200, which the tailor would like New to pay for.—*New York Sun.*

No One Knows.

Why do we always talk of putting on a coat and vest? Who puts on a coat before a vest? We also say putting on shoes and stockings? Who puts on the shoes before the stockings? We also put up signs telling people to wipe their feet when we mean their boots or shoes. And a father tells a boy he will warm his jacket when he means to warm his pantaloons. We are a little eccentric in our phrases, ain't we, at times?—*Boston Courier.*

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

HOW THE FRENCH MAKE VEAL.

The French people know how to feed calves for veal, to cook veal, and when and how to eat it. If our veal was as good, tender, juicy and luscious, we should appreciate it better and consume more of it. By proper feeding, the French produce superlative veal, all along from six to twelve weeks. At the first-named period they bring calves up to two hundred pounds and over; and at three months make them weigh over four hundred pounds. The average weight under the best management of the veal-producing districts of Champagne and Brie will reach three hundred and thirty pounds, and bring from $45 to $75. It would indeed be difficult to find similar rapid increase of weight in so short a time in any other country. In fact, the French realize as much money from calves at three months as we do at two years; and probably vastly more if we fed up to that age.

This is their method of feeding: They feed nothing but milk, commencing with six quarts a day for a few days. The calves are muzzled to prevent the possibility of eating anything else but the milk. The calves are kept in warm, darkened stables. The milk is gradually increased to what the calves will take with avidity. After six or eight weeks, to make the meat white and inviting, from two to six eggs are given in the milk.

The color of the meat may ascertained during the life of the calf by looking at the color of the blood vessels of the mucous membrane of the eyes. If of a delicate light pink, the veal will be clear and white; but if of a dark red color, the meat will be of a reddish-yellow color. The meat of calves slaughtered too young will be dark red, and feel slimy when handled. The meat of strangled calves is of a bluish-red color.—*American Agriculturist.*

HINTS FOR THE DAIRY.

It is a question, and a vital one, whether the fertility of the ordinarily good farm could have its status preserved through even dairy farming, if the old-school practice prevailed, of pasturing and feeding little else than hay in the winter. It takes more land to keep the cow in that way than she can fertilize, no matter how well the fertilizers are husbanded. Whole districts in Ohio were almost run out in that way, and are being saved, so far as they are being redeemed at all, by increasing the stock, more than doubling the feeding capacity of an acre by raising corn and siloing it, and at first feeding grain food imported upon the farm. By this means the lost fertility comes back, so that in a few years, through rotation of crops of the right kind, and feeding them all, the farm will carry double the stock, without aid from foreign sources.

Every dairyman should raise a few nice heifer calves each year. What is more, he should pay especial attention to them just at this time of year. Shut them up in a dry and darkened stable during the daytime, to keep them away from the murderous flies, which torment them cruelly. Give them a feed at noon of fresh-cut clover and dry oats, together with a few quarts of sweet skim milk, and let them run out nights. This is the most trying time of year on spring calves.

One of the best coverings for corn ensilage we have even seen is green slough or marsh grass put on say three feet thick. The steam that arises from the ensilage quickly reduces the grass to a pulpy mass, and it settles down on top of the ensilage, effectually excluding the air. It is very much better to use some green material than chopped straw or chaff, for experience demonstrates that the heat and steam passes much more readily through the straw or chaff than through the green grass, and besides, the grass settles into a much more compact mass.

Drinking the whole milk makes fine fat calves, but calves raised on skim-milk and oatmeal and bran, if not so sleek at eight months old, had a better start in bone and muscle, and beat the pampered calf at two years of age. It is a waste of cash product to feed a calf whole milk after its rennant stomach changes so as to call for solid food, and it is a mistake to so feed it after it is ten days old. Warm skim milk and a little oatmeal are much better.

Do not worry about the cows not getting sufficient exercise. This time of year generally they are spending most of their time in traveling over sunburnt pastures looking for something to eat. A cow cannot do two things at once any more than can a man. If she has to hunt for food to keep her alive she must quit the milk-producing business. Remember one thing: If you want your cow to give a profitable flow of milk when butter brings a good price, you must keep her up with plenty of food. The cows have been preaching that doctrine steadily for years, and yet we know hundreds of farmers who pretend to understand how to handle cows, who seem to be ignorant of that important fact yet.

Edward A. Barnard, of Quebec, states that after many years of experience in storing ensilage he has come to the conclusion that a covering of boards and simple earth or muck is all that is necessary. The boards, of course, are not wasted, and can be used from year to year; and the dirt costs nothing but the handling; while he claims that any kind of straw or cheap hay costs something and is good for other uses, and is spoiled for all uses, save for manure, if used to cover a silo. The first row of boards is covered by a second row, cutting the joints of the first. Over this we place six inches of any kind of soil, preferring dry muck, which we elevate into the silo with the elevator of the corn cutter. We thus have an air-tight covering, and a sufficient pressure on top to drive out the air from the top whilst putting on the cover. Good straw is worth one-half of good hay in any well-balanced ration. Why should intelligent farmers rot one foot deep of cut straw over the silo? The same may be said of marsh hay, or any food fit for stock.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Clover is a cheap feed for hogs.

Sheep should have shelter from the sun in summer and have dry quarters in winter.

You will never have a better time than now to post yourself in the matter of stock raising.

Plowing for spring crops is now in order and can be done better and with less [illegible] than [illegible].

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

SOUTHERN GEORGIA BISCUITS.

The Southern biscuit is a rather thin cake baked like New England soda biscuit, but much thinner, and made usually of buttermilk and soda, rather than sweet milk. This gives a crisp, flaky cake. Mix through a quart of flour, an even half teaspoonful of soda, sift it through several times, add a teaspoonful of butter and one of lard, rubbing them through the flour repeatedly. Stir a scant pint of buttermilk through the flour and beat the mass together very rapidly. Roll it out on a floured board and dredge, then roll out half an inch thick and cut with a small cutter. Bake in a very quick oven fifteen or twenty minutes. This is a biscuit that appears on the table of many Georgia families day after day as a regular breakfast dish. It is especially delicious made by practised hands.—*New York Tribune.*

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT OIL LAMPS.

The oil reservoir should be of metal, rather than of china or glass. Wicks should be soft, not too tightly plaited. Wicks should be dried at the fire before being put into the lamps, and should be only just long enough to reach the bottom of the oil reservoir. They should be so wide that they quite fill the wick-holder without having to be squeezed into it, and should be soaked with oil before being lit. The reservoir should be quite filled with oil every time before using the lamp. The lamp should be thoroughly clean, all oil should be carefully wiped off, and all charred wick and dirt removed before lighting. When the lamp is lit the wick should be at first turned down, and then slowly raised. Lamps which have no extinguishing apparatus should be put out as follows: The wick should be turned down until there is only a small flickering flame, and a sharp puff of breath should then be sent across the top of the chimney, but not down it.

IRONING BOARD AND NAPKIN HOLDER.

Is your ironing board fixed so it is a pleasure to iron on, and no trouble to keep clean? The following is a good plan: Take a long, wide board (a narrow one is a nuisance), tapering at the left-hand end; cover it within a foot of each end, thickly and smoothly on both sides, with a woolen blanket; do not make a seam on the flat side, but with carpet tacks fasten the blanket on the narrow edge. Next cover tightly with a sheet doubled, keeping both sides of your board perfectly smooth. Now you are ready for the outside. Take stout muslin, and make a cover the same as you would for a bolster case, open at both end, make it to slip on tight. This is easily removed and laundried, and your board is always neat and clean.

Iron calicoes on one side, white clothes on the other side. You will find this a great improvement on the old plan of ironing all on one side, and having the colored lint coming off on the starched white clothes.

A convenience is a basket to gather up the small articles that are so useful on the table, but yet require so many steps between pantry and table. Take a small, long basket (grape basket), stain with walnut staining, line with red silesia or turkey red calico, tie ribbon bows at the sides of the handle and it is completed. All the salts, napkins, doylies, etc., put in this, can be removed at once, and are ready the next time they are wanted, and the dainty touches are a delight instead of a weariness to the flesh.—*American Cultivator.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

If ribbons need renewing, wash them in cool soap suds, cover with a clean cloth and iron when damp.

A disk or wafer of sealing wax placed in the bottom of a glass bowl will give crushed ice a pretty, delusive glow.

The bread of the hour is called cressemy. It sell at fifty cents a pound, and is served with the soup and cheese courses.

A small piece of paper or linen moistened with turpentine, and put into the wardrobe or drawers for a single day or two or three times a year, is a preventive against moths.

To set delicate colors in embroidered handkerchiefs, soak them ten minutes previous to washing in a pail of tepid water, in which a dessertspoonful of turpentine has been well stirred.

Hard-boiled eggs served in a hot gravy or vinegar is a recent gastronomic introduction of some of the fashionable clubs in London. The dish is said to have had its origin in India.

The yellow room has had its day, the blue room is passe and the crimson and gold apartment too emphatic to be æsthetic. Now it is white for brides, debutantes and young mothers.

An excellent way of cooking eggs is to break them in boiling milk without beating; cook slowly, stirring now and then. When done soft pour into a dish and add a little pepper, salt and butter.

When you boil a cabbage tie a bit of dry bread in a bag and put it in the kettle. French cooks say that all the unpleasant odor which makes a house smell like an old drain will be absorbed by the bread.

Do not scrape the inside of frying pans, as after this operation any preparation fried is liable to catch or burn to the pan. If the pan is black inside, rub it with a hard crust of bread and wash in hot water mixed with a little soda.

Unsightly fire places may be converted into spicy, woody, sylvian nooks by a rustic arrangement of balsam, palm, bitter-sweet and mistletoe branches. The greens are piled up on the hearthstone unless they can be interlaced about the fender and apron.

Many people iron towels and put them away before they are dry. This is an error, and sometimes leads to results not expected. In this damp condition there is a mold which forms on them called oidium, one variety of which causes numerous skin diseases.

To remove mildew and iron rust—Spread the garment stained on the grass in the hottest sun and squeeze over the spots lemon juice, sprinkling it thickly with salt. This will draw out the heavy iron-rust stains if the sun is hot enough. Renew the process if it is not successful the first time.

Every mother knows how difficult it is to clean the baby's finger-nails. By folding some tissue paper into a sharp point, and when using it calling the attention of the baby to something else, this simple task can be easily performed. The paper is so soft that it does not hurt the tender flesh, yet it is sufficiently firm to remove every particle of dirt.

A FICKLE YOUNG MAN.

Two Wedding Parties, But Only One Marriage.

Joseph L. Smith, a young man holding a responsible position at the American Tube Works, Youngstown, Ohio, called upon Deputy Probate Judge McGown and requested that he open the Probate office, as he desired a marriage license issued for himself and Miss Mattie Scoville, daughter of a farmer living at Poland, six miles from here. The license was issued, and Smith then called upon a minister, stating that he desired some advice upon a delicate and, to him, a most important matter. Smith produced the marriage license, and said that while he was engaged to Miss Scoville, and all arrangements had been made to have the marriage celebrated at her home at 9 o'clock that evening, he was also engaged to Miss Lizzie Zimmett, the daughter of a wealthy widow, and had also promised to marry her at 9 o'clock that evening.

Smith said that he loved both young ladies equally well, and desired to marry one of them but could not come to a decision, and for this reason had called upon the minister for his advice. The groom elect also said that one of the young ladies was a Protestant and the other a Catholic, but the latter, through love for him, had consented to set aside her religion and be married by a Protestant minister. When asked how he had come to engage himself to two young ladies and agree to marry both at the same hour, Smith answered, "Because I was a fool and love them both." The minister said to him that the only advice he could give was for Smith to decide which girl he loved the most, and notify the other that he desired the engagement with her cancelled.

Smith departed, and shortly after, calling on Judge McGown, requested to have the license changed, asking that the name of Miss Mattie Scoville be erased and that of Miss Lizzie Zimmett substituted, stating that he had decided to marry the latter. Calling a carriage, he drove to the residence of Miss Zimmett, who was waiting his arrival, and soon after presented himself with the young lady before the minister whom he had called upon.

The clergyman noticed that the names had been changed in the license, that of Miss Scoville being erased and Miss Zimmett's inserted, and, not desiring to be caught by any trick, he sent for Judge McGown. The latter explained that the change had been legally made and that the license was in proper form. Smith called Judge McGown aside and said: "I want you to telephone Miss Scoville that I will not be down to-night." Upon reaching his office Judge McGown telephoned the family of Miss Scoville, asking if Smith was expected there, and the reply came: "Yes; the guests have assembled and the bride is waiting."

As gently as possible the Judge informed the family that Smith at that time was being married to Miss Zimmett. The guests at the Scoville residence were dismissed, and the family were left to tender such sympathy as was possible to the daughter who had expected to become a bride. While the message was being conveyed over the wires to the Scoville homestead, Smith and Miss Zimmett were being married. The groom is an industrious young man of excellent reputation, while his bride is a well-educated young lady.—[Cleveland Leader.

Alive with Wires.

The house of one of Edison's chiefs is absolutely alive with wires. As one approaches the front gate it swings open and shuts automatically. The visitor's foot on the porch rings a bell in the kitchen and also one in the master's study. By touching a button he opens the front door before the stranger has time to knock. An electrical music box plays during dinner. When the guest retires to his bed-room the folding bed unfolds by electricity. When he puts out the gas a strange, mocking display of skeletons, gravestones, owls and other hideous phantasmagoria dance about on the wall at his feet.

"O to be dead and done with the trouble
That fills each day with a dreary pain."
This is the moan of many a woman
Who thinks she can never be well again.
"It were better for me and better for others
If I were dead," and their tears fall fast.
Not so, not so, O wives and mothers.

There's a bow of hope in the sky at last, and it tells you that the storm of disease which has spread its shadows over you, will give way to the sunshine of renewed health, if you are wise, and try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It can and will effectually cure all female weaknesses and derangements, and no woman who has not tried it need despair, for a trial will convince her that it is the very thing she needs to restore her to the health she fears forever lost.

To cleanse the stomach, liver, and system generally, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25 cents.

The propensity to evil or dishonorable courses is much more to be deplored than the acts which come of it.

$5000 for a Wife.

One of the greatest stories (founded on fact) ever published, commences in the December (X-mas) number of GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, published at Philadelphia. Every woman should read it. Ready Nov. 15. All Newsdealers.

A pocket cigar-case free to smokers of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

Danger from Catarrh

Catarrh is an exceedingly disagreeable disease, its varied symptoms—discharge at the nose, bad breath, pain between the eyes, coughing, choking sensation, ringing noises in the ears, etc.—being not only troublesome to the sufferer, but offensive to others. *Catarrh is also dangerous*, because it may lead to bronchitis or consumption. Being a blood disease, the true method of cure is to purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For several years I had been troubled with a kind of asthma or catarrh in my throat. My wife wanted me to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I must say I was very much benefited by using it and would recommend it very highly."—[illegible] P. [illegible], Omaha, Neb.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

OPIUM and WHISKEY HABITS cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., ATLANTA, GA. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

The Color of Plants.

A French scientific agriculturist, after almost thirty years of assiduous researches on the experimental farm at Vincennes, has made a remarkable and important discovery of a relation existing between the color of plants and the richness of soils in fertilizing agents. He finds that the color of the leaves of plants undergoes marked change whenever the soil is lacking in phosphate potash, lime or nitrogen. The color remains light green or turns to yellow when the soil is deficient in any of these ingredients. When none of the fertilizing elements are wanting the color is dark green. By his experiments he furnishes agriculturists with positive indications by which they can determine with the greatest facility what kind of fertilizer the soil needs most or in what elements of fertility it abounds, enabling them to "make two blades of grass grow where now grows one."

THERE is nothing of which men are more liberal than their good advice, be their stock of it ever so small; because it seems to carry in it an intimation of their own influence, importance or great worth.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. '86.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

SEAL

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

"Lucy Hinton."

Hark! the sound of many voices,
Jubilant in gladdest song,
And full many a heart rejoices
As the chorus floats along:
"Hail the Queen of all Tobaccos!"
How the happy voices blend,
"Finest and purest among her fellows—
Man's staunch and true friend."

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oreg. Im'igra'tn Board, Portland, Ore.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-Water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"
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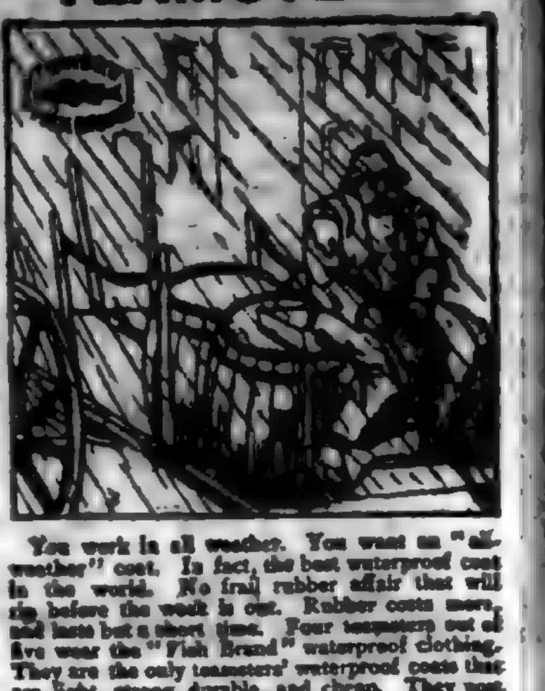

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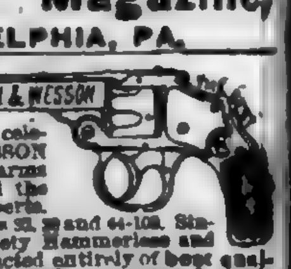

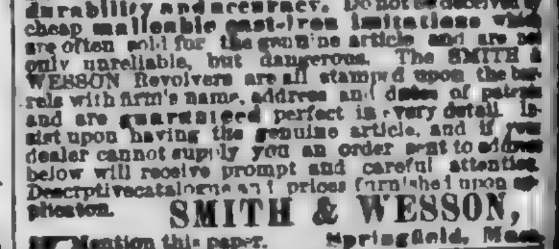

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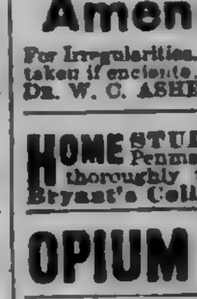

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CASTLE GARDEN.

INTERESTING FIGURES ABOUT NEW YORK'S "BATTERY."

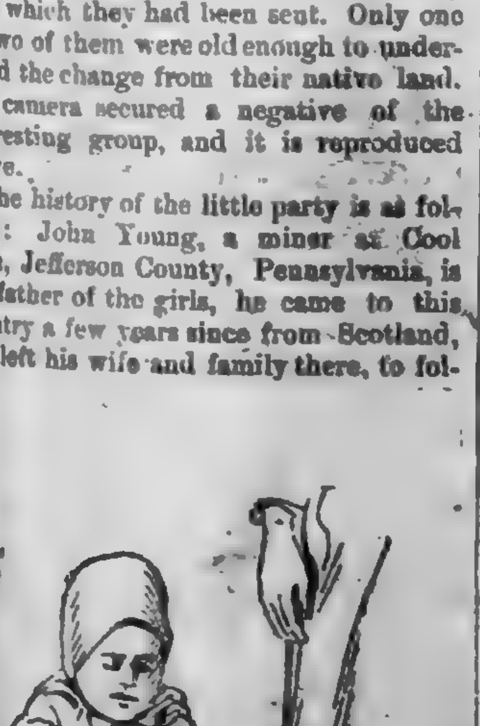
Five Youngsters Who Came Alone From Scotland—A Genuine Circassian Woman—Two Slovacs—Beginning Life at 92.

Five little red-cheeked children stood upon the dock at Castle Garden and looked across the waters of the harbor anxiously. Their eyes were red from crying. The officials of the place, from Superintendent Simpson down, all treated the little ones with marked attention, and saw that everything possible was done to make them comfortable. They had just landed by one of the puffy little steamboats from the steamship Fulda, down the bay. These little folks were the last to come ashore. Upon the breast of each was a yellow tag, bearing an inscription in several languages. There were four girls and one boy in the group, and they had come all the way from a little hamlet near Glasgow, Scotland, thus oddly labeled. The tags told who they were, where they were going, to whom they were to be delivered in America, and also certified that their fare had been paid to the steamship company that forwarded them.

FROM THE LAND O' CAKES.

The children were looking for the first time at the wonders of the new country into which they had been sent. Only one or two of them were old enough to understand the change from their native land. The camera secured a negative of the interesting group, and it is reproduced above.

The history of the little party is as follows: John Young, a miner at Cool Glen, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, is the father of the girls, he came to this country a few years since from Scotland, and left his wife and family there, to follow him as soon as he should have earned money enough to send for them. He sent for them two months ago, but before his letter reached Scotland, his wife had died and Jeanette, aged eleven years, was left in charge of her three little sisters. Of these, Ellen was but a trifle over four years of age; Jane just past eight years, and Katie not quite ten. Alexander King, aged fifteen years, but a boy quite small for his years, was the only acquaintance the orphans had near their home, and boy though he was, he came bravely to their assistance in their hour of need. He wrote a letter to Mr. Young immediately on receipt of his letter summoning his family to America, and informed him that as all five could travel at a less rate than Mrs. Young and the four girls could have done, he proposed, through the aid of the steamship company at Glasgow, to bring the motherless children to America, to their father, and deliver them to him, and then look about for something to do for himself, since he, also, had lost his [illegible].


A HUNGARIAN BABY.

THE BABY'S MOTHER.

With the money Mr. Young had sent young King purchased steerage tickets to New York and landed here with money enough left to pay the railroad fares of the party to Cool Glen, Penn., where Mr. Young met them on their arrival. Before the little travelers sailed the agent of the Fulda attached to each a card or tag giving name, age, destination, and route all the way through.

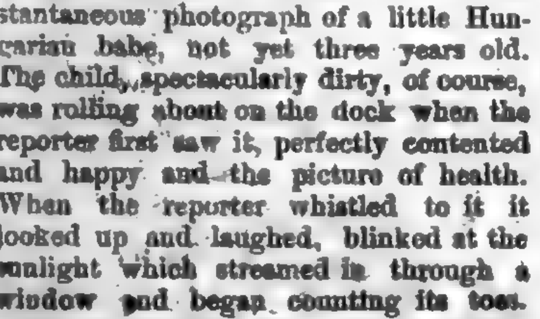
Jeannette said that she got along very well, except that the two youngest children were very sick coming over. She was eager for the meeting with her father, which was to be the greatest event of her life. The party left by the Pennsylvania Railroad for Cool Glen.

"Here are two specimens," said Major Semsey, of the Garden, "the like of whom very rarely come to this country. They are Slovacs, and come from the highlands in the east of Slavonia, in Hungary, on the borders of the land of Galicia, which is an Austrian possession. These men speak the oldest language known to exist to-day. The Slavonic tongue, with its eight or ten dialects, is spoken by these men. We call them Slovacs."

The immigrants referred to came forward from a seat in the large room at the beck of Major Semsey. They were clad in loose-fitting blouses of homespun woolen cloth. They wore fur caps of turban shape upon their heads and were most peculiar looking people. Each of these men speaks several dialects of his own language, besides Latin, Greek and Russian. Yet they have come to America to work in the coal mines of Pennsylvania for $1 to $1.50 per day.

A picture of one of the pretty sights in the Garden is drawn from an instantaneous photograph of a little Hungarian babe, not yet three years old. The child, spectacularly dirty, of course, was rolling about on the dock when the reporter first saw it, perfectly contented and happy and the picture of health. When the reporter whistled to it it looked up and laughed, blinked at the sunlight which streamed in through a window and began counting its toes.

The mother of this rollicking little baby was pretty also. Her husband came to America a year ago from Hungary. He started a hand-organ route, and gathered in money sufficient to purchase a peanut and fruit stand. Then he bought a fruit store, and to-day is doing a good business on the East Side. His wife and baby were waiting until he should come to meet them. There was a celebration in at least one family in this town last evening, and this happy reunion was the cause of it.


A PAIR OF SLOVACS.

Tell me, Balbus, where, oh where is the Circassian beauty's beer-stiffened hair? Circassian girls in museums always have hair that sticks straight up all over their heads, and it always stands that way; but no one, even though he watched the door of a museum for a month, ever saw a Circassian girl emerge from it after the performances of the day was over. Why? Well, a photograph of a Circassian family at Castle Garden was taken. It shows that the costumes of the woman was pretty and quaint. Shé wore a plaid shawl over her head and her bodice and skirt were of brilliant colors, but she hadn't stand-up hair. Her hair was long and straight, but soft as silk, and reached to her waist and below. There wasn't the slightest resemblance between her and any museum Circassians ever seen: but she was better looking than any of them. Her husband was a round-faced, tall, lanky individual, with little squinty eyes and short hair.

BEGINNING LIFE AT NINETY-TWO.

He was dressed in American clothes, for he had been here a very long time—a week. He was awaiting remittances by an incoming steamship, which would enable him to go into business in the country. The woman wanted to know how large the river was that flowed through New York, and what held the bridges up on which the railroad trains ran. She imagined that the elevated roads were gigantic bridges. What will she think when she sees the Brooklyn Bridge and its trains of cable cars in motion?

Ivan Godoviski is ninety-two years old, and spry as a man of fifty. His beard is as white as snow and his hair is a good match. Old Ivan has crossed the ocean no less than sixteen times during his life, and now, at the advanced age of almost a century, he comes to our shores as an immigrant. He has but little money, but his stock of pluck and courage is as great as it was before most of the readers of the *Evening Sun* were born, and he says he will go into business in New York and lay up something upon which to live when he becomes too old to work. His former visits to America were made in the interest of his business as a furrier in Odessa, on the Black Sea. He was worth an independent fortune at the age of forty, but, like many other men, sought to increase it. He became involved in political troubles about fifteen years ago, and his property was confiscated. He left Odessa and went to the south of France.

The Safety Mine Signal System.

Following is the latest statement we have received in regard to the Shaw mine signal: "By means of this apparatus it is not only possible to detect the presence of gases in any part of the mine but also to ascertain what form of gas is present, and in some cases pump it out. The case as it stands cannot be better illustrated than by the following incidents: The Morrell mine at Connellsville, operated by the Cambria Iron Company, has been fully equipped with the Shaw system. In the office at the mouth of the mine stands a signalling apparatus, which, by the ringing of a bell, calls attention to the fact that there is gas in the mine, and by an ingenious mechanism the exact part of the mine in which it is to be found is pointed out.

"Recently the signal was given that in a certain portion of the mine gas existed in sufficient quantity to have caused a fatal explosion had a lamp been brought in contact with it. The gas was pumped out by means of the pumping apparatus of the system, and in about two hours' time it was perfectly safe to enter that part of the mine. In this case the discovery of the danger and prevention of accident was made without the slightest risk to life. At Scranton, almost at the same time, a party of mine superintendents went into a portion of a mine for purposes of inspection, and, not knowing anything of its condition, were caught in an explosion of gases and a number of them injured for life. This accident could not have occurred if the same appliances had been at hand for detecting the presence of gases as were in use at the Morrell mine.—[Coal Trade Journal.

THAT IS WHY HE WAS THERE.

McCrackle—Didn't you tell me that Maddox belonged to the better element of society?

McCorkle—Yes.

"Well, I've seen him coming out of gambling places several times."

"Yes; he goes there to bet. That's what I said."—[New York Sun.

Beyond the Gates.

Sometimes in dreams I see it,
  This city fair and grand;
Its doors of jasper brightness
  Stand forth on either hand.
'Twas here the pilgrim tarried,
  And here good cheer awaits
The weary one who enters
  At the opening of the gates.

Each window is an opal
  With hues born of the noon,
Through which rich perfumes wander
  Caught from the air of June.
And here are sandals waiting
  In which the weary feet,
New shod in royal splendor,
  May roam the shining street.

Oh, City of the Beautiful,
  Could waking heart forget
The gardens where the lilies
  Like crystal flakes were set?
Where heaven's doves in sunshine
  Like rainbows went and came?
Where the sun woke swathed in azure,
  And died on fields of flame?

Here, too, are fountains playing
  To cheer this heart of thine,
And meadows flush with violets
  And winds as rich as wine;
While each thing glad and beautiful
  The loving soul awaits,
When once the veil is rended,
  And we stand within the gates.

Dear City of the Holy,
  For the walks of palm I long;
For the love that maketh lovely,
  For the faith that maketh strong,
For thy green and growing cedars,
  Thy lakes of silvery calm,
For thy peace past comprehension
  That floods thine isles of balm.

Take Thou my hand, my Saviour,
  The way is dark and wild.
Far off, a star, the city shines
  It beckons on Thy Child.
Joy! joy! they come, the beautiful
  A myriad host awaits,
And heaven refulgent floods my soul
  At the widening of the gates!

—*Harriet Mabel Spalding.*

A NON-RESISTANT.

Jabez Dickinson was the village merchant, kept the village store, where he sold everything from silk ribbons to tallow-candles and sugar-candies. He was not a deacon, but he was always named and known as Deacon Jabe, because there was never known a man who more firmly, boldly and consistently asserted and practiced the doctrines of the Christian life. Universally loved and respected by the people, old and young, he had led a long life of peace and quiet, doing good and getting good. And during this life he had been an unwavering non-resistant. He was not much of a talker. He seldom preached. But in the store, where it was the custom of the men of the community to gather, especially on Saturday evenings, the nickname Deacon had been given him for years, and thence had traveled through the community. Seldom volunteering opinions, he was often appealed to for the decision of mooted questions. And if you do not know it, I can tell you that in the country store there are daily discussions of questions, moral, philosophical, religious and practical, in which at least as much average good sound sense and logical power is developed as in any meeting of any of the modern scientific associations, British or American. Always, however, Deacon Jabe had laid down and adhered to his non-resistance principles, and this in the face of much provocation to think and act otherwise. Many indignities he had suffered from fellows of the baser sort, insults and personal wrongs, always taking them meekly and without resentment. In all the town there was but one supporter of his radical views, and he often wished he was free from that ally. For Miss Alvira Smith was a cantankerous talker and fighter, doing with her tongue a perpetual war, offensive and defensive, while she proclaimed the sinfulness of physical offence or defence with any other muscles or member of the human body. For, after all, it is but a question of muscles, and the non-resistant who forbids blows with the fist is often a consistent dealer of deadly [illegible] with the voice.

The deacon had received much and sore provocation from Silas Maxwell, the town bully, a fellow of powerful structure, who rejoiced in his ability to whip any man in the county. And he had fought many battles, not in sport, with invariable victory. My story would be too long were I to recite a talk on Saturday evening in the store when Silas nagged Jabez and insulted him again and again, presuming and boasting that he presumed on the deacon's non-resistance, which Silas said was nothing but cowardice.

"He don't resist bekase he daresent resist," said the bully, walking across the store and helping himself to a chunk of tobacco, at the same moment opening a huge knife wherewith to cut off a mouthful.

Little Katie Wheeler was the deacon's grand-daughter, a lovely child, the joy of his life, sole descendant of his dead wife and daughter. Katie was a sad invalid, but she had a well mind, never ill, never sickly. All day long she was in and out of the store; always breezy and cheery, making perpetual springtime in the life of the lonesome man. Her little chair stood where in the evenings she sat till her grandfather closed the door and she walked home with him. Everybody loved Katie—even Silas Maxwell, brute though he was. As Silas took the tobacco in his hand Katie sprang from her chair and snatched it away from him, saying: "Silas Maxwell, you shan't steal granther's tobacco any more." The child's impulsive act and clear ringing voice were greeted with a shout from the fifteen or twenty villagers in the store. The act, the word "steal" and the approving shout roused the fiend in Silas, and, seizing Katie by the arm, he uttered a brutal oath as he raised his right hand with the open knife to strike.

Jabez had kept his eyes on the man, and up to this instant had been struggling to keep down what he believed to be his sinful desire to silence the other's insolence with earthly weapons. Now, as he saw the knife raised he was a converted man. Well was it for Katie that her grandfather in the long-forgotten days of his sinful youth had been mighty in battles, power residing in the muscles of his arms and shoulders for which he had been famous when Silas Maxwell was a child. The deacon's legs were like steel springs, and without waiting for his mind to direct them, they of their own free will launched him like a rock from a catapult across the narrow store. The shoulder and arm acted next, for the deacon always declared that it was the physical body God had given him which acted for itself when the closed fist dealt on the bridge of Silas Maxwell's nose an awful blow.

The bully reeled backward one, two, three short steps and fell, full length, over a keg of nails.

Jabez stood silent, while Silas gathered himself up. He knew what was coming, and now he reasoned within himself, swiftly but sufficiently. And when the huge fellow rushed at him intent on crushing him, the old skill (he said) learned in satan's service now came to him for the Lord's service in defense of himself and the child and in the just punishment of that ruffian. Silas Maxwell had for the first time met his master. Those trip-hammer blows of Jabez Dickinson's tremendous fis live in the village traditions. There were but three, or at the most, four of them, with the right arm first, with the left arm second, the other arm stopping the puny thrusts of the bully. And so it came about that Jabez drove Silas across the store till he stood with his back to the window, open to the floor.

When he had him there he dealt one more and final blow, right between the big man's eyes, a blow, backed up with a continuous thrust from all the weight of his body, which threw the ruffian off his feet, back overhead through the window. The [illegible] [illegible] this window. The deacon knew it, and had been coolly thinking of it all the 40 seconds or less between the first rush of Silas and his final exit. "Go out, some on ye, and take him out. I kinder think he's got enough of it," said Jabez, very calmly, as he sat down and took Katie on his knees and kissed her.

There was silence and awe in the store for a few moments. Then some one came in and said that Silas reckoned he had got enough, and had gone home. Silas was converted then and thenceforth.

Not so the Deacon. He was, like all non-resistants under like circumstances, in some danger of relapse into his old folly. I have not space to relate at length how his new sentiments became fixed. It came about in this way. Miss Smith made a descent on him the next day and poured out on him the vials of her peculiarly unpleasant wrath for "goin' back on non-resistance." He listened in silence. Again and again, and again, alone and in the presence of whatever people might be in the store, that inexpressible and intolerable female rated Jabez. And Jabez became hardened. At last he deliberately made up his mind that resistance to a male bully like Silas had been a religious duty, and, as a corollary, that resistance, being duly measured for the case, to a female bully like Almira Smith would be a virtue. So he prepared a trap. And one day when Almira was coming down the street, and Jabez knew that her entrance and assault on him were as certain as foreordination, he set the trap.

"Jabez," said the sharp voice, as its owner entered the store, "Jabez Dickinson," it repeated, as she crossed the floor. "Look out Almiry," said the deacon, "stop jist there or you'll spill somethin'!"

"What are you talkin' about, Deacon Jabez Dickinson?" said the keen, piercing voice. "I've come in because I can't find it in me to pass by without warnin' you——" At that moment there descended around Almira Smith a cloud of fine black pepper. It began gently, and she interrupted her tirade with a sneeze. She tried to resume, but the more she tried the more she sneezed, and the clouds gathered thicker around her.

Sneezing and dignity are incompatible. Continuous sneezing is incompatible with self-respect or self-admiration. Almira had no idea of changing her convulsive affliction to the Doctor's new doctrine of resistance to vocal and other physical assaults. She abandoned the field. She sneezed along the road home. She sneezed all night.

And Jabez chuckled and kept his secret, and lived, and is living now, a sensible man. "Ye see," he said in confidence, "I could a' stood Silas, and if he'd a come back I'd a told him I was sorry. But Silas came in, and before I got a chance he told me he was sorry, and I kind o' concluded I had been doin' right. But the nat'ral man couldn't stand Almury Smith."—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

A Treat in a Rock.

Mr. William G. Dillingham, while fishing in Gordon Creek a few days since, discovered a beautiful fossil trout, fifteen inches in length, in a huge boulder. Every fin and scale of the fish was as plainly marked in the rock as if cut by a skilled artist. Many people wonder how trout get in streams above high falls. They were doubtless there before the falls were made, as from this fossil it is evident that there were trout in the streams of Oregon in prehistoric ages. Mr. Dillingham intends to go out some day and catch that fossil trout with a hammer and chisel.—*Portland Oregonian.*

— A society has been started in London to promote the development of the science of mesmerism and of the application of hypnotism to practical [illegible].

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

The only disadvantage of an honest heart is credulity.

Both men and women belie their nature when they are not kind.

He who has neither friend nor enemy is without talents, powers or energy.

No books are so legible as the lives of men; no characters so plain as their moral conduct.

Our grand business is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but what lies clearly at hand.

Of all the evil spirits abroad at this hour in the world, insincerity is the most dangerous.

To govern others a man should himself first learn to bend his passions to the sway of reason.

Many a man who prides himself on being a self-made man is simply the product of a good wife.

A beautiful woman pleases the eye, a good woman pleases the heart: one is a jewel, the other a treasure.

It has no effect upon the truth, but the man who has the courage to tell it will never suffer from too much popularity.

When benignity and gentleness reign within we are in least danger from without; every person and every occurrence is beheld in the most favorable light.

A friend, in the true sense of the term, is one to whom you would not hesitate to speak your inmost thoughts, but one does not make such a freind in a week.

Wealthy Beggars in New York.

There was recently arrested on the east side, says the New York *Herald*, an old Italian woman, who for a number of years had ground a "silent" hand organ at night, and whose wretched appearance, or "get up," as it is called in the "profession," seldom failed to excite the pity of the kind hearted passer by. Her name was Mary Paull and she was sent to the Island for three months as a vagrant. Her Italian friends made strenuous efforts to get her out and finally she was released on the condition that she would return immediately to Italy, as she said she was able to pay her passage. On the way to the steamer, in the custody of an officer, the woman asked to be taken to a certain bank, from which she drew $6000. One of her countrymen subsequently admitted to the officer that the woman was worth five times this sum, which was safely invested in her native country, and every cent of which she had earned on the streets of New York. It might seem like inviting contradiction to state that $10 a day is not considered an unusual income by these people, but such is nevertheless the fact.

Queer Pastoral Calls.

Writing from the Faroe Islands in the North Atlantic ocean, a correspondent of the New York *Herald* says: Once or twice a year a strange phenomenon may be witnessed at these islands. Dangling at the end of a long rope midway between the sea and the summit of these walls of rock is a man whose perilous suspension makes one query whether these cliffs are utilized by the inhabitants as natural scaffolds, or whether some Arctic method of translation is operative, or if what appears to be a rope may not be a heaven ladder on which viking angels are wont to ascend and descend. The man who appears thus in aerial suspension is none other than a *Faroese* clergyman making pastoral calls. This faithful [illegible] makes occasional visitations to his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 28, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - - - $1.50

One copy six months - - - .75

One copy four " - - - - .50

With the downfall of Dom Pedro, of Brazil, the last man who claims to rule his fellowmen by divine right disappears from the western Hemisphere.

Senator Wade Hampton has written a scorching letter to John Wanamaker in regard to a recent appointment that he has made in South Carolina, reminding him of broken promises and suggesting that the pious postmaster general, take as a subject for his next Sunday school lecture the instructive story of Ananias and Sapphira.

The Philadelphia News owns up manfully and says: "All the ifs, buts and ands in the world will not disguise the fact that it is folly to deny that the Republicans have suffered a tremendous defeat all over the country. It is foolish to talk about 'grangers,' 'liquor men,' Prohibitionists, 'third termers,' as explanation. Success discounts every reason given for defeat."

Allen O. Myers, of Cincinnati, has sometimes been thought a little "too handy with his mouth" for a politician, but he gave the Democrats of Ohio good advice point-blank when he adjured them, in a speech delivered at a reception given to Governor-elect Campbell, "not to vote for a millionaire for United States Senator. If you do it," he said, "you beat the Democratic party for ten years to come." A contest of money-bags for the Senatorship would indeed have a blighting effect upon the party. There are too many in the Senate already. Give us a man!

Recently S. W. Foster, a farmer who lived in Hill county, Texas, went home drunk and beat his wife. His little 10 year old son seized a gun and fatally shot him while engaged in the brutal treatment of his wife whom he had sworn to love and protect. The man lingered several days after receiving his fatal wound, and on his death bed requested that his boy be not prosecuted as he had performed a brave and noble act in protecting his mother. Mr. Foster is said to have been a model man a loving husband and a devoted father when sober, but whisky, as it is too often the case, turned him into a demon.

The editor sat in his hard-bottom chair, a trying to think of a thought. And he ploughed all his fingers about through his hair: but no new topic brought. He'd written on temperance and tariff and trade and the prospects of raising a crop. And joked about weak lemonade till his readers had warned him to stop. And weary of thinking, sleep came to his eyes as he pillowed his head on the desk; when the thoughts, which had refused to rise, came in groups that were strange and grotesque. And as fresh ideas airily float, selected the brighter one of them; and this is the gem, while dreaming he wrote: "Now is the time to subscribe."—*Owantonna Democrat.*

The following from the Scottsboro Progressive Age fits Chilton county as well, and we therefore reproduce it:

"Not long since, we heard an old gentleman a life long citizen of Jackson county, in a conversation concerning the representation of this county in the state legislature, remark that he would feel highly gratified to see old Jackson, for one time, ably represented in that body. He remarked that the county had sent some good men to the legislature, but being merely a good citizen does not qualify the man for a good representative. He was of the opinion that Jackson county statesmanship must have been at times in the past at a very low ebb in the eyes of the state at large. We, like the gentleman referred to, would like to see the people of Jackson the banner county of the state, for one time, concentrate, regardless of religious, political, or other affiliation, upon men for the legislature who could carry into that body a bearing and an indication of ability that would command for them a position in the highest rank of statesmanship ever established in the state. The gentleman further observes that during the past ten years there has not been a single act in the interest of North Alabama or Jackson county of any importance further than the application of general laws to the needs of our people. Most of the men who take a notion to make the race for legislative honors, will first fix up a [illegible] platform the principles of which he heralds to the dear people from the stump in every precinct in the county, and usually the man who tells the smoothest story is most successful in touching the gullibility of the masses. Thus elected, he goes to the legislative halls minus of enough force of character, or anything else, to ever be heard of again. Has Jackson county any statesmanship?

If a statesman will run for the office in Chilton next year we will promise not to fix up any more of Mark Twain's stale jokes on him.

An Interesting Question.

In the course of an interesting debate at the Farmer's Congress recently in session at Montgomery, the Hon. L. H. Weller, ex-congressman of the fourth district of Iowa, propounded the following question to the Hon. William Lawrence:

Question—It being an undisputed fact that the great northwest, southwest, south and some parts of the Central States produce more corn, wheat, beef, pork, and other articles than is or now can be consumed in the United States and the surplus must be sent abroad for sale and consumption at prices in competition with pauperized labor prices, how, or in what way, by what methods will you secure profitable prices to the producer for sales within the jurisdiction of our government, while the surplus suffers a diminution or loss in price as the inevitable result of competition in the foreign market with foreign pauper priced products?

Judge Lawrence said in reply: "The question assumes as a fact that which is not so. It assumes by implication that we cannot even in the future consume in the United States all the wheat, beef, pork, cotton and other agricultural products of the country. But we can. When we export wheat, beef, pork and cotton they go to Europe to feed people engaged in manufacturing goods there, to be imported here in payment. Just to the extent to which we refuse to bring their foreign manufactured articles they will have no market for them here. We must still have the manufactured articles for use. Under a protective tariff they will be made here. The people who make them here will eat as much as the people who otherwise would make them in Europe. So far as we do not have the skilled labor and capital in this country to make at home the articles we require, they will come from Europe. Thus we will build up a home market larger in amount than the foreign market Instead of importing the foreign goods we will import the people and the capital. We will import the men and make a home market. This home market is better than the foreign, because as we pay operatives better wages than they can get in Europe when they come here, they will eat more of our products than they would of the articles we would export for them if they were manufacturing and eating in Europe. Then again when they come here they will make a market for garden vegetables, eggs, small fruits, orchard fruits, poultry and other farm products, which we cannot export. This will give employment to hucksters, poultry men and others. It will give employment to carpenters to build houses for the increased population and they will consume farm products."

A Vile Scheme.

The negroes held a convention in Atlanta recently, and adopted a resolution advising their people all over the South, to dodge the census taker, and thereby aid in cutting down congressional representation. The scheme is not only an unlawful one, but it is only one of the bold devices of the Republican leaders to swindle the South out of its just and proper representation. We fully agree with the suggestion of the Anniston News, and trust that it will be adopted, because in that way the exact population could be arrived at. Says the News:

"In view of the fact that our National Census has taken a partisan hue, we believe that, while our legislature has made no provision for such work, if Governor Seay would issue a request to every Tax Assessor in the State to include a careful census of their respective counties, they would cheerfully undertake the extra work, trusting to the legislature for reasonable compensation. We believe the next legislature ought to enact this into a general law, and let the auditor's report each year show the increase or decrease of population. Every ten years is too long an interval for the growing South to get at its true progress in wealth and population. The world, including capital, is on the move, and we ought to furnish annual statistics of our growth or decline. It would stimulate our people in the march of progress."

BRAZIL IS A REPUBLIC.

Dom Pedro's Empire Suddenly Overthrown By Revolutionists.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 16.—The country is in the throes of a revolution; not only civil but military. With the resignation of the Ministry the last props fell from under Dom Pedro's throne, and the empire is now a thing of the past. The going over in a body of the Conservative faction in the House to the Republicans made it a possibility and a certainty. Throughout the country the greatest excitement prevails, and the news of the revolution, spread over the entire new-born Republic with inconceivable rapidity. From every city comes words of encouragement and approval. The provinces are a unit in support of the incoming government, and, in view of the fact that the military forces of the land are in line with the revolutionists, it can only be a movement of peace.

The Emperor is closeted in the Palace at Petropolis with the heads of the Ministry of War and of the Interior. The official dispatches are sent and received in cipher by trusted officials of the old regime, and nothing whatever is to be learned in regard to the movements of the Emperor and his household. It is likely, however, that he will return to Portugal. In any case both he and his whole family will leave the country as soon as possible. It is generally believed that the Emperor favored the movement establishing the Republic, knowing that it would come immediately upon his death and perhaps with bloodshed, he preferred seeing the change take place peaceably during his life.

The new Brazilian Government has issued a manifesto announcing that the monarchy has been abolished. Various provinces have sent assurances of support to the new regime. The former Prime Minister has been arrested. The Emperor will be treated with the greatest consideration.

A Lonely Grave

The Montgomery Advertiser of the 16th contains a letter from Rev. J. J. Haynes, of Welch Glade, West Virginia, in which he says: "About eight miles northeast of this place, on the mountain top, between Williams and Gauley rivers, lie the remains of Elias Grimes, of Co. A. 9th Ala. Regiment, who was accidently killed by his own gun during the war." Mr. Haynes thinks that the soldier's friends should have the remains removed to some Confederate cemetery.

Jackson, (Miss.) Clarion Ledger. The cotton-picker recently tried near Rolling Fork not only captured the cotton but gathered its limbs, stalks, real estate, and all and then scattered the mass all over the field. It took about ten darkies to pick up after it, and the machine was declared a failure. A good spry descendant of Ham is the best cotton-picking machine yet introduced in this country by our enterprising Yankee friends. If they succeed in making a better one we will buy that as we did the one introduced here prior to 1861.

Attacked By Rheumatism.

I have been selling Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) since 1878, during which time I might name a great number of very remarkable cures that it has effected. One in particular was a person who was attacked with rheumatism. The case was so bad that he was helpless for a long time. He took hundreds of dollars worth of other medicines without receiving any benefit. He was at length happily and permanently cured after using a few bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.)

W. T. SHANE, Druggist,
Solomon City, Kansas.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

The use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, stimulates the secretions, and imparts new life and vigor to every function of the body. For nearly half a century, it has remained unrivaled as the best blood medicine ever discovered. Be convinced by a trial.

When, from any cause, the digestive and secretory organs become disordered, they may be stimulated to healthy action by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. These Pills are prescribed by the best physicians, and are for sale at all the drug stores.

Subscribe for the VIEW.

The effect of the "Australian law" in Massachusetts was not exactly what was expected by the party that put it in operation. There was a prevalent idea that the law would be seriously detrimental to the Democrats; but on the contrary, it has worked to the advantage of the Democrats. Employes of manufacturers have had a chance to vote as they pleased.—*Mobile Register.*

If you suffer pricking pains on moving the eyes, or cannot bear bright light, and find your sight weak and failing, you should promptly use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Eye Salve. 25 cents a box.

Far better than the harsh treatment of medicines which horribly gripe the patient and destroy the coating of the stomach. Dr. J. H. McLean's Chill and Fever, by mild yet effective action will cure. Sold at 50 cents a bottle.

The Age-Herald says: "Estados Unidos Da Brazil" is the Portuguese for United States of Brazil," but that paper is so dumblissfully unreliable that nobody will believe it.—*Birmingham Sentinel.*

If you suffer from any affection caused by impure blood, such as scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, tetter, ring worm, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla.

The quality of the blood depends much upon good or bad digestion and assimilation. To make the blood rich in life and strength-giving constituents use Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla. It will nourish the properties of the blood, from which the elements of vitality are drawn.

An Iowa editor who was asked by a correspondent, "Do dogs pay?" has looked over his subscription list and declares they do not.

Sick headache, wind on the stomach billiousness, nausea, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pillets, 25 c a vial.

When nature falters and requires help recruit her enfeebled energies with Dr. J. H. McLean's strengthening cordial and blood purifier. $1.00 per bot.

Dom Pedro's reign has been longer than that of any living monarch except Queen Victoria. He succeeded to the throne when only 5 years old, and was Emperor for fifty-eight years.

Physicians prescribe Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm; in it they find no trace of opium or morphia, while its efficacy in curing all throat and lung diseases is wonderful.

Exposure to rough weather, getting wet, living in damp localities, are favorable to the contraction of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. As a preventive, and for the cure of all kidney and liver trouble, use that valuable remedy, Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. $1.00 per bottle.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

There are many accidents and diseases which affect stock and cause serious inconvenience and loss to the farmer in his work, which may be quickly remedied by the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Register's office of the Chancery Court of Chilton county, Ala., in favor of Jonce L. Gardner, et. al. and against Maria L. Wilson, et. al., I will proceed to sell, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, December 2d, 1889, the following described real estate, levied upon as the property of the said Maria L. Wilson, to-wit: The s e ¼ of the n w ¼ of section 33, township 22, range 12 east, lying south of the Selma and Montvallo road and west of Mulberry creek, and lying and being in Chilton county, Ala.

LEE HAYES,
Sheriff Chilton Co.

Clanton, Ala., October 29th, 1889.

Tax Notice!

FIRST ROUND.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1889.

Mineral Springs	October	30
Jemison	"	31
Providence	"	29
Macedonia	November	4
Benson	"	5
Mapleville	"	6
R. Latham's	"	7
Dixie	"	8
Kincheon	"	12
Verbena	"	13
Cooper's	"	14
Clanton	"	15
Strasburg	"	16
Valley Creek Church	"	9
Clanton Ford	"	11

SECOND ROUND.

Mineral Springs	December	6
Jemison	"	7
Providence	"	8
Macedonia	"	9
Benson	"	10
Mapleville	"	11
R. Latham's	"	12
Dixie	"	13
Kincheon	"	17
Verbena	"	18
Cooper's	"	19
Valley Creek Church	"	14
Clanton Ford	"	16
Elijah Busby	"	4
John Archer's	"	5
Prim's School House	"	21

Clanton, December 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31.

S. M. GENTRY,
Tax Collector Chilton Co.

Bring your job printing to this office.

Constipation,

If not remedied in season, is liable to become habitual and chronic. Drastic purgatives, by weakening the bowels, confirm, rather than cure, the evil. Ayer's Pills, being mild, effective, and strengthening in their action, are generally recommended by the faculty as the best of aperients.

"Having been subject, for years, to constipation, without being able to find much relief, I at last tried Ayer's Pills. I deem it both a duty and a pleasure to testify that I have derived great benefit from their use. For over two years past I have taken one of these pills every night before retiring. I would not willingly be without them."—G. W. Bowman, 26 East Main st., Carlisle, Pa.

"I have been taking Ayer's Pills and using them in my family since 1857, and cheerfully recommend them to all in need of a safe but effectual cathartic."—John M. Boggs, Louisville, Ky.

"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which at last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels recovered their natural and regular action, so that now I am in excellent health."—S. L. Loughbridge, Bryan, Texas.

"Having used Ayer's Pills, with good results, I fully indorse them for the purposes for which they are recommended."—T. Conners, M. D., Centre Bridge, Pa.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

tma16

Jemison High School.

Good House, Well Furnished, Healthful Locality, Dry Sandy Roads. Good Board Cheap, Tuition Low, Maps, Globes, Charts, etc., Moral Community, Three Churches, No Whisky, Well Trained Teachers, Fine Success, Teachers Re-elected without a Dissenting Voice. Session opens Sept. 2d, 1889.

Apply to J. L. RUFFIN, JR.,
aug20. Principal.

CLANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

This School will open Monday, Sept. the 2nd, 1889. Advantages the best in the county. Rates low, board and tuition $10 per month. Patronage is earnestly desired. For further information address me at Clanton, Ala.

Respectfully,
A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

W. W. C.

(Wooldridge's Wonderful Cure)

Is the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet discovered. It never fails to cure when taken according to directions. Read what it has done for Mr. A. Kimbrough:

COLUMBUS, GA., July 15, 1889.

Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co., Columbus, Ga.

GENTS:—After suffering for twenty years with my kidneys, and finding only temporary relief, after taking various remedies, and consulting some of the most noted physicians in the country, at a cost of hundreds of dollars, for no good, I decided to try W. W. C., and I must confess that I am to-day as well as I ever was, and that I suffer no pain whatever from my kidneys, and am feeling better in every respect than I have for years, and I attribute it all to two bottles of W. W. C.; and I would advise all who suffer in the least with kidney or bladder troubles to give W. W. C. a trial. Yours truly,

A. KIMBROUGH.

WOOLDRIDGE'S WONDERFUL CURE is a sure Remedy for Syphilis, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Bone Diseases, Old Sores, Bilious Troubles, Liver Diseases, Jaundice, Bilious Headache, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases caused from Impure and Poisoned Blood or Hereditary Diseases.

For sale by all Druggists.

Manufactured by
Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co.,
COLUMBUS, GA.
sep19 y

Barber Shop.

Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop upstairs in the Allen Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.
November 21, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 6th, 1889, viz: Andrew J. Wyatt, homestead 1808 for the s ½ of s w ¼ sec 28 t 21 n range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Madison Popwell, John Popwell, John R. Kemp and Gill Elland, all of Kincheon, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 20, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 11, 1889, viz: Charlie Jackson, homestead 15951 for the n e ¼ of sec. 20 township 21 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Daniel Martin, Emmet Culp, Andy Foshee and James Headley, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
Nov. 5, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on December 14th, 1889, viz: James H. Green, homestead 22165 for the n e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 18 t 20 n, r 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William W. [illegible], William W. [illegible], Richard F. Kendrick, James M. Walker, all of Maplesville, Ala.

J. H. BINGHAM,

nov21

The Lawson Carpet C

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention

the people of Chilton county to their larg

and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,

Curtains & Household Noveltie

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guarante
low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,

ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON,)

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALT

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS

Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

LOOK HERE!

New Stock! Low Prices

—AT—

W. M. WILSON & BRO.'S

CLANTON, ALA.

We have opened a Large Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise at our old Stand, and we have come to stay. We invite an inspection of our goods and prices.

☞ SHOES AND HATS A SPECIALTY. ☜

THOMAS FOSHEE,

(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)

Dry Goods, Groceries

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,

feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

MOULDINGS,

—AND—

PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER

H. M. MANCHA,

204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will samples on application. apr 11-y

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN.

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble.

—Manufacturer of all kinds of—

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WO

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, Alabama.

nov28-tf

B. WOLFF'S

FURNITURE EMPORIUM,

20 and 22 Commerce and Corner Court and [illegible] Streets,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

CARRIES

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Furni

IN THE STATE.

Carpet Co
m, Ala.
ing the attention
unty to their large
stock of
Window Shades,
hold Novelties
bama, and prices are guaranteed
eastern markets.
rn mail. Respectfully,
CARPET CO. (Wm. Lawson.)

PORTER.
S & PEEBLES.)
RUGGISTS.
ll Receive Prompt A
ORS A SPECIALTY
19th and 20th STREETS
m, Ala.
at Company's Prices.
June 10 y

ERE!
Low Prices!
& BRO.'S
ALA.
Groceries and General M
come to stay. We invite an
and prices.
SPECIALTY.

OSHEE,
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Groceries,
CHANDISE.
Alabama.
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THOMAS FOSHEE.

APER,
WINDOW SHADES,
MOULDINGS,
—AND—
RACTICAL PAPER HANGE
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GO TO BLANK BROS, LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 28, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	*1:15 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:43 p. m.
No. 11 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	6:45 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:11 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

*Don't Stop.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Mr. J. H. Gallespie is at home sick.

Mr. W. J. Atchinson, was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Dr. Bivings is visiting relatives in Birmingham.

Mr. B. H. Chestnut is down from Birmingham attending court.

Miss Mattie Wright has returned home after a long stay in Birmingham.

Squire F. R. McCary brought a negro to town Saturday charged with theft.

A two year old child of Emma Vincent died at this place last Thursday evening.

Dr. Geo. W. Bains, of Birmingham, was in Clanton Friday in the interest of his drug house.

The VIEW and the greatest newspaper in the country, the New York World, will be sent one year for $2.00.

Judge Dowdell has fully recovered from his recent attack of fever and is looking in excellent health.

Rev. J. P. Sanders has been in town this week engaged in selling bibles for the American Bible Society.

The Centreville Enterprise has been received and placed on our exchange list. It is a nice looking and readable paper.

So many good friends have called in to see us and cheer us by paying their subscription that the VIEW man feels quite grateful.

The town is full of lawyers, witnesses and jurymen. Uncle Paddy Smith says he accommodates forty-five in three rooms; which is about equal to the Birmingham boom.

Rev. A. E. Burns preached his farewell sermon at the Clanton Baptist Church on Sunday night. He will transfer his work for the fourth Sunday to Wilsonville, Shelby county.

Mr. A. H. Courtney is foreman of the Grand Jury. This is a compliment worthily bestowed upon a gentleman, who, though young in years, is one of the best citizens the county holds.

The little girls of Clanton have fine time practicing calisthenics every afternoon. Miss Jennie Chilton is their teacher and has gotten up a class of twelve or more just to please and amuse them.

Rev. J. P. Sanders of the Methodist Church no longer rides to Clanton Sunday morning on the cars. When he has to come on Sunday he walks the eight miles between Verbena and Clanton. A good example.

Notice to the Public.

From November 1st to January 1st, no goods will be sold on credit at my store, and I hope no one will have their feelings hurt by failing to get credit. I intend to meet any competition in this market, and in order to do so I must sell for the money down.

All parties who have not yet paid their accounts for this year are earnestly requested to call and settle at once.

Respectfully,
W. L. SAMPEY.

We have been requested by several to call the attention of the grand jury to the illegal sale of whiskey in Clanton. That is the duty of the Solicitor which we venture he will not neglect. Furthermore, we noted that Judge Dowdell called especial attention to this matter in delivering his charge to the body on Monday morning. It only remains for the jury and for those who know of the violation of the law to do their duty.

Notice to the Alliance

I will address the alliance and farmers upon the subject of the decline of agriculture and its influence upon the government in the United States, in the following counties and places.

Shelby at Calera, 11 o'clock, Dec. 16; Chilton at Clanton, 11 o'clock, Dec. 21.

A. B. BRASSELL.

Several plans and suggestions have lately been made to us for stopping the illegal sale of whiskey in this locality. We have not yet found anyone disposed to place their plans or suggestions before the public over their signatures, which would indicate want of faith in the plan proposed, and they have not been presented. One gentleman furnishes the following taken from an Alabama paper for which he is a subscriber:

The following preamble and resolutions, circulated and signed by a large number of our citizens, will explain how two blind tigers that had made lairs in our town and which had with sharp teeth and whetted appetite begun to devour the sobriety and morals and good name of our society, were strangled and killed and that in short order. No prohibition district need be infested by these devouring beasts unless they desire it. Prohibition will prohibit if the best people will see to it that it is done. The following is a sovereign remedy for all failure in this direction. Try it. G. S. A.

"We, the undersigned, having reason to believe that whiskey is being smuggled into Fort Deposit and Lowndes county, Ala., and is being sold in the face of and in direct violation of the laws of the State of Alabama; therefore, we, as law-abiding citizens, who are opposed to the sale of whiskey in our town and county, do hereby most solemnly protest against such traffic in our midst, and hereby bind ourselves by our signatures hereto into a solemn compact to use our very best endeavors to discover who the guilty parties are, and bring them to that speedy trial and justice which the law exacts, and the good of our town and county demands."

Maplesville Dots.

Farmers are turning the cane crop into syrup. It is a sweet, sticky business as managed in this part of the country. Many hundred gallons are made in this neighborhood.

Mrs. Tom. DuBose has returned from the convention and a visit in Wilcox county. We congratulate Mr. DuBose on the return of his wife. He excited our deepest sympathy during her absence.

Dr. Woolley entertained a house full of railroad men the past week, which is a forerunner of our new railroad.

Mr. William Walker, Sr., has been in a critical condition from a paralytic stroke.

Mr. Catts is visiting Mr. Crumpton.

Maj. Glover, of Ga., confessed to be greatly benefitted by a few days visit here. Our pure, salubrious air is truly health-giving.

Mrs. N. Goodwin is at home again. Miss Fannie McMath is boarding with her and teaching our public school.

Mr. John McMath, of Montevallo, paid us a flying visit.

Mr. Nobles filled his usual appointment the 24th. REVOLG.

Scrofula From Childhood.

After Being Treated by Eminent Physicians he is Cured by S. S. S.

The following is an extract taken from a letter received from Mr. T. A. Sismore, of Piedmont, S. C., and written under date of November 6, 1888:

"I am now twenty-eight years old, and from the time I was seven years of age until 1885, I suffered with a severe case of scrofula. During that time I took every known remedy, but to no purpose. My father took me to North Carolina, where I was put under the treatment of an eminent physician. The medicines given me had only a temporary effect, for shortly after my return the scrofula broke out in a more malignant form and I was worse off than ever before.

"In 1885 I discontinued taking all other medicines and commenced taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) I took a number of bottles and it cured me. I have been free from scrofula from that time until now."

WANTED!

Ten good Saw Mill Hands to which steady work will be given.
J. F. MAULL, Strasburg, Ala.

Gen. R. A. Alger, of Michigan, has been elected a director of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

HERMAN HERZFELD,
—DEALER IN—
All Kinds of Furniture at all Prices.
Parlor and Bed-Room Suits, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Blankets, Comforts and Lace Goods.
Everything necessary in the House-Furnishing Goods Line.
NINETEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND AVENUES
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—Office of—
FARMERS'
Alliance Exchange
UNION WAREHOUSE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 16, 1889.

DEAR SIR:—We invite your attention to our large and commodious Warehouses near the Union Passenger Depot in rear of the Windsor Hotel in this city. We are prepared to store or sell cotton to the best advantage and to fully protect the planters' interest by always obtaining the highest market price on day of sale. Our rates of storage are cheaper than any other Warehouse in the city from the fact that we charge no drayage where cotton is shipped by rail or boat.

We have every protection against fire that is possible to be had, and are above high water. We make liberal advances on cotton in store.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

JNO. S. BIRD, Business Manager.

"It goes right to the spot," said an old man, who was rubbing in Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment to relieve rheumatism. oct31

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Mrs. M. A. Butler announces to her friends in this section that she is now located at 422 21st St. and Ave. E, Birmingham, where she has opened a stock of general merchandise. An invitation is extended to all needing anything in her line to call at the above location when visiting the city. 1m

The VIEW job office is prepared to do all kind of job work at short notice. Let us know what you want and we will give you extra low figures.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

The reason he is larger than his wagon—he has a case in court. The wagon will fit him better after he loses his case.

We want you all to subscribe for and pay for this paper. You can get the VIEW at $1 a year by clubbing with the Montgomery Advertiser The two papers one year for $2. A year's subscription now will carry you through the next State and Congressional Campaigns.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
November 19, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 6th, 1890, viz: William S. Cox, homestead 15271 for the w ½ of s w ¼ of sec 26, township 23 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, William T. Franklin, John Gore, William T. Mahan, John McKee, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21to J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 19, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence, the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Jan. 6th, 1889, viz: Harly Ann Ray, homestead 13806 for the s e ¼ of sec 22 township 21 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John R. Kecan, Stephen Baker, Cyrus Culp, and M. N. Burdett, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of two mortgages excuted by Matilda Crumpton, the first to the Louisville & Nashville railroad company on the 10th day of January, 1882 and recorded in Book 9 of Mortgages page 863 in the Probate office of Chilton county, the second executed on the 18th day of March, 1885, to Frank Nelson, Jr., and recorded in Mortgage book Vol, 15, page 55 of records of mortgages in the office of Judge of Probate of Chilton county, I will proceed to sell on the 16th day of December, 1889, in front of the courthouse door in Clanton, Chilton county, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate to-wit: The S W ¼ of the S W ¼ of section 13 township 23, range 15 east in Chilton county, Ala.

FRANK NELSON, Jr.,
nov14 Mortgagee and Assignee.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 11, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., on December 12, 1889, viz: John Burmister, homestead 16141, for the s e ¼ of n e ¼, e ½ of s e ¼, n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 26 t 20 n r 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. H. Smith Thomas Cox, G. C. Carwile and C. D. A. Deramus, all of Verbena, Ala.

oct 17o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
October 29, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court, Clanton, Ala., on December 14, 1889, viz: William Headley, Jr., homestead 16165 for the n e ¼ of s w ¼; n w ¼ of s e ¼ and e ½ of s e ¼ sec 18, township 22 n, r 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Wesley Noah, Sylvester Headley, James N. Knox, Columbus Rutherford, all of Clanton, Ala.

oct31* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 20, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 10, 1889, viz: James W. Conell, homestead 14074 for the s ½ of n e q, n w q of s e q, n e q of s w q, sec 24, township 22 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. J. Peters, R. E Jones, J. M. Parish, William Mims, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 18, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circurt court at Clanton, Ala., on January 4th, 1890, viz: Peter W. Noah, homestead 15043 for the n ½ of n w ¼ sec 18 township 22 n r 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Headley, Jr., James N. Knox, John Knox, William Davis, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

SALESMEN WANTED to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. Good pay for successful men. Apply at once stating age. Mention this paper. Alabama Nursery Co. [illegible] Huntsville, Ala.

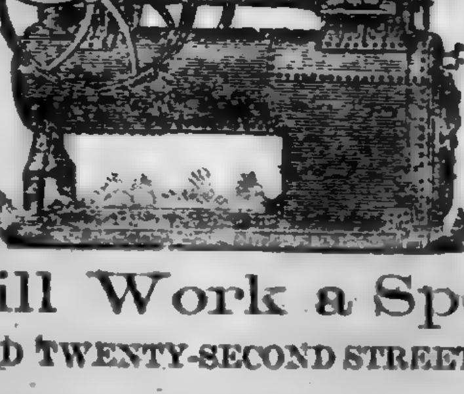
A. E. BIVINGS,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, AND Medicines, FAMILY Groceries, ETC.
Clanton, Alabama.
I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

BUY YOUR
PIANOS and ORGANS
—FROM—
GRAMBS & BUCHANAN,
—2107 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES, or on easy installments. Sohmer, Cranich & Bach, Gabler, Wheelock and Newby & Evans Pianos, and the world renowned Wilcox & White organs. Mail orders for sheet music or musical merchandise given prompt attention.
Write for Catalogue. jul18
When ordering please state in what paper you saw our advertisement.

-: Hale, Dingley & Co. :-
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,
PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,
:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:
Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lactophosphate of Lime; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. nov21-6

CHAS. L. RUTH,
—DEALER IN—
Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,
Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.
A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.
The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.
C. L. RUTH,
(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
nov21y

CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS
Copper and Sheet Iron Workers



Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.
Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE,
Birmingham, Ala.
mar21 y

GEO. W. COOK & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Produce, Wines, Liquors. Our pure unpainted Roasted Coffee, and Manufacturers of High Grade pure Stick Candy, all of which we sell by the pound, package or car load. Sole agents for the Celebrated Bethesda Water.
37 COMMERCE STREET,
Montgomery, Alabama.
oct17-tf

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
dec5 ay

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN.

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST.
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville
[mal5 y]

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.
Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
Correspondence solicited.
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER,
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds,
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

DR. OWEN'S
ELECTRIC BELT
AND SUSPENSORY.
PATENTED AUG. 16, 1887. IMPROVED JULY 30, 1889.
DR. OWEN'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC BODY BELT AND SUSPENSORY are guaranteed to cure the following diseases, namely: All Rheumatic Complaints, Lumbago, General and Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Trembling, Sexual Exhaustion, Wasting of Body, Diseases caused by Indiscretions in Youth, Age, Married or Single Life. In fact all diseases pertaining to the womb or genital organs of male or female.
SENT TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON 30 DAYS TRIAL.
TRY A PAIR OF DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC INSOLES. PRICE $1 PER PAIR.
Send 6c. postage for free illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Mention this paper, address
OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, Mo.

RUPTURE!
ELECTRIC BELT AND TRUSS COMBINED.
DR. ISRAEL'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC TRUSS, with Dr. Owen's Electric Belt Attachment. This truss is worn with ease and comfort. The current can be made mild or strong. This is the only combined electric truss and belt ever made. It will CURE Rupture in from 60 to 90 days. For full description of Dr. Owen's Electro-Galvanic Belts, Spinal Appliances, Trusses and Insoles send 6c. for free illustrated pamphlet which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Sold only by the
OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.
sep 5

HERBINE
After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES-take notice-not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Billiousness and Dyspepsia.
Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.
Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."
Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."
Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than this.
Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Billious Fever with one bottle.
It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by
The Herbine Co.,
(Successors to Wm. Condell,) St. Louis, Mo.
mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION
PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.
The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.
CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.
Easy and pleasant to use.
Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.
nov22-y

ALLEGER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
FROM $65. to $33.
This Elegant Parlor Organ style 79 containing 5 octaves, a sets of reeds, 13 stops, 3 knee swells. Stool and Book free. For only $33.00. With right and left coupler. Warranted for 6 years.
[illegible]
H. W. ALLEGER,
[illegible]

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

MY LADY.

My lady is not fair, but a clear light
Shines in her eyes from morning until night.

My lady is not learned, but she knows
The way to every heart; straight there she goes.

Though neither fair nor learned, she is one
To love and love, and never to have done.
—*New England Magazine.*

AN EMPRESS IN THE KITCHEN.

The Empress of Austria is the best royal housekeeper in Europe. She is as thoroughly acquainted with the details of the imperial Austrian kitchen as her husband is with the details of the imperial Austrian Government. She superintends the household affairs of the big palace at the Austrian capital with the greatest care. She receives personally, reads and acts upon reports from cooks, butlers, keepers of the plate and keepers of the linen. Cooking devices which have become inconvenient or antiquated are abolished only at her command. New methods of preparing or serving food are adopted only at her suggestion. Changes in the personnel of the establishment are made for the most part only in obedience to her orders. Consequently a person can eat, drink, sleep and be served better in her house than in any other in Europe.

The kitchen in which the food for the bluest blood of Austria is cooked is a huge room with all the arrangements at each end for preparing fish, fowl, and beast for the table. Fifty chickens can be cooked at once on one of the big, whirling spits. Against the side walls from floor to ceiling stand scores upon scores of chafing dishes. In these dishes, all of which are self-warming, the meats are carried to the carving-room whence they are returned to the kitchen ready to be served. The boiling and baking, and frying and carrying and cutting occupy a small regiment of servants. Twenty-five male cooks, in white clothes, dress, spit, season and stuff the meats. As many female cooks prepare the vegetables, the puddings, and the salads. A dozen or more boys hurry the birds, fish and joints from the kitchen to the carving-room, where long lines of carvers slice and joint everything laid before them.

The kitchen utensils fill a big room opening into the kitchen. This room is the ideal of German housewives. The high walls are covered with pans, kettles, griddles, and covers, which shine as only German hands and German muscle could make them shine. There are soup tureens in which a big boy might be drowned, kettles in which twins could play house, and pans which would hold half a dozen little Hanses or Gretchens. In short, about every culinary utensil on the walls is of the heroic size, suggestive rather of the Missouri barbecue than of the feasts of crowned heads and diplomats at one of the first of courts.

For days before the great court festivals the whole Austrian court kitchen staff, from the "head court cooking master" down to the youngest scullion, work like mad. The chefs hold repeated consultations in their council chamber, often debating hour after hour with all the earnestness of a Parliament or Congress concerning the best methods of preparing fowls, sauces, cakes, and soups. The menu, as selected by the chefs, is submitted to the master of the provision department, so that he may immediately order from the city whatever the cellars of the castle lack.

The Austrian court dinners are famous on the Continent. The delicacies which result from the protracted meetings in the council chamber of the chefs are often so fine that favored guests not infrequently observe the old German fashion of taking a choice bit home to their friends in the name of the Empress and with her best wishes. All that remains of a court feast, or dinner, is sent to the Viennese hospitals. On the days just after the banquet the Empress is very busy looking over the reports and inventories of the frau head keeper of the napkins, and the fraulein head keeper of the tablecloths, and the herr head guardian of the imperial china, and a dozen other like functionaries with jointed titles. She reviews all these communications with conscientious care, and orders with strict attention to minute details the replacement of all that has been lost, broken, or defaced.

FASHION NOTES.

Numbered with novelties are the plaited skirts.

Velvet muffs will be carried this winter to match bonnets.

All fall sleeves are set with the head above the shoulder.

Black, with Boulanger red, and tan with Eiffel rouge, are the latest combinations from Paris.

Short mantles and talmas are made with high shoulder gores that are turned square at the elbow to form sling sleeves.

In the shops where a specialty is made of mourning toilets the brooch or buckle used on the basque is purple, white or black enamel.

The refinement which distinguishes the new woolens is also characteristic of the fashionable colors, which are mostly half-shades of green, gray, blue or terra cotta, and exquisite tints of fawn and brown.

Some of the black silk stockinette jerseys are made with vests, deep collars with revers, and turn-back cuffs, formed of openwork silk passementerie and crocheted silk stars finely interwoven with cut jet.

The French quadrille plaids are very beautiful and softer in tone than the Scotch, which, though they do not all follow the clan colors, still show a certain crudity of colorings that is not so pleasant to the eye.

A charming little toque of brown velvet has a black-plumaged bird on either side, and on a little velvet muff to be borne with it there is a similar bird poised on the outer side, gazing appealingly up at the wearer.

Fashion has decreed that ladies in London's best society must appear at afternoon teas, lunches, kettledrums and other afternoon entertainments with arms bare, as well as in the evening. The long gloves will be drawn off, and no bracelets will be worn, but the fingers will glitter with costly rings.

A recent report of an expert makes the average duration of the steel rail thirty-five years.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Grief is a hot spring; the more it is suppressed the more it spouts.

A beast in pain seeks solitude. Man alone makes a parade of his misery.

Fortunes are made by taking opportunities; character is made by making them.

Wit should be used as a shield for defence, rather than a sword to wound others.

We always like those who admire us. We do not always like those whom we admire.

Never chase a lie. Disprove a lie, and the liar who invented it will invent another one.

Life is long enough for him who knows how to use it. Working and thinking extend its limits.

When we have a sorrow which we do not wish to mention, we speak of others which we hid formerly.

When we do good to our fellow sufferers, we invest in a savings bank from which the heart receives the interest.

If you have conquered your inclination, rather than your inclination you, there is something for you to rejoice at.

Suffering is our most faithful friend. It often returns. Often it changes its garb and even its face; but we soon recognize it by its cordial and intimate embrace.

When you are young grief is a tempest which prostrates you; at mature age it is simply a north wind which adds a wrinkle to your brow and one more white hair to your head.

A graceful behavior toward others is a constant source of pleasure; it pleases others because it indicates respect for their personality, and it gives tenfold more pleasure to ourselves.

There is no contending with necessity, and we should be very tender how we censure those who submit to it. 'Tis one thing to be at liberty to do what we will, and another thing to be tied up to do what we must.

Some Very Little Things.

In the milt of a codfish, or in water in which vegetables have been infused, the microscope discovers animalculi so minute that 100,000 of them would not exceed in bulk a single mustard seed. Strange to say these infinitesimal creatures are supplied with organs as complete as those of the whale or elephant.

A bundle of spider webs, not larger than a buckshot and weighing less than one drachm, would, if straightened out and untangled, reach a distance of 350 miles, or farther than from St. Louis to Kansas City.

The smallest circular saw in the world now in actual use is a tiny disc less than the fourth of an inch in diameter used in the Tiffany jewelry establishment for slitting gold pens. It is about the thickness of a sheet of writing paper and revolves at the rate of 4000 revolutions per minute. The high velocity keeps the saw rigid, notwithstanding its thinness.

San Marino, a little republic enclosed within the Kingdom of Italy, is the smallest republic in the world. The people are as perfectly independent of Italy as are the people of America. The territory of San Marino covers but twenty-one square miles, and has a population of but 8000 souls. Besides being the smallest republic it is the most ancient, having survived since the year 460 A. D., over 1400 years.

Last summer T. H. Garrett, of Baltimore, had constructed for his steam yacht Gleam, the smallest piano in the world. It is but forty-seven inches high, forty-five inches wide and twenty-six inches deep. It was designed by Charles A. Steiff. Its tone is equal to that of a piano of the largest size.

The western part of Persia is inhabited by a species of camel which is the pigmy of its species. They are snow white and are on that account almost worshipped by the people. In return for the kind treatment accorded the Shah while in Berlin he has presented the muncipality of that burg with two of these little wonders. The largest of the two is twenty-seven inches high and weighs sixty-one pounds. The other is stated to be "four inches less," but the weight is not given.

The saying that "we are wonderfully and curiously made" comes home with force when we examine the skin of our bodies with a powerful microscope. We find that it is covered with minute scales like those on a fish. A single gram of fine sand would cover 100 of these tiny scales, yet, small as they are, each is the covering for from 300 to 500 pores.

Potato rot is caused by the working of a minute insect. Pasteur, the eminent French chemist, recently examined a piece of this rot the size of a pin's head. In it, living a regular cat-and-dog life, continually biting and clawing at each other, he found over 200 minute forms of animal life.

Sweden's Handsome King.

Precisely at noon, says a Stockholm letter, the sound of military music was heard from outside the hall, and we knew that the King had come. The audience rose and remained standing as he came in, bowing to right and left, followed by the Crown Prince, the President and Secretary of the Congress, the Court-martial and Adjutants. The involuntary expression which came to every one's lips was: "What a splendid man!" His handsome, florid face is set off by gray hair and beard, and his broad shoulders, erect and large figure, well become his office. Trained at sea, he has the bearing of a captain who treads the deck with full confidence in his own powers of command. He wore the splendid uniform of an Admiral, over it the broad blue sash of the Order of the Seraphim, stars and decorations in quantity, and immense gold epaulets. As soon as King Oscar had put on his eyeglasses he rose and read in French his address of welcome—or rather shouted it out as though he was giving commands from the bridge in a gale of wind. A man of fine culture, which seems to be hereditary in the Bernadotte family, he is considered the best speech-maker in his kingdom.

Syrians in the United States.

The Syrians in this country, Superintendent Jackson, of Castle Garden, says, now number about 2000, including a considerable number of women. Nearly all, the women as well, upon their arrival here engage in selling prayer beads and articles that appeal to the religious sense of Catholics. The Syrians walk about the country in order to meet their customers, instead of riding on cars.—*New York Sun.*

Wood pavement lasts about seven years in streets where the traffic is heavy.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

TICKS ON SHEEP.

The English mutton herds of sheep and their grades and crosses are much more liable to be troubled by ticks than Merinos, says Joseph Harris in the *American Agriculturist.* Every English farmer dips his sheep two or three times a year to kill ticks. Scores of preparations are sold for this purpose, and men go round from farm to farm with a convenient apparatus for dipping the sheep, and do the work at so much a head.

As to the relative merits of mutton sheep and Merinos, much may be said. But that is not our purpose at this time; what we wish to say now is, if you are keeping any open-wooled sheep of any kind and have not dipped them this fall, do not let another week pass without doing so. It is cruel to the sheep and a great loss to you. We once visited a farmer in Maine, who had given up Merinos and was keeping grade Cotswold's. "I feed them well," he said, "but they do not seem to thrive. It does not pay to keep Merinos for wool alone, and then grade Cotswolds are not going to prove profitable. I think I shall have to give up sheep altogether and keep more cows." This was in winter. We caught one of the sheep and on opening the fleece found it literally alive and black with ticks. We have found many such instances elsewhere. Before winter sets in sheep should be dipped twice, once to kill all the ticks, and again, two or three weeks later, to kill the young ticks hatched out from the eggs laid previous to the first dipping. This will effectually cure the evil. The ticks are easily killed. A favorite dip is made from tobacco stems or cheap tobacco. We have for many years used a dip made of a pound of soap and a pint of crude carbolic acid to fifty gallon of water. The only point to be observed is to keep the mixture well thinned. Dissolve the soap in a gallon or more of boiling water and add the carbolic acid and stir thoroughly. Then mix with water and the proportion named above. In dipping let some trusty man have hold of the head of the sheep and see that none of the mixture gets into the mouth, or nostrils, or eyes. Each sheep should be held in the dip not less than half a minute.

A dip that will probably be more conveniently made is a mixture of soap and kerosene and a gallon of milk. Put them in a churn and churn rapidly for ten or fifteen minutes. If the milk is boiling hot when put in the churn with the kerosene it will be all the better. When thoroughly churned put two gallons of the emulsion in the dipping tub or barrel with twenty gallons of water, stir it up, and commence dipping the sheep. The reserved gallon of emulsion will be needed to make more dip to keep the tub or barrel full enough to cover the sheep. In our own trials we used soap instead of milk. Boil a gallon of water, and put in it a pound of soap, and stir till it is dissolved. Then add two gallons of kerosene and churn as before, or, if you have a good syringe or force pump, churn it with that for ten minutes, or till all the oil is "cut," and the emulsion is complete. It is not improbable that with so much soap as above recommended the dip may need to be a little stronger—say one gallon of the emulsion to eight gallons of water. We like to use plenty of soap to avoid any possible injury to the wool. A pound of white hellebore powder to each two gallons of soap and kerosene emulsion makes a dip that finishes the ticks in a few minutes. The dip without the hellebore will do the work. You will find no live ticks the next morning, and there is some reason to believe that it will kill the eggs also. But it is always safer and better to give a second dipping in two or three weeks, and be sure you dip every sheep in the flock.

It may be thought that we should tell how much dip will be needed for a given number of sheep. It is not easy to do so. It requires almost as much dip for one sheep as for a dozen. You will need to have the tub or barrel full enough to cover the sheep. Much will depend on the size of the sheep and the size of the tub or barrel. You will probably have at least twenty gallons to start with. How much more will be required to replenish the dip will depend on how much care you bestow on squeezing out the dip from the fleece when the sheep is taken out. Kerosene is cheap, and it is better to have too much dip than too little, for if you get short some of the last sheep will not be thoroughly dipped.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Make a specialty of some one branch of farming and you will succeed.

The size of the farm has little to do with the financial condition of the farmer.

All root crops liable to injury from the frost should be gathered without delay.

This is the time to ditch, drain, repair buildings and make improvements generally.

A well fed calf in autumn, having full flesh, is worth two others of the same age poorly fed and of such stunted growth, from which recovery is next to impossible.

Chicks raised in brooders really double their age. We have chicks now in our brooder that are so far advanced at three weeks of age as those six weeks old, in care of the hen. But if you are raising stock to keep, don't feed so heavy.

If you find your chicks droopy, look out for lice. You may not think you have them, but you will find, by carefully looking, the large head louse. Grease the head sparingly with an ointment composed of two-thirds lard and one-third coal oil.

There are "big profits" in ducks, because they are brought to a marketable age quicker than a chick, and frequently you can get more for them. Their feathers are marketable at a fair price; little is given for the best chicken feathers. They are worthy your attention.

You know that if cows eat cabbage, onions, or other strong smelling and pungent foods, they will make the milk have that flavor. Now, it stands to reason that water that has become impregnated with manure wash, frog spittle or slime, will have the same effect upon the milk. Keep them away from it.

If the fruit trees are split by frost, a good plan is to heat grafting wax, spread it over a piece of muslin, and place over the wound, tying in place with strips of the same material wrapped around the tree. The strip covered with the wax should be sufficiently large entirely to cover the wound.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

HOW TO MAKE TEA.

The water to be used should boil and it should be poured on the tea immediately it boils; if allowed to overboil the peculiar property of boiling water which acts upon tea evaporates and eventually disappears. Tea should not be a decoction, but an infusion. If allowed to stew it becomes little better than a decoction of tannic acid. Tea that is overdrawn is hurtful to the nerves and to the digestion. As to the precise number of minutes which should be devoted to the process of drawing, some people will say five minutes, some seven, some will perhaps go as far as ten, but our experience is in favor of six; this suffices to bring out the flavor, quality and strength. Just as much tea as is wanted should be made—no more. Make fresh tea as often as it is required. The replenishing of the teapot with fresh hot water is very objectionable. As the thorough heating of the receptacle is of the first importance, the teapot should be made thoroughly hot before the tea is put in it. The earthenware teapot is preferred to all others by connoisseurs, and it is superfluous to say that whatever utensils is used for this purpose should be immaculately clean.

Tea is an extremely delicate article. Its susceptibility to the odors of commodities near it is a source of danger and deterioration, as it readily takes up the smell of coffee, cocoa, spices, cheese, bacon or other articles of pronounced odor. The complaints sometimes made about tea would probably not arise if always kept in places free from such contagion. Tea should be stored in a warm, dry place; unnecessary exposure to the air should be avoided. A pound of tea would make 128 cups.—*London Telegraph.*

THANKSGIVING HINTS.

"Many a person who will eat his share of the Thanksgiving turkey—tender, juicy, delicately brown and done to a turn—will look at the stuffing and pass it by because it is soggy, heavy and unwholesome. The trouble, of course, is in the making; it is often mixed up too wet. The steam of the bird as it cooks furnishes almost enough moisture. Try the following and see if it is not light and tempting: Break up into fine crumbs a sufficient quantity of the soft inside portion of a loaf of bread (being sure not to have any hard pieces); season with salt, pepper, a little chopped parsley, powdered sage or thyme, as you may prefer; and melted butter enough to moisten the whole and mix well together."

The following is a recipe for pumpkin pie, the quantities given being for one pie only: A generous half-pint of rich milk, one heaping tablespoonful of stewed pumpkin, one egg, (white and yoke separately beaten), and half a teaspoonful of flour. Sugar to taste; a little ginger, cinnamon and nutmeg. Beat well together, all except the whites of eggs; add these last, stirring them in quickly but thoroughly, and bake in a quick oven.

According to Mrs. Henderson, a turkey of seven or eight pounds (the best selection, if fat) should be roasted or baked three hours at least, and a large turkey should not be cooked a minute less than four hours, an extra hour being preferable to a minute less. Long cooking, with frequent basting, is the secret of good turkey.

Traditional Thanksgiving fare includes roast turkey, roast chicken, chicken pie, squash, potatoes, turnips, cauliflower, cold slaw, celery and other seasonable vegetables; a rich pudding, a goodly array of pies—mince, pumpkin and squash occupying the places of honor—cake, fruits, nuts, etc. From these dishes the the housekeeper will select a satisfying but not too heavy menu.

Serve with the turkey cranberry sauce or currant, plum or other acid jelly. Be sure to place the turkey upon a sufficiently large platter, as this will facilitate the work of carving.

When soup is served at the Thanksgiving dinner, a clear soup is more suitable to the substantial bill of fare that is to follow than one with vegetables.—*New York World.*

RECIPES.

Baked Custard—Two tablespoonfuls of flour beaten with two eggs, one pint of milk, and sugar to sweeten; flavor with nutmeg and bake.

Steamed Pudding—One cup each of flour, sugar and sour milk, two cups of raisins, two eggs, one teaspoon of soda and a pinch of salt; steam one hour.

Fried Pumpkin—Pare and slice the pumpkin and boil till tender; remove from the water and mash; add two beaten eggs and fry brown, in small cakes, in butter.

Crullers—One cup of sugar, one tablespoon of butter, one egg, one cup of sweet milk, one and one-half teaspoons of baking powder, flour enough to roll, fry in beef drippings.

Sugar Cookies—Three cups of sugar, one cup each of butter and sweet milk, three eggs and two tablespoonfuls of soda. Sprinkle with sugar and bake in a moderately hot oven.

Lamb Pie—Cut a small neck of lamb into chops, season lightly with pepper, salt, savory and one-fourth of a small onion, minced; place in a deep dish with few sliced potatoes, add a cup of water, cover with a crust and bake in a moderately heated oven.

Dried Apple Pudding—Boil dried apples until nearly done; save a teacup of the juice of the apples for a sauce; chop them and mix with soaked bread and boil in a bag; make a sauce of melted butter, sugar and flour, with enough apple juice to give it flavor; spice with nutmeg.

German Puffs—Put half a pound of butter into a cupful of milk, place on the stove to heat. When it begins to boil pour it on to a cupful of sifted flour and stir until perfectly smooth; then add six well beaten eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sugar and a little cinnamon; drop the batter into small patty pans and bake the puffs in a moderate oven.

Minced Beef—Mince cold beefsteak and put it to stew for fifteen minutes with just enough water to cover it; add a small onion, minced, pepper, salt, vinegar and a tablespoonful of flour wet with cold water; let it boil until a thin gravy is formed; pour over buttered toast and serve.

Sandwich Dressing—One-half pound of butter, two tablespoonfuls of mixed mustard, three tablespoonfuls of salad oil, a little red or white pepper, a little salt, yolk of one egg; rub the butter to a cream, add the other ingredients, mix thoroughly, set away to cool, spread the bread with this mixture and put in the ham, chopped fine.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

During the last ten years an oculist of Cronstadt, Russia, is said to have treated thirty cases of photo-electric ophthalmia, a new disease due to the action of the electric light on the eyes.

M. Cornu, the French scientist, believes that the light of shooting stars cannot be due to combustion or heat, as supposed, but it is a phenomenon of static electricity developed by simple friction.

In a recent issue of a Russian medical journal, a contributor emphatically calls attention to the common sunflowers as an excellent and cheap substitute for quinine in the treatment of malarial fevers of all possible forms.

The German Government propose forming a botanical garden in the Cameroons, for the purpose of determining what plants, medicinal or commercial, are the best for cultivation in the plantations of Germany's African colonies.

It is said to have been demonstrated at the Paris Exposition that, by a combination of compressed air and water, it will be possible to drive a train on slides over a hundred miles an hour. There is no smoke, no noise and scarcely any perceptible motion.

Narrow chested recruits of the Prussian army are to be measured monthly, and those whose chests are not widened by drill are to be discharged as predisposed to consumption. All are to be considered narrow chested whose chests are less in circumference than half the length of their bodies.

The new and ingenious process brought forward in London for the production of aluminum steel is likely, it is claimed, to supercede all other methods. It consists simply in melting pig iron in contact with clay and a certain flux, the result being a sonorous, incorrodible alloy, containing 1.75 per cent. of alluminum.

In observations on eighty-two male and twenty-eight female convicts Dr. Fradenigo, of Italy, has found them more liable to ear diseases than law-abiding citizens, but has detected no constant relation between the obtuseness of touch, taste and smell so common in convicts and the sharpness of vision credited them.

Dr. Von Duhring has reported a case in which tuberculosis was transmitted by the earrings of a girl who died from consumption to another girl. Shortly after the second girl commenced to wear the earrings an ulcer, containing tubercle bacilli, formed on her left ear and she subsequently developed pulmonary consumption.

An official report states that in England and Wales 546 persons were killed by lightning during the twenty-nine years from 1852 to 1880. The inhabitants of rural districts are found to suffer more from lightning than those of towns, while vicinity to the west and south coasts reduces the chances of injury by lightning, and distance from the coast and high land seems to increase them.

A new ice machine of great capacity has recently been devised, in which the sulphurous anhydride hitherto employed for this purpose is replaced by a mixture of sulphurous and carbonic anhydride alone. The inventor of this arrangement explains the matter on the basis of the theory that some kind of molecular action, or rather reaction, occurs between the two gases when liquefied, in consequence of which the pressure exerted by the gas is much smaller than would be expected.

By comparing modern skulls with those of the same race in an old monastery in the Kedrou Valley, Dr. Dight, of the American College of Beirut, Syria, has shown that thirteen centuries have added two inches to the circumference and three and a half cubic inches to the capacity of the Caucasian skull. The brain is developed in the parts presiding over the moral and intellectual functions, growing higher and longer, without increase of the lower portions, which give breadth to the head and in which the selfish propensities are centred.

Some Curious Epitaphs.

When Benjamin Franklin was a young printer he wrote the following epitaph on himself:

Here lies the body of
Benjamin Franklin, Printer,
(like the covers of an old book,
Its contents torn out,
And stript of its lettering and gilding,)
Lies food for worms;
Yet the work itself shall not be lost,
For it will [as he believed] appear once more,
In a new
And more beautiful edition,
Corrected and amended
by
The Author.

In the burial ground of Abbey Church, at Conway, North Wales, the following memorial has been erected to one Nicholas Hooker:

Here lyeth the bodie of Nich. Hooker, who was the one and fortieth childe of his father and mother, and the father of seven and thirty by one wife. He dyed March 20th, 1637. Hic Jacet.

In the church yard at Pewsey, Wiltshire, England, Lady O'Looney's pedigree is given after this style:

Here lies the body of Lady O'Looney, great niece of Burke, commonly called the Sublime. She was bland, passionate and deeply religious; also, she painted in water colors and sent several pictures to the exhibition. She was first cousin to Lady Jones, and of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

Elihue Yale, the founder of Yale College, is buried at Wrexham, Wales, under a tombstone bearing this inscription:

Born in America, in Europe bred,
In Africa travelled and in Asia wed,
Where long he lived and thrived, in London
dead.
Much good, some ill he did; so hope's all
even,
That his soul through mercy has gone to
heaven.
You that survive and read this tale, take
care,
For this most certain exit to prepare,
Where, blest in peace, the actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the silent dust.

Richard Lalor Sheil, the Irish orator and joint advocate with Daniel O'Connell before Parliament, who died in 1851, has the following remarkable epitaph on his monument at Waterford:

Here lie I. There's an end to my woes
And my spirit at length at ease is,
With the tip of my nose and the end of my
toes
Turned up against the roots of the daisies.

A Liverpool lady who died was thus kindly relinquished to the Lord by her loving husband:

She once was mine,
But now, O Lord,
I her to thee resign,
And remain your obedient humble servant,
[illegible]

It is said to be an actual fact that the following is inscribed on a tombstone at Oxford, N. H.:

[illegible]

Burning at the Stake.

"Burning at the stake is the most painful and horrible manner of death I ever witnessed," said a traveling man to a Chicago Herald writer. "I am forty-five years old, and the burning I saw took place at noon one day, about the middle of July, 1856, at Marshall, Mo., eighty-four miles from Kansas City. The victim was a colored man named John, who belonged to Giles Kiser, a farmer. On the evening of May 12 John had murdered young Benjamin Hinton at his steamboat woodyard on the Missouri River, between Laynesville and Miami. John murdered young Hinton for his money, and obtained $52, some of which he distributed among other colored men. Judge Hicks, of Independence, then Judge of the Sixth District, granted a motion for a special term of court to try John and two other colored criminals. This was in the forenoon. When the court adjourned for a nooning the people, impatient at the law's delay, burst upon the Sheriff as he was conveying the prisoners from the court room to the jail, took them from the officers, and there in the sight of hundreds hanged the other two and chained John to a walnut tree and burned him to death. He lived about six or eight minutes after the flames wrung the first cry of agony from his lips. Then the inhalation of the blazing fire suffocated him. His face, arms and breast were scorched frightfully, and the lower portion of his body was a charred, shapeless mass. Judge Hicks was so indignant at this outrage that he resigned from the bench. No trouble to those concerned ever resulted from the case.

Oriental Beggars.

Beggary throughout the East is a thriving profession. There are guilds of beggars, besides the numerous communities of dervishes, who are semi-religious mendicants. Many families have been beggars for generations, and are mendicants from choice. Some of these professional beggars are actually wealthy. Four-and-twenty years ago the writer well remembers a case. The Chief Beggar (the title was not conferred in derision) gave his daughter in marriage to a substantial farmer. The girl's dowry consisted of two freehold houses, the rooms of which were entirely filled with dry pieces of bread, and the sale of these begged crusts subsequently realized a considerable sum, being disposed of as food for cattle. In the east there is no organized charity, but Mussulmen are exceedingly charitable, many giving away a fifth and even a third of their income.

The Wife of Columbus.

While at Lisbon, Columbus was accustomed to attend service, says Washington Irving, at the chapel of the convent of All Saints. There he became acquainted with a lady of rank, named Dona Felipe, who resided at the convent. She was the daughter of Bartollommeo Monis de Pallestrello, or Perestrello, an Italian cavalier, lately deceased, who had been one of the most distinguished navigators under Prince Henry of Portugal, and had colonized and governed the Island of Porto Santo. The acquaintance soon ripened into attachment and ended in marriage. It appears, adds Irving, to have been a match of mere affection as the lady had little or no fortune.

The Tiger's Choice.

The Java Bode records a singular adventure which recently befell a government surveyor in the wilds of Sumatra. After a hard day's work on a mountain side he passed the night in the open air in a hut hastily run up by his coolies. As he was falling asleep after long watching, the sight of two fiery eyes glaring at the entrance of the hut almost paralized him with terror. An enormous royal tiger soon glided in, smelled him all over, and then set to work devouring the remains of his evening meal to the last morsel. Afterward his terrible guest disappeared.

According to the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, since 1860 more than 60,000 bodies have been buried in the Potter's Field on Hart's Island. There are no single interments. The bodies are placed in trenches, dug in regular rows, forty-five feet long, fourteen feet wide and ten feet deep. Each of these pits will hold one hundred and fifty bodies.

The builder of the famous Joggins' raft that went to pieces in the ocean a year of two ago, is going to try the experiment again with a still larger raft. It will be 750 feet long and contain 60,000 logs, and will start from New Brunswick to New York in May.

A shell, believed to be one fired during the revolutionary fight on Long Island, over one hundred years ago, was exploded while two boys who unearthed it were trying to open it. Both were knocked down, and one seriously hurt.

A New Kind of Insurance
has been put in operation by the manufacturers of Dr. Pierce's medicines. His "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription" are sold by druggists under the manufacturers' positive guarantee. Either benefit or a complete cure is thus attained, or money paid for these medicines is returned. The certificate of guarantee given in connection with sale of these medicines is equivalent to a policy of insurance. The "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all humors and blood taints, from whatever cause arising, skin and scalp diseases, scrofulous sores and swellings. The "Favorite Prescription" cures all those derangements and weaknesses peculiar to women.

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgusting everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

What is our life but an endless flight of winged facts or events! In splendid variety these changes come, all putting questions to the human spirit.

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Characterize that very common complaint, catarrh. The foul matter dropping from the head into the bronchial tubes or lungs may bring on bronchitis or consumption, which reaps an immense harvest of deaths annually. Hence the necessity of giving catarrh immediate attention. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by purifying and enriching the blood, restoring and toning the diseased organs. Try the peculiar medicine.
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CONSUMPTION

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,
as Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do are ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.
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Hark! the sound of many voices,
Jubilant in gladdest song,
And full many a heart rejoices
As the chorus floats along:
"Hail the Queen of all Tobaccos!"
How the happy voices blend,
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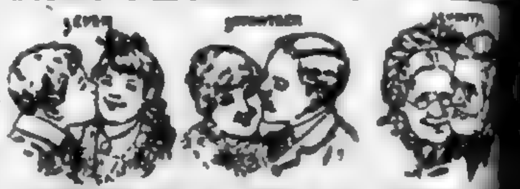

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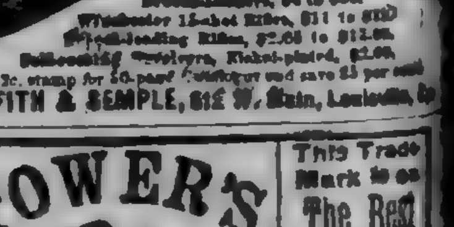

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The Chilton View.

W. S. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME IX. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1889. NUMBER 6.

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MUSEUM FREAKS.

HOW SOME OF THEM ARE MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

Instantaneous Photographs of a Circassian Beauty—A Cannibal Princess, Etc., as They Really Are.

The prosperity in the dime museum business proves that a great many citizens find in freaks and deformities the sort of mental food which they require. These pictures and explanatory words are intended for the benefit of dime museum patrons. Here they get an idea of a dime museum as it really is and at one-tenth the usual price of admission. The pictures were taken by the *Evening Sun's* instantaneous system of photography. The young men in charge of the cameras were guided and coached by a man grown gray in the dime museum business, and an expert in the manufacture of freaks. There are two kinds of attractions in a museum—"freaks" and "fakes." The "freaks" are sometimes genuine, but many "freaks" are "fakes."

The first picture, for instance, shows the ordinary Circassian girl. When the *Evening Sun's* young men entered the Bowery museum, in which she earns $12 a week, she was seen sitting upon a platform, with her abundant crop of sugar-stiffened hair standing on end all over her head. She was lectured upon a short time later, by the automaton who deals out misinformation to the public, and described as the only genuine Circassian beauty in New York.

But it wasn't many minutes before one of the reporters had her hair on his own head. The young woman was seen in the entry to the dressing rooms and as she darted through a dingy door, which she pushed open with one hand, she removed her wig with the other. She was photographed by the instantaneous cameras, and here is her picture. She proved to be a very pretty girl, but thoroughly American in features and speech. This is one of the oldest museum "fakes," and is seen almost daily in this city.

The young lady who possessed the wig had but little to say about the business. There was a public demand for Circassian beauties. She was paid for her work and that was all she cared about it.

The second photograph is one of a genuine Fiji princess. She says she is genuine and her mother says so, too, so there can be no question about it. The South Sea Islanders are a race of very black people, with short, coarse hair, inclined to be kinky. This Fiji princess is almost as white as the lovely Circassian, her hair is rather light than otherwise, and she has blue eyes. There is undoubtedly a strain of blood of some dark-skinned race in her veins, and as she says she is a genuine Fiji cannibal, of course no one can dispute her claim. But, her appearance, color, hair, eyes and speech seem to throw an air of inconsistency about her story. Her mother is a large, raw-boned woman with high, prominent cheeks and of a copper color. She does not look unlike an American Indian. The father of the girl is [illegible]

The freak Congo is a fake of the very purest water, a fake among fakes, one of the most amusing of all the fakes in New York museums. The proprietors of it are partially honest. They exhibit it as a nondescript, and do not say it is a man, though the idea is conveyed that it had human parents. This creature, upon first glance, appears to be a monstrous negro, with a most repulsively deformed face. The under lip protrudes and the general dress of the "man" which it appears to be is of the most flashy description.

When a fair, front view of this creature is had, the impression produced is hat it is a two-legged animal and resembles a human being in shape and form. A silk hat, large enough to fit he head of a giant, a full dress coat and vest, a laundered collar of monstrous size, a large pair of patent leather shoes and snuff colored overgaiters above them, and a pair of pantaloons of the loudest pattern complete his dress.

This "nondescript" is made up from the simplest materials imaginable, as may be seen from the second picture taken of him, which was taken yesterday morning before he was placed upon exhibition. It needs no description to tell what it is. Simply an every-day-sort of a mule, black as coal and having a slightly deformed mouth. In making up the "fake" his manager has a good deal to do.

First he stroked the animal's long ears back over his head and tied them fast. Next he took a thick, heavy wig of curly hair, and placed it across the animal's temples to give it the effect of human hair. This wig was made fast underneath the ears, where it would be out of sight, and then the big stovepipe hat was placed upon the head. It was tied under the tied-down ears of the mule. Next the manager put on Mr. Mule's forward pair of trousers. They were put on not without difficulty, however, for the mule didn't seem to fancy being dressed up. They were made fast over his shoulders by means of a gigantic pair of suspenders, and the animal was ready for the other pair. These were soon adjusted so as to cover his hind legs, and were secured to a belt on his back. Then came the coat, which was a marvel of workmanship and size. When it was put on and the animal made to stand so as to face directly toward the front with a curtain arrangement to conceal his quadruped construction, people who came in to see the mystery saw him just as he is pictured in the first of the photographs taken of him. This made-up curiosity has been one of the most successful drawing cards ever placed in any of the museums.

At another museum a man was found who professionally drinks kerosene and swallows lamp wicks when lighted. He does this for a salary and earns his money easily. He took a lamp, in the presence of the reporters, unscrewed the burner and removed it from a bowl apparently filled with oil. He placed the wick between his teeth and began to swallow it. When he had swallowed about a yard of it an assistant lighted the wick, placed a chimney upon the burner and a human lamp was the result. The lamp bowl is full of water. There is no oil on that part of the wick which the man stuffs into his mouth. Many more dime museum marvels might be explained in this way, but these will suffice to give an idea of the wholesale squandering of dimes which goes on in this country.—*New York Sun.*

Wagner Music.

"You stay dare, ain'd ut. I vas of holdin' you get tired."

Mr. Speitzer (enthusiastically)—"Ach! Dot Wagner musick was sound human almost somedimes."—*Life.*

A Man of Iron Nerve.

At the Pellmore Colliery two miners were engaged in drilling a blast hole. When it had been drilled and filled with giant powder a lighted fuse was attached. While every one was breathlessly awaiting the explosion, the mine superintendent, accompanied by two young ladies, walked slowly up to the spot, and, not knowing their terrible danger, stopped opposite the charge. He began explaining the use of the breasts. One of the miners, seeing that shouting would not do, or the man would most likely stop and ask what they were saying, and perhaps not even then understand, ran forward to pull out the fuse. When within twenty feet he saw that it would explode the next moment. Without thought of his own danger, although he knew the act would doubtless end in a horrible death, he gave three great bounds and threw himself headlong on the fuse just as it gave a last fizz before entering the powder. [Philadelphia Press.

Thunderstorms.

A German periodical gives statistics concerning the frequency of thunderstorms in various regions of the world. Java has thunderstorms on the average ninety-seven days in the year; Sumatra, eighty-six; Hindoostan, fifty-six; Borneo, fifty-four; the Gold Coast, fifty-two; Rio de Janeiro, fifty-one; Italy, thirty-eight; West Indies, thirty-six; South Guinea, thirty-two; Buenos Ayres, Canada and Austria, twenty-three; Baden, Wurtemberg and Hungary, twenty-two; Silesia, Bavaria and Belgium, twenty-one; Holland, eighteen; Saxony and Brandenburg, seventeen; France, Austria and South Russia; sixteen; Spain and Portugal, fifteen; Sweden and Finland, eight; England and the high Swiss mountains, seven; Norway, four; Cairo, three. In east Turkestan as well as in the extreme north, there are almost no thunderstorms. The northern limits of the thunderstorms are Cape Ogle, northern part of North America, Iceland, Novaja Semelja and the coast of the Siberian ice sea.

A Hen of Many Colors.

The most fashionable hen in the State is said to live at Winslow's Mills, in the town of Waldoboro. She started in life a plain, dark brown pullet, but soon exchanged this for a black and white suit. The next time she shed her feathers she came out as white as snow, and this fall she appears in a black, white and tan dress.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

Tunnis is one newspaper published in the United States which is probably never quoted, whose editor is not hunted down by angry politicians and indignant [illegible] [illegible]

"The Ringing of the Kirk Bell."

It was Jean McGregor, the fisherman's wife,
and she stood at her cabin door,
And shuddered to see the angry storm that
raged on the Scottish shore.

For oh, 'twas a dark and fearsome night,
Willie, her man, away,
And Robin, her one wee bairn, so ill he
would hardly see the day.

And only she and her dying babe alone in
their home that night,
While the wind and waves came roaring up,
and filled her soul with fright.

She turned for comfort to still her fears, and
kissed her baby so fair,
When lo! the sea, the sky and the rocks
were lit with a lurid glare.

Up sprang poor Jean with a pallid face, and
a cry that had no sound,
As she gazed beyond the breakers where a
vessel had run aground.

She saw the flames shoot up on high, but
she heard no signal gun,
And she knew the crew in the burning ship
must perish, every one;

Unless from the little little village just half
a mile away,
Came help from the sleeping fishermen so
tired with toil all day.

One moment of agonizing thought for the
fishermen's wife and then
The struggle was o'er; she must leave her
child for the sake of the shipwrecked
men.

Back to the bed where baby lay went Jean
in her agony,
Crying, "O bairnie, I daur na gang lest thou
dee awa frae me!"

Then down on her knees she knelt and
prayed: "O our ain Father above,
Tak cair 'o my wee sick bairnie, do, for the
sake o' thy tender love!

Oh, haud him frae ill whiles I gang awa,
and gin it please thy will,
Let him na dee this nicht, that I coom back
to him living still!"

Then out into the storm. The path she took
was the nearer way by the sea,
And on she sped from rock to rock, brave
Jean, so fearlessly!

She had left her child in the Father's care,
so she sent no backward thought
To the lonely cabin, lest strength and will
should fail in the help she sought.

The village reached at last—ah, me! could
she ever waken its men?
So silent it lay in slumber deep, her spirits
sank; but then

'Twas only an instant of despair; "I'll awa
to the kirk mysel,
And God be giving me strength to pull wi
my ain twa hands the bell!"

Above the roar of the elements the clang of
the bell rang out!
The tired seamen awoke from sleep with
many a call and shout.

The glare from the ship its own tale told;
strong arms pulled sturdily
Across the waves, and never a man from
the ship was lost at sea.

"Who rang the bell?" was the cry at last
Ah, there on the floor of the kirk
Lay Jean McGregor, the bonnie lass! Wel
had she done her work!

And now they bore her all tenderly to the
little cabin door,
Where they suspected her child had died
alone on the rocky shore.

But what saw she when they entered in as
she opened her eyes again?
Her bairn alive and greeting her! Her
Robin relieved from pain.

"Nae deid, nae deid? Alive the morn? O
God be praised!" laughed she,
"For Willie'll no lose his laddie noo; God's
owre guid to me!"

The fishermen took themselves away; but
Jean, young Willie's wife,
Was on her knees and giving thanks for the
gift of her bairnie's life.

Long years have passed since that "deid o'
nicht" when rang the old kirk bell,
But the dames of the Scottish hamlet love
the story e'en yet to tell.

—*Mary D. Brine.*

FINDING JIM.

BY C. M. HARGER.

The search began in May and ended in November. It was made within the four walls of a country newspaper office and through the medium of its exchanges. The "exchange fiend" has bored me since that search, for I have always remembered [illegible] opened and the "copy" rustling in the breeze, a bent, white-haired settler entered the *Weekly Palladium* office.

"You paper fellers git each other's papers, I 'spose?" he asked timidly.

"Yes, sir; we exchange with one another."

"Could you let a person see some of yer papers? I'd pay yer for it," he added, as if afraid he was asking too much.

"Oh, that will be all right," I replied as I piled fifty or more exchanges before him.

"Ye see I'm lookin' for Jim," my visitor said, apologetically, as he was adjusting his steel-bowed spectacles. "Jim's my son. We come west two year ago an' took up a claim. 'Twas pretty hard work I know, and' Jim was high strung. Bein' the baby of the fam'ly he hed bin petted a good deal an' workin' come hard on him."

"Did he run away?" I queried, wishing to appear sociable and interested.

"No, that's the worst of it; I drove 'im away. I got mad at 'im one day 'cause he wouldn't mind, an' told 'im ter clear out. He went an' I ain't seen 'im since. I'm thinkin' I'll find somethin' of 'im in the papers—you fellers seem ter write up everythin'."

With that he began to look through the local columns of the journals before him. It was an hour before he had finished his task and laid by the last one with a sigh.

"I'll look ag'in next week," he said sadly as he departed.

The next week and the next he was there, each time chatting with me and revealing more of the longing for a chance of reparation for his harshness.

All through the hot summer months he was faithful to his task, and I, too, began to feel an interest in the missing boy and look for his name in the papers that went through my hands.

October with its Indian summer had gone. The prairies had taken on their robes of brown, and nightly the prairie fires gleamed in a ragged line at the far horizon. Then November. On the third Saturday my visitor came through a bitter blustering wind, and his hands looked white and pinched with cold.

The tears dimmed his glasses as he took up his task as usual. He had gone about half through the pile of papers when he suddenly straightened, up, brushed the page out smooth and fixed his eyes intently upon it. He handed the paper to me and I read:

"A stranger giving his name as James Messerve was found in the depot this morning, sick. He is scarcely more than a boy, but seems to have had hard lines. He says he has friends in Kansas, but will not give their names. He was taken to the Merchants' Hotel, where he is being cared for by the city authorities."

The paper was published in a small city in Northern Iowa, and was dated three days previous.

"I've found him!" ejaculated the father gladly. "I'm goin' ter get him!"

That night he left for his son's side, and in a week the two alighted from the train, the father joyous and happy, the son pale and emaciated. As they rode over the prairie towards the old man's claim, he called back to me: "Come out an' see us sometime!"

I did so shortly afterward; and as we sat up to the well-supplied table, though our chairs rested on the bare earth, and the walls of a dug-out were around us, I found as happy a host as presided in any place in the land. The old man bent his head, and in fervent tones thanked the giver of all good for the return of his boy, thanked him in such words as only the full heart can prompt.

Glancing to one side I saw tears drop from Jim's eyes upon his plate. [illegible]

Pike's Peak.

Viewed from the prairies that lie to the east of its rocky slopes, says a writer in the Detroit *Free Press*, Pike's Peak stands like some grim sentinel watching over the vast extent of country from its base to the Kansas line, stoic-like, indifferent to the shifting panorama that has passed before it. Could it speak, what a history it might unfold! What tragedies have been enacted in sight of its lofty summit! Over 14,000 feet high, it is, from its lofty situation, standing in the first range of hills, the first peak in Southern Colorado that greets the traveler coming from the East, and its sight has invigorated many a weary party in the days of overland travel, for at the giant's feet were found, if not riches, at least sweet waters and green pastures.

The writer cannot better describe its appearance from the plains than by relating his experience when first seeing it. One morning, as we reached the summit of one of these elevations, high but not abrupt, common to Eastern Colorado, we came suddenly in view of the range, many miles away at the nearest point; cloud-like but distinct they appeared through the intervening distance. Pike's Peak, more than 100 miles distant, its summit crowned with snow, stood out against the sky in well-defined lines of a grayish tint in the morning; in the evening it assumes a purplish hue apparently outlined in silver. The impression it gives one after crossing the dreary plains is inexpressibly grand. It is only on a nearer approach that it presents that craggy and rugged aspect so characteristic of the Rockies. From its position Pike's Peak is one of the most interesting, as well as one of the most noted landmarks in the United States.

Driving Oxen in South Africa.

In the Western States and on the plains ox teams are driven with whips, and the oxen are trained to canter along the road in a not ungraceful trot. In New England one never sees oxen driven faster than a walk. The use of the whip is humorously described by Mr. Kerr in his account of South African travel:

Many and many a time had I used the short-handled whip employed in herding cattle on the western prairies of America, but a complete stranger to the gigantic and indispensable whip common to all South African caravans. In becoming initiated into the mysteries of its use I left numerous marks upon my face and neck and was more than once nearly strangled.

While vigorously pressing on the leading oxen I would fall heels over head into some deep hole. Sometimes the oxen would wheel quickly round, rush through the forest and break the young trees, while the old wagon rolled along like the grounding of a wrecked balloon. When evening came, after such experience, I felt as though I had been mobbed and hustled at an election.

At the crossing of any of the large riverbeds, indeed, John's aid became indispensable. He could crack the whip and make a report like an Armstrong six-pounder; while his shouts and fiendish yells resounded wildly through the rocks in such a manner that even the hoarse roar of a fog-horn or the shrill shriek of a steam whistle would have had no chance against him.

That is the Time.

Alice—I've just been reading a newspaper discussion on "When women should marry," Miss Elder. When do you think a girl should marry?

Miss Elder (emphatically)—Just as [illegible]

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Ideas are queer, but none more so than true ones.

We murmur because we are in want, and, therefore, want because we murmur.

The great men of the ancients understood how to reconcile manual labor with affairs of state.

As charity requires forgetfulness of evil deeds so patience requires forgetfulness of evil accidents.

The emptiness of all things, from politics to pastimes, are never so striking to us as when we fail in them.

Fanaticism, to which men are so much inclined, has always served not only to render them more brutalized, but more wicked.

Part with it as with money, sparingly; pay no moment but in purchase of its worth; and what its worth! Ask death-beds, they can tell.

If there were nothing but showers we would conclude the world would be drowned. If nothing but sunshine we would fear the world would be burned.

The essence of true nobility is neglect of self. Let the thought of self pass in, and the beauty of great action is gone like the bloom from a soiled flower.

That which is easy to do, though it may be worth doing, is not so important as that which is hard and disagreeable, and which therefore finds fewer workers.

Extinguish vanity in the mind, and you naturally retrench the little superfluities of garniture and equipage. The blossoms will fall of themselves when the root that nourishes them is destroyed.

It is the close observation of little things which is the secret of success in business, in art, in science, and in every pursuit in life. Human knowledge is but an accumulation of small facts, made by successive generations of men, the little bits of knowledge and experience carefully treasured up by them growing at length into a mighty pyramid.

The Greatest Mining Camp.

"The Leadville of Montana" Butte was called five years ago. But now it is "the greatest mining camp in the world." Last year's returns brought Butte to the front of all camps, just as it placed Montana at the top of the list of the States and Territories. Montana's output of gold and silver in 1888 was $34,618,000. That gave her first place by $2,000,000. And when the copper product was added her contribution to these three items of the wealth of the country reached $40,500,000. This year, if the remaining two months sustain the record of the past 10, the new State will show a yield of $50,000,000 in gold, silver and copper. Surely, Montana has earned her Statehood at a good round price. Her proud position at the head of the gold, silver and copper producing States and Territories, Montana owes to Butte. More than half of last year's $40,500,000 came from this camp. The development has been recent and marvelously rapid. Five years ago "the Leadville of Montana" was a very appropriate title, for Butte then was turning out $6,000,000 a year. But now, with a 12 months' showing of $24,000,000, the claim to be "the richest camp in the world" must be conceded.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 5, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
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One copy four "	50

The manner in which Judge Dowdell deals with violators of the law is something truly refreshing and commendable.

Will Harrison be made President a second time? The answer is to be found in reading the name Harrison backward.—*Courier-Journal.*

The Bibb Blade says: "Saturday was a lovely day as the sun shined out in the winter sky." Is this Bibb county poetry or Bibb county grammar?

Postmaster General Wanamaker favors a reduction of letter postage to one cent. Judge Cobb thinks that the business of the postoffice department will justify such a reduction, and will favor any measure brought before congress having such an object.

Some of our contemporaries are eulogizing the late M. E. Pratt as the inventor of the Pratt Gin and the man for whom the town of Prattville was named. Daniel Pratt, the uncle of M. E. Pratt, was the inventor of the gin and the man in whose honor the town was named.

The DeBardeleben coal and iron company have decided to build two additional blast furnaces alongside of their present plant of two furnaces at Bessemer, Ala. Work will be commenced on the new plant at an early day. An addition of 100 coke ovens will be built, making their Bessemer plants contain 428 ovens.

After stopping to think and drawing a long breath, we find that the Birmingham Age-Herald has ceased to reach our office since we rather ingloriously alluded to the Senatorial possibilities of its editorial staff, wherein we complimented both the good-looking young man and the bald-headed young man. It is evident, therefore, that the people of the State are indebted to the VIEW for a test of the mental calibre of this peculiar quality of Senatorial timber. 'Tis sweet to love, but oh, how bitter, to love the A.-H., and then not git 'er.

Allen G. Thurman in a recent speech to a Kansas Democratic club, said:

"It is now over sixty years since I made my first Democratic speech, and ever since then I have without faltering given the best support of which I was capable to our noble cause. I thought it was a good cause when I first spoke. I think so yet, when the shadows of life are darkening around me, and I shall no doubt think so when I am called to my final account. Allow me to congratulate you on you final prospects, and to remind you that the Democratic party is the party of free institutions, and as long as liberty shall exist in America it cannot die."

What a Prominent Cotton Firm Says of the Outlook.

The following from an autograph circular of Messrs. Lathram Alexander & Co., the well known bankers and commission merchants of New York, will be of interest to those interested in cotton. "Planters," says the firm "in many sections, are sending their cotton to market in a deliberate manner. A systematic and abrupt holding back of the crop is not commendable, and such a course of action has not been adopted in the state. Planters have however, resolved not to rush their cotton to market, and it is gratifying to know that they are in a position to adopt their present policy without being dilatory in meeting their obligations. The fact is, they have made their crops with much lighter advances from factors and merchants than any previous year. They have used less of commercial fertilizers than formerly. The majority of them are therefore, in a position to sell their cotton when they please. It is gratifying to see planters now approaching a condition of permanent financial independence. "The demand is so great that a higher plane of value for cotton than in some years past, seems likely for this season."

M. T. & M. Railroad.

The Centreville Enterprise contains the following information concerning the above road which will be of interest to a large number of our readers living along the line of the road in this county:

Mr. J. C. Woolfolk, the secretary and treasurer of the M. T. & M. railroad, and; Capt. W. F. Joseph, director of the same, and H. S. Persons constructing engineer, have been for some days in our midst on business in connection with this road.

They give every assurance that the road will be built if the citizens along the line will give them their assistance.

It was the first efforts of the directors to building this line of road without soliciting aid from the people. And to carry out this idea, they secured in the counties of Montgomery and Autauga, the issuance of county bonds, said counties being of course authorized by an enactment of the last legislature to issue said bonds, for the special purpose of building the bridge to span the Alabama river. However, for fear there might be some illegality in the act, a friendly suit was carried to the courts and in the supreme court the bonds were declared null and void. This has therefore, necessitated an appeal to the citizens along the line to come to the help of the road.

The company ask for $225,000, of this amount Tuskaloosa has already given $100,000, leaving a deficit of $125,000 to be yet secured. With a proper guarantee that this will be paid we have assurance that work will begin on this part of the road in three weeks. This money is needed to secure the interest on the bonds that have been placed in the city of New York, which interest for two years must be on deposit so as to be made perfectly secure. As every one knows, the first year or two brings no profit, and therefore, interest must be provided for against every contingency.

Jemison Locals.

Our new P. M., Mr. Frank Crocheron, has put in a lot of new boxes, including some lock boxes, which is quite an improvement in our postoffice and a convenience to our citizens.

Died, at Jemison, on Saturday night last, the 30th ult., Mrs. Gaines, mother of Mr. R. H. Gaines in her 80th year. She was a good woman, loved and respected by all. Peace to her ashes. We extend our sympathies to the bereaved family.

Mr. J. P. Allen, Rev. J. L. Wyatt and wife, Dr. J. A. McNeil and wife, and several others attended the C. P. Presbytery, which convened in Helena Friday last.

A daughter of Mr. J. H. Hughes and her husband, from Texas, who have been absent some years, are visiting "Uncle Jimmie," and broad smiles play hide and seek all over his countenance.

Our genial and handsome young friend, Robert Durham, is now assistant salesman at the Jemison Lumber Co's store.

Jemison challenges the record of any town of twice her size in Ala. on babies both as to number and quality. From dewy eve till early dawn festive notes of music *like lingering cadences* are wafted on the still night air.

The Farmers' Alliance have moved across the rail road in the Lowery store, with Messrs. Sam Pate and W. W. Adams in charge.

Mr. Johnnie Brantly has bought Dr. McNeil's residence in west Jemison.

X. Y. Z.

What the Alliance has Done.

Hon. Ben Terrell, National Alliance lecturer in a recent interview with a Charleston, S. C., News and Courier reporter, in regard to the success of the Alliance in the cotton bagging fight, said it had been the means of saving three or four millions of dollars to the Alliance men. He had not the slightest doubt if the war had not been waged, the price of bagging would have gone up to fifteen cents.

Key West, Fla., has 21,000 people and all live by the cigar making industry, in which 8,000 men and women are employed. The scale paid runs from $13 to $40 per thousand, and a fair maker can turn out at least one thousand per week.

Postmasters who fail to notify publishers when subscribers remove or fail to take paper from the postoffice are held by the postmaster general to be responsible for their subscription.

Marry a Gentleman.

It was excellent advice I saw lately given to young ladies urging them to marry only gentlemen or not marry at all. A true gentleman is generous and unselfish. He regards another's happiness and welfare as well as his own. You will see the trait running through all his actions. A man who is a bear at home among his sisters, and discourteous to his mother, is just the man to avoid when you come to the great question which is to be answered yes or no. You need not die old maids. But wait until the prince passes by. No harm in delay.

You will not find him in the ball room. Nor is he a champion billiard player. He has not had time to become a "champion," for he has had too much honest, earnest work to do in the world.—*Ex.*

Mistakes.

It is a mistake to labor when you are not in a fit condition to do so.

To sleep exposed to a direct draught any season

To think that the more a person eats the healthier he will become.

To conclude that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.

To take off proper clothes out of season simply because you have become heated.

To imagine that if a little work or exercise is good, violent or prolonged exercise is better.

To go to bed at midnight and rise at daybreak and imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.

To believe that children can do as much work as grown people, and that the more hours they study the more thy learn.

To eat as if you only had a minute to finish a meal, or to eat without an appetite or continue after it has been satisfied, merely to satisfy the taste.

Foraker has fallen just outside the breastworks in Ohio, but the President sends no Harrisonian salve by wire. The mine has been sprung at Petersburg and Brigadier Mahone is swallowed in the debris, but the White House offers no consolation by lightning. Hutchinson lies prone upon the foughten field of Iowa, and Harrison doesn't as much as inquire into the condition of his wounds. In various grotesque attitudes Harrisonian followers lie outside of breastworks extending all the way from Martha's Vineyard to Sioux City, and the White House doesn't even inquire into the efficiency of the ambulance corps. Perhaps the wounded brethren would not care for consolation that would mean no more to them than it meant to Warner Miller.—*Chicago Times.*

Mercurial Rheumatism.

Mr. J. C. Jones, city marshal of Fulton, Arkansas, writes: "About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. The leading physicians of the city were called in, and they prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without affording me any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with the same unsuccessful result, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of untold agony. After suffering for four years, I gave up all former remedies and commenced taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) After taking several bottles, I was entirely cured and able to resume work. I consider Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

A Prompt Cure.

Two bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured me of a breaking out all over my body, caused by blood poisoning.

VICTOR STEWART,
24 S. Royal Street, Mobile, Ala.

For thirty years I was afflicted with blood poison, from which I suffered untold agonies. I commenced taking S. S. S., and after using five bottles, I am entirely cured.

WILLIAM SCHERK, Flushing, L. I.

I suffered for twenty years from blood poisoning. Three bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured me entirely.

CATHERINE MOSHER,
Mineola, L. I.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

The fountain of perpetual youth was one of the dreams of antiquity. It has been well nigh realized in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood, gives vitality to all the bodily functions, and thus restores to age much of the vigor and freshness of youth.

I use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral freely in my practice, and recommend it in cases of Whooping Cough among children, having found it more certain to cure that troublesome disorder than any other medicine I know of.—So says Dr. [illegible], of Campbell, Mass.

If you suffer pricking pains on moving the eyes, or cannot bear bright light, and find your sight weak and failing you should promptly use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Eye Salve. 25 cents a box.

For better than the harsh treatment of medicines which horribly gripe the patient and destroy the coating of the stomach. Dr. J. H. McLean's Chill and Fever, by mild yet effective action will cure. Sold at 50 cents a bottle.

Somebody claims to have discovered a substance a hundred times sweeter than sugar. It is supposed to about eighteen years old and to have a fondness for ice cream, soda water and caramels.

If you suffer from any affection caused by impure blood, such as scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, tetter, ring worm, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla.

The quality of the blood depends much upon good or bad digestion and assimilation. To make the blood rich in life and strength-giving constituents use Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla. It will nourish the properties of the blood, from which the elements of vitality are drawn.

The longest distance over which conversation by telephone is daily held is between Portland, Me., and Buffalo, N. Y., about 750 miles.

Sick headace, wind on the stomach billiousness, nausea, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pillets, 25 c a vial.

When nature falters and requires help recruit her enfeebled energies with Dr. J. H. McLean's strengthening cordial and blood purifier. $1.00 per bot.

Ten thousand dollars was raised for the new Judson college at Marion by the Baptist state convention.

Physicians prescribe Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm; in it they find no trace of opium or morphia, while its efficacy in curing all throat and lung diseases is wonderful.

Exposure to rough weather, getting wet, living in damp localities, are favorable to the contraction of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. As a preventive, and for the cure of all kidney and liver trouble, use that valuable remedy, Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. $1.00 per bottle.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

There are many accidents and diseases which affect stock and cause serious inconvenience and loss to the farmer in his work, which may be quickly remedied by the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

Tax Notice!

SECOND ROUND.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1889.

Mineral Springs	December	6
Jemison	"	7
Providence	"	3
Macedonia	"	9
Benson	"	10
Maplesville	"	11
R. Latham's	"	12
Dixie	"	13
Kincheon	"	17
Verbena	"	18
Cooper's	"	19
Valley Creek Church	"	14
Clanton Ford	"	16
Elijah Busby	"	4
John Archer's	"	5
Prim's School House	"	21

Clanton, December 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31.

B. M. GENTRY,
Tax Collector Chilton Co.

Assessor's Notice.

FIRST ROUND.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county, for the year 1890:

Mineral Springs,	January	30
Jemison,	"	23 & 24
Providence	"	27
Macedonia	"	22
Benson	"	21
Maplesville	"	18
R. Latham's	"	17
Dixie	"	13
Kincheon	"	7
Verbena	"	2
Cooper's	"	1
Clanton,	February	3
Mountain Creek	January	3
Well's Saw Mill	"	4
Callaway's Grist Mill	"	6
Chandler's Saw Mill	February	7
Pilgrim's Rest	January	8
Clanton Ford	"	9
Stanton	"	11
Chilton Lumber Co.'s Mill	"	14
Welch & Bro.'s Saw Mill	"	15
Valley Creek Church	"	16
Concord Church	"	25
Elijah Busby's	"	28
Archie's Chapel	"	29
Strasburg	"	31
Cane Creek Church	February	4
John Gore's	"	5
E. T. Gullahorn's Saw Mill	"	6

E. G. ROLLINS,
Tax Assessor Chilton Co.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned by Abe Lewis and recorded in mortgage book, No. 29, page 29, in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, I will proceed to sell, on the 28th day of December, 1889, at the courthouse door of said county, within the hours of legal sale, the following described real estate to-wit: The northwest quarter (n w ¼) of the northeast quarter (n e ¼) of section thirty-three (33) in township twenty (20) of range eleven (11) containing fifty acres more or less.

FRANK [illegible],
dec5 Mortgagee.

Bring your job printing to this office.

Coughing

Is Nature's effort to expel foreign substances from the bronchial passages. Frequently, this causes inflammation and the need of an anodyne. No other expectorant or anodyne is equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It assists Nature in ejecting the mucus, allays irritation, induces repose, and is the most popular of all cough cures.

"Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there is none, within the range of my experience, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so afflicted, I was advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lay all other remedies aside. I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have always kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure." —Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss.

"A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continual use of the Pectoral, a permanent cure was effected."—Horace Fairbrother, Rockingham, Vt.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

tma16

Jemison High School.

Good House, Well Furnished, Healthful Locality, Dry Sandy Roads, Good Board Cheap, Tuition Low, Maps, Globes, Charts, etc., Moral Community, Three Churches, No Whisky, Well Trained Teachers, Fine Success, Teachers Re-elected without a Dissenting Voice. Session opens Sept. 2d, 1889.

Apply to J. L. RUFFIN, JR.,
aug29 Principal.

CLANTON
HIGH SCHOOL.

This School will open Monday, Sept. the 2nd, 1889. Advantages the best in the county. Rates low, board and tuition $10 per month. Patronage is earnestly desired. For further information address me at Clanton, Ala.

Respectfully,
A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

W. W. C.

(Wooldridge's Wonderful Cure)

Is the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet discovered. It never fails to cure when taken according to directions. Read what it has done for Mr. A. Kimbrough:

COLUMBUS, GA., July 15, 1889.

Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co., Columbus, Ga.

GENTS:—After suffering for twenty years with my kidneys, and finding only temporary relief, after taking various remedies, and consulting some of the most noted physicians in the country, at a cost of hundreds of dollars, for no good, I decided to try W. W. C., and I must confess that I am to-day as well as I ever was, and that I suffer no pain whatever from my kidneys, and am feeling better in every respect than I have for years, and I attribute it all to two bottles of W. W. C.; and I would advise all who suffer in the least with kidney or bladder troubles to give W. W. C. a trial. Yours truly,

A. KIMBROUGH.

WOOLDRIDGE'S WONDERFUL CURE is a sure Remedy for Syphilis, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Bone Diseases, Old Sores, Bilious Troubles, Liver Diseases, Jaundice, Bilious Headache, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases caused from Impure and Poisoned Blood or Hereditary Diseases.

For sale by all Druggists.

Manufactured by
Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co.,
COLUMBUS, GA.
sep19 y

Barber Shop.

Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop upstairs in the Allen Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.
November 21, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 6th, 1889, viz: Andrew J. Wyatt, homestead 1408 for the s ½ of s w ¼ sec 28 t 21 n range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Madison Popwell, John Popwell, John R. Kemp and Gill Elland, all of Kincheon, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 20, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 11, 1889, viz: Charlie Jackson, homestead 15251 for the n e ¼ of sec. 20 township 21 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Daniel Martin, Emmet Culp, Andy Fosbee and James Headley, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
Nov. 8, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on December 14th, 1889, viz: James H. Green, homestead [illegible] for the [illegible] r 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: [illegible]

The Lawson Carpet Co.

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention of the people of Chilton county to their large and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,

Curtains & Household Novelties.

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,

ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS

Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

LOOK * HERE!

New Stock! Low Prices!

—AT—

W. M. WILSON & BRO.'S

CLANTON, ALA.

We have opened a Large Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise at our old Stand, and we have come to stay. We invite an inspection of our goods and prices.

☞ SHOES AND HATS A SPECIALTY. ☜

THOMAS FOSHEE,

(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)

Dry Goods, Groceries,

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,

feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

MOULDINGS,

—AND—

PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER

H. M. MANCHA,

204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will send samples on application. apr 11-y

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN.

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble.

—Manufacturer of all kinds of—

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, - - Alabama.

nov29-tf

B. WOLFF'S
FURNITURE EMPORIUM,

[illegible] Commerce and Corner Court and [illegible] Streets.

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

CARRIES

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of [illegible]

IN THE [illegible]

rpet Co.
Ala.
e attention of
their large
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w Shades,
Novelties.
prices are guaranteed as
arkets.
Respectfully,
CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

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ceive Prompt At-
A SPECIALTY
20th STREETS
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BRO.'S
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OMAS FOSHEE.

PER,
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ICAL PAPER HANGER
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of—
STONE WORK.
Fourth Street,
Alabama.

F'S
PORIUM,
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ock of Furniture
ATE.

GO TO BLAKE BROS., LEA[illegible] SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 5, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	*1:15 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:43 p. m.
No. 11 (Passenger)	6:29 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	6:45 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:29 a. m.
No. 8 Mail	9:11 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:29 p. m.

*Don't Stop.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Gipsies and tramps in town last week.

Mr. William Ashley visited his brother here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Holt visited Montgomery the past week.

Mrs. Judge Lane, of Birmingham, has been visiting relatives here.

Capt. John M. McKleroy, of Anniston attended court last week, in Clanton.

Miss Anna Lou Duke, of Duke's mill is visiting her aunt Miss Nannie Duke.

Mrs. R. Q. Lane has returned from a visit to her old home in South Alabama.

Maj. Jno. L. Harrell, of Birmingham, visited relatives in Clanton the past week.

Rev. J. O. Noble, of Plantersville, filled the Clanton Methodist pulpit Sunday night.

A candy stew at Miss Nannie Duke's was greatly enjoyed by the young folks Tuesday evening.

We are glad to know that little Clarence Holt has entirely recovered from a severe spell of sickness.

The Methodists are much pleased with their pastor and hope he will be sent back here another year.

Mr. M. Aldridge father of Mr. J. H. Aldridge has moved his family from the Providence neighborhood to Clanton.

Congressman Cobb was in town on last Thursday. He was on his way to Washington to be present at the opening of Congress on Monday.

We will appreciate it as a favor if you will call at our office and leave any items of general or of personal movements that you may know of.

Mr. DeVann Midleton has given up his position at Mr. Blasingame's mill and will continue the study of law in the office of Col. R. M. Williamson.

One of our Clanton merchants told us the other day that money seemed more plentiful and trade was better than he had ever known it to be.

While court has been in session the merchants and boarding house keepers have had a busy time. In fact, business has been stirring for all in our little town.

The VIEW has a "skunk" roll as well as an honor roll. The first is a roll of dead-beats of course. We are happy to say that our "skunk" roll is in every way a very small roll.

Notice to the Public.

From November 1st to January 1st, no goods will be sold on credit at my store, and I hope no one will get their feelings hurt by failing to get credit. I intend to meet any competition in this market, and in order to do so I must sell for the money down.

All parties who have not yet paid their accounts for this year are earnestly requested to call and settle at once.

Respectfully,
W. L. [illegible]

Mr. Peyton Aldridge has a cow that dropped a "tailless" calf last week. The calf's backbone wants three or four inches of reaching to the end of its body.

Mrs. J. W. Martin, of Longview, and her mother Mrs. Barnett, of Union Springs, are in Clanton to remain some time, the guests of Mrs. A. J. McRee.

Mr. J. W. Gandy, of Stanton, was in town Saturday selling the unrivaled stove pipe shelves, which are a great convenience in the kitchen. He will be over again filling orders soon.

Rev. I. F. Smith of the Episcopal church requested us to announce that he will fill his appointment at this place as usual on next Sunday, and will reach Clanton late Saturday evening from Selma.

Last week one Hathcock who was on the grand jury got "boozy" and had to be sent to jail. A man who is unable to keep sober while he is on the grand jury investigating the crimes committed around him ought to be sent to Africa to teach Chilton county civilization to the cannibals. If they make a meal on him, well and good, except that it would give the poor heathen who partook of the meal the jim jams for about a month.

"Old Nick," a fine pointer dog belonging to Mr. W. H. Foshee took a ride on the cars to Birmingham last Friday under the following circumstances: In the morning before the mail train came along the dog went into Marcus' restaurant and helped himself to a large piece of beef. When he was discovered he got out of reach and kept out until the train came along. He boarded the train and went to Birmingham, and his owner had to pay express charges to have him sent back on the evening train.

Grand Jury Report.

To Hon. J. R. Dowdell, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit.

Having completed our labors we desire to make our final report. We have made dilligent inquiry into all indictable offences brought before us, and have returned into court 23 bills of indictment, most of which are for misdemeanors. We have given a good deal of our time to investigating the violations of the liquor laws, and we hope the result of our labors in this direction will be for the public good.

The jail is neatly and comfortably kept with the exception of a few broken window glasses which we hope the Sheriff will soon have replaced. We would, however, recommend that a good strong fence or wall be built around it which would make it safer. As to our courthouse. Notwithstanding the fact since our last Spring Court, the clerk and sheriff have added much to the comfort and looks of the court room by a neat carpet on the floor, yet we think we need a new courthouse. This subject we know will meet with opposition from some of our citizens, but we think, on a fair investigation of the subject they will agree with us. Our county is growing rapidly in law business, and the present courthouse is a very unsafe repository for important books and records. A brick building would be much safer, and certainly more comfortable and convenient than the present one. The tax to be levied for building such a building would be so small that it would be very lightly felt. A new brick courthouse located where the present building stands would be an ornament to our county and would be pointed to with pride by all our citizens.

In the meantime we think that two safes are needed. One in the office of the Probate Court and one in the Register in Chancery's office. We find the bonds of our county officers good and sufficient, except the bond of a Justice of the Peace in beat one, Mr. Samuel Pate. The books of the county officers are all neatly and correctly kept. We would call especial attention to the style and manner in which the books of Mr. Foshee are kept. The books of the county treasurer we have examined as well as we could in the limited time allowed us, and find them to be correct. Our public roads have been reported to us as being in good condition, but several county bridges have been reported in very bad condition, and dangerous to the traveling public. We name them and hope the commissioners will see that they are soon put in proper condition. The bridges are: The Bridge across Yellow Leaf Creek, in beat four near George Hill's place, also a bridge in beat five known as "Pyron's Bridge," also one in beat three known as "Mulberry Bridge," also one in same beat known as "Benson Bridge," and in same beat one known as "Bear Creek Bridge," also in same beat one known as "Jones Bridge," also a bridge across Yellowleaf creek near Maddox's mill.

Several Justices have failed to make any report of their dockets to us. This is an important matter, and we have refrained from indicting them this term in hopes that this matter will be properly attended to by Justices in the future. Thanking your Honor for your able charge, and also the other officers with whom we have been associated, we ask to be discharged.

A. M. [illegible]

HERMAN HERZFELD,
—DEALER IN—
All Kinds of Furniture at all Prices.
Parlor and Bed-Room Suits, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Blankets, Comforts and Lace Goods.
Everything necessary in the House-Furnishing Goods Line.
NINETEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND AVENUES
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—Office of—
FARMERS'
Alliance Exchange
UNION WAREHOUSE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 16, 1889.

DEAR SIR:—We invite your attention to our large and commodious Warehouses near the Union Passenger Depot in rear of the Windsor Hotel in this city. We are prepared to store or sell cotton to the best advantage and to fully protect the planters' interest by always obtaining the highest market price on day of sale. Our rates of storage are cheaper than any other Warehouse in the city from the fact that we charge no drayage where cotton is shipped by rail or boat.

We have every protection against fire that is possible to be had, and are above high water. We make liberal advances on cotton in store.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

JNO. S. BIRD, Business Manager.

Clem Leach, colored, was killed at Verbena while riding on a freight train last Tuesday. He had lived at this place some time.

Mrs. Lizzie Jones, wife of Mr. Henry C. Jones, who moved from this county to Arkansas about a year ago, died at her Arkansas home on the 7th of November.

"It goes right to the spot," said an old man, who was rubbing in Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment to relieve rheumatism. oct31

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Mrs. M. A. Butler announces to her friends in this section that she is now located at 422 21st St. and Ave. E, Birmingham, where she has opened a stock of general merchandise. An invitation is extended to all needing anything in her line to call at the above location when visiting the city. 1m

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., November 19, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 6th, 1890, viz: William S. Cox, homestead 15271 for the w ½ of s w ¼ of sec 26, towship 23 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, William T. Franklin, John Gore, William T. Mahan, John McKee, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 19, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence, the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Jan. 6th, 1889, viz: Hurly Ann Ray, homestead 15806 for the s e ¼ of sec 22 township 21 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John R. Kemp, Stephen Baker, Cyrus Culp, and R. M. Burnett, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 2, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 18, 1890, viz: Alfred Stephen Baker, homestead 16602 for the s e ¼ of sec 20 township 21 n, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: George Mullins, James Wyatt, Francis M. Headley and Monroe Durbin, all of Clanton, Ala.

dec5* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 4, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 11, 1890, viz: Jesse [illegible], Jr., homestead 14783 for the s e ¼ of s e q and s e q s w q sec 6, township 23 n, r 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: [illegible]

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of two mortgages excuted by Matilda Crumpton, the first to the Louisville & Nashville railroad company on the 16th day of January, 1882 and recorded in Book 9 of Mortgages page 363 in the Probate office of Chilton county, the second executed on the 18th day of March, 1885, to Frank Nelson, Jr., and recorded in Mortgage book Vol. 15, page 55 of records of mortgages in the office of Judge of Probate of Chilton county, I will proceed to sell on the 16th day of December, 1889, in front of the courthouse door in Clanton, Chilton county, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate to-wit: The S W ¼ of the S W ¼ of section 13 township 23, range 15 east in Chilton county, Ala.

FRANK NELSON, JR.,
nov14 Mortgagee and Assignee.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 11, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., on December 12, 1889, viz: John Burmister, homestead 16141, for the s e ¼ of n e ¼, e ½ of s e ¼, n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 26 t 20 n r 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. H. Smith, Thomas Cox, G. C. Carwile and C. D. A. Deramus, all of Verbena, Ala.

oct 17o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., October 29, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the Circuit Court, Clanton, Ala., on December 14, 1889, viz: William Headley, Jr., homestead 16165 for the n e ¼ of s w ¼, n w ¼ of s e ¼ and e ½ of s e ¼ sec 18, township 22 n, r 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Wesley Noah, Sylvester Headley, James N. Knox, Columbus Rutherford, all of Clanton, Ala.

oct31* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 20, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 10, 1890, viz: James W. Conell, homestead 14074 for the s ½ of n e q, n w q of s e q, and s w q, sec 24, township 22 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. J. Peters, R. E. Jones, J. M. Parish, William Mims, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 18, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 4th, 1890, viz: Peter W. Noah, homestead 15043 for the n ½ of n w ¼ sec 18 township 22 n r 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Headley, Jr., James N. Knox, John Knox, William Davis, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

SALESMEN WANTED [illegible]

A. E. BIVINGS,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS AND Medicines,
FAMILY Groceries, ETC.

Clanton, Alabama.
I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

BUY YOUR
PIANOS and ORGANS
—FROM—
GRAMBS & BUCHANAN,
—2107 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES, or on easy installments, Sohmer, Cranich & Bach, Gabler, Wheelock and Newby & Evans Pianos, and the world renowned Wilcox & White organs. Mail orders for sheet music or musical merchandise given prompt attention.
Write for Catalogue. jul18
When ordering please state in what paper you saw our advertisement.

Hale, Dingley & Co.
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,
PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,
—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—
Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lactophosphate of Lime; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. nov21-6

CHAS. L. RUTH,
—DEALER IN—
Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,
Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.
A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.
The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.
C. L. RUTH,
(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,
—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—
nov21y

CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS
Copper and Sheet Iron Workers
Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.

Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE,
Birmingham, Ala.
mar21 y

GEO. W. COOK & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Produce, Wines, Liquors. Our pure unpainted Roasted Coffee, and Manufacturers of High Grade pure Stick Candy, all of which we sell by the pound, package or car load. Sole agents for the Celebrated Bethesda Water.
37 COMMERCE STREET,
Montgomery, Alabama.
oct17-tf

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
dec5 ay

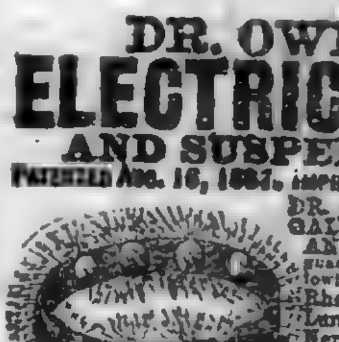
MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS [illegible]

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville
[mar16-y]

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.
Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.
Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.
All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
Correspondence solicited.
Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.
[jan21-tf]

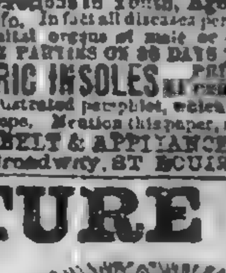
J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER,
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

DR. OWEN'S
ELECTRIC BELT
AND SUSPENSORY.
PATENTED AUG. 16, 1887. IMPROVED JULY 30, 1889.



DR. OWEN'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC BODY BELT AND SUSPENSORY are guaranteed to cure the following diseases, namely: All Rheumatic Complaints, Lumbago, General and Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Trembling, Sexual Exhaustion, Wasting of Body, Diseases caused by Indiscretions in Youth, Age, Married or Single Life. In fact all diseases pertaining to the womb or genital organs of male or female. SENT TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON 30 DAYS TRIAL. TRY A PAIR OF DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC INSOLES. PRICE $1. Send 6c postage for free illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Mention this paper, address OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO. 306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURE!
ELECTRIC BELT AND TRUSS COMBINED.



DR. ISRAEL'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC TRUSS, with Dr. Owen's Electric Belt Attachment. This truss is worn with ease and comfort. The current can be made mild or strong. This is the only combined electric truss and belt ever made. It will CURE Rupture in from 60 to 90 days. For full description of Dr. Owen's Electro-Galvanic Belts, Spinal Appliances, Trusses and Insoles send 6c. for 100 page illustrated pamphlet which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Sold only by the OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO. 306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.
sep 5

HERBINE
After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.
Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.
Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky., says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."
Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."
Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than pills.
Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle.
It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by
The Herbine Co.,
(Successors to Wm. Condell.) St. Louis, Mo.
mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION
PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.
The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.
CATARRH
A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.
Easy and pleasant to use.
Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.
nov22-y

ALLEGHER'S
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

CLIMBING TO THE TOP IN BREEDING.

There are many farmers who have made a start in the right direction in horse breeding. They have studied over the matter and have concluded that it paid to breed better horses and have acted upon this inspiration, says the *National Stockman*. They have ventured to pay ten dollars for the service of a right good stallion, whereas they heretofore have thought that three or five dollars was enough for a colt from any horse. So far so good. It is the initial step, and they should be congratulated upon taking it. It will be easier to get these same men to pay the service price which a pure-bred, first-class horse can be offered at thereafter than if they had been content to stick to the two-for-five kind. When the marketable age arrives and their more enterprising neighbors receive fifty or a hundred per cent. more for their young horses than they do, although they have higher priced stock than they ever had before, they will be ready to fall in line with the most progressive, and breed and raise nothing but the best. It requires time to make a change of as much importance as a step from the mongrel to the pure-bred indicates, but it will be time well spent if those most interested can only abide it and wait the better day coming. The time is coming when the average breeder of horses will know as well as any one the advantages derived from keeping at the top of the ladder.

ASPARAGUS.

There is probably no vegetable that is so absolutely superb to the delicate appetite of the epicure as the first delicious cuttings of early asparagus. Although a native of Europe and Asia, it has become common in this country as to be almost naturalized in many places, having found its way into the fields and sometimes being seen on beaches and marshy places on the sea coast. Soil and location have probably more to do with the raising of fine asparagus than anything else, and of the many different varieties introduced into cultivation at different times few of them have differed greatly from the original.

Although asparagus grows very readily from seeds, we have found that the special characteristics of improved strains are not so certain of reproduction as when the propagation is effected by planting the roots. Most of our prominent growers prefer to plant one-year-old roots, although two-year and three-year are often used. The asparagus bed should be five feet wide and any desirable length, according to the size of the family. It should be well cultivated, two feet deep and well manured. Three rows of plants will suffice to each bed; the plants should stand one foot apart in the row, and the crowns should be well covered four inches deep; a good deep soil with a sandy bottom will be found most suitable, as the plants do not thrive well in a wet, stiff soil. As soon as the tops are cut down in the fall cover with a top dressing of coarse manure, which may be forked early in the spring. A partial cutting may be made the third year, but it will add materially to the vigor of the plants if none be got until the fourth year. In locations away from the seashore a top dressing of two pounds of coarse salt to the square yard will be found beneficial. The asparagus is naturally a maritime plant, this being the reason why salt acts so beneficially.—*New York Herald*.

SOWS EATING THEIR PIGS.

The desire in sows to devour their young pigs appears generally within the first three or four days after farrowing. Generally when the sucking is fairly started, the desire gradually diminishes or disappears. Several devices have been employed with more or less success, for the purpose of preventing the mother from eating her offspring. That the desire for flesh may not be excited, the afterbirth should be removed as soon as it is expelled, and the slime covering the young pigs should be wiped off, as any rough licking by the mother may wound the young ones and cause bleeding, which, if it is started at the navel, might become continuous, and probably incite devouring of the pigs.

To save the young ones from danger, they may during the first few days be kept separate from the suspected mother, and be allowed to suck at intervals of three or four hours, while being watched. If during the second or third day the sow is quiet and natural, the pigs may be left with her; but, nevertheless, watch should be continually kept over her during a day or two; for it may happen that a relapse will occur. This will be best prevented by giving her a plentiful supply of gruel.

By way of remedial treatment, or rather as an additional precautionary measure, if close watching cannot conveniently be kept, a strong decoction of colocynth, or a strong solution of aloes in water, may be applied to the body and limbs of the young once or twice a day. the articles are very bitter, and will disgust the sow. Because a sow has once eaten her little pigs, it is not certain that she will do it the next time, and it is therefore not necessary to discontinue her as a breeding sow, if she is otherwise a very desirable animal. But her having once or twice evinced this unnatural appetite, suggests the adoption of precautionary measures in the future. For this purpose it will be indispensable to note the exact time when she will be due in farrowing. Sows that have reared several of litters successfully may devour a following litter, while sows that destroyed their first or second litter, or both, may never do so again.—*Prairie Farmer*.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

You may keep as many fowls as you wish, but they should be in small flocks.

Be sure and store away turnips, carrots and potatoes for the hens this winter.

Poultry reared with free range of orchard and meadow are the largest and finest in plumage and symmetry.

Has it ever occurred to you that building at five cents per pound paper on the inside of your hen house may save birds worth a dollar.

There are few things that contribute more toward making a happy home than a good table, and plenty of chickens, ducks, and eggs will always guarantee this.

If the floor of the hen coop is of earth, it will pay to dig out six inches of it and [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

CALF'S HEAD SOUP.

Take the liquor in which a well skimmed and cleaned calf's head has been boiled, and skim it the next day from any fat that may rise. Melt in a saucepan a quarter of pound of butter; add a thin slice of nice ham, not over a quarter of a pound, two tablespoonfuls of minced parsley, a little thyme, lemon thyme, if you have it, a bay leaf, two white onions, a few chopped mushrooms and a shallot, or if not at hand, a clove of garlic. Add to these ingredients a pint of brown stock, and simmer the whole for two hours; add the liquor from the calf's head heated hot and the juice of a Seville orange and a lemon. Season the soup with salt, cayenne pepper and a dessertspoonful of sugar; add finally half a teaspoonful of mace. Add real forcemeat balls and the yolks of enough hard boiled eggs, cut each in two, to allow one yolk to each plateful of soup.—*New York Tribune*.

A GOOD RECIPE FOR STARCH.

The following recipe makes excellent starch for those things that require to be really stiff, such as collars and cuffs, and white shirt fronts. Where extra stiffness is necessary, a small piece of white wax should be stirred into the boiling starch until quite melted.

To every two tablespoonfuls of starch, allow one-quarter of a pint of cold water and one pint of boiling water. To mix the starch, put it in a clean basin and pour the quarter of a pint of cold water over it. Break up the lumps, and, if there are any specks of dirt in the starch—and the best is not always quite free from them—they may be taken out with a clean spoon. Then mix the starch thoroughly, and pour upon it a pint of boiling water. This last water should be actually boiling while the starch is being made. If it is at a less degree than boiling heat, the starch will not be as thick as it might be, and it will need boiling. Stir all the time the boiling water is being poured on, and when the starch is thoroughly and smoothly mixed, put in about a quarter of an ounce of white wax. A white paraffin candle will do quite as well as wax. It is not a bad plan to save the short bits of paraffin or wax candles for this purpose; but care must be taken whether wax or candle is used to increase the stiffness and gloss of the starch, it shall be quite clean. The least carelessness in this respect destroys the appearance of the article to be ironed. Cover the starch with a cloth folded seven or eight times double, and set it aside to cool.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Does everybody know that the best covering for a poultice or a mustard paste is tissue paper.

Clothes that have been sprinkled will not mildew for days, even in summer, if kept away from the fire.

Use a silver spoon when cooking mushrooms. The silver will be blackened it any injurious quality is present.

Be ashamed to iron a limp shirt bosom. Men do not so much care for a polished shirt front as they do for a stiff one.

Air the house thoroughly every day, even "though the rain comes down in torrents or the snow beats in in drifts."

That hands may be kept smooth in cold weather by avoiding the use of warm water. Wash them with cold water and soap.

Do not be deceived by agents who have a "superior furniture" polish for sale. Use linseed oil, there is nothing better.

That the best and most convenient cover for a jelly tumbler is thin paper fastened over the top of the glass by a rubber band.

It is a good idea for a tall woman to have her kitchen table and ironing-board a little higher than ordinary. It will save many a backache.

Use great care in serving food for the table, as the smallest spatter of grease or gravy changes the appearance and spoils an otherwise pretty dish.

That the best way to clear out and straighten the fringe of towels, doilies, etc., before ironing, is to comb it while damp, with an inch length of coarsest toilet comb.

Glasses and dishes wipe to perfection when washed in very hot water. Use a dish mop, soap shaker and an iron-dish washer. These also expedite the labor, as very hot water can be used.

A few years ago a fashionable table was so piled with high dishes that it was impossible to see one's vis-a-vis without peeping under the heavily laden silver and glassware. Now a table is considered vulgar when not laid in a low, simple manner.

That essence of peppermint, applied with the finger tips over the seat of pain, gives relief in headache, toothache or neuralgic pain in any part of the body. (Care must be taken not to put it directly under the eye, on account of the smarting it would cause).

That pleasant rainy day work for the older children is to be found in the making of a scrap book of the portraits of noted men and women; the portraits to be obtained from publishers' catalogues, magazines, newspapers, and other available sources.

When decanters and carafes become so discolored inside that shot or fine coals will not cleanse them, fill the bottle with finely chopped potato skins, cork tightly and let the bottle stand for three days, when the skins will ferment. Turn out and rinse. The bottle will be as bright and clean as when new.

In canning tomatoes peel whole tomatoes and crowd them into cans, pressing them down slowly. Put a board into the bottom of a boiler and set the cans on the board. Fill the boiler with cold water to half the height of the cans, laying the tops of the cans on loosely, letting them remain until the water has boiled twenty minutes. Then remove the cans, and if they are not full fill with hot water and seal at once.

Curious Address of a Letter.

Some time ago a letter was sent by post, in England, and duly delivered, with the following address:

Wood,
John,
Hants.

Our postoffice officials, says an English paper, seem able to make out any address. The above was easy for them. They saw that John was under Wood and over Hants, hence the address evidently was:

John Underwood,
Andover,
Hants.

[illegible]

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

PATRIOTIC DANISH WOMEN.

The women in Denmark are showing their patriotism in a most practical manner by voluntary contributions to a fund for the defence of their country by means of fortifications, for which the Danish Parliament will not vote the necessary grants. The Danish women have already collected sufficient money to purchase eight Krupp guns, which have been presented to the King of Denmark. Contributions continue to be forthcoming, and a movement has now been started in Norway to follow the example given by the patriotic Danish women.

JAPANESE WOMEN.

The Japanese woman wears none of the frills, ribbons, or fripperies known to her western sister; all is simple, useful and complete; neither knows she aught of jewelry or ornament, except, may be, such as she wears in her chignon, which, by the way, is dressed with much and elaborate care, and ever with due regard to her married or single state. When the weather is cold or inclement, everybody—male and female—wears a warm upper garment or paletot-like arrangement; but the garment which is most distinctive of social status is the long, sweeping robe, trailing often a length of several feet, and whose length affords a sure guide to the rank of the wearer, for the higher the social caste of these ladies, the longer the tails of their gowns. Then the custom is for everybody to shuffle along on helpless slippers, bound to the foot by a thong or half-circle of leather, which passes between the toes.

Women of all classes go about with neither hat nor bonnet, although in the winter, when snow fills the air, and the cold is intense, they wear the daintiest headgear of a white wadded silk, which covers the front of the head, is cut up at all sides, and fastens under the chin like the ordinary European bonnet; but in the summer and spring months, when blossoms fill the land and sunshine is to be reckoned on as a matter of course, shining day after day throughout this wild and picturesque country, the women pass bareheaded up and down the clean bright streets of the capital, made bright with blossoming plum and almond trees; with the colorless lanterns and picturesque devices of the shops and tea-houses. Then it is that they, with their attendants, go shopping, visiting, or are to be met on festival occasions shaded with great Japanese umbrellas or sunshades, their costume incomplete without some gay and beautiful fan, always worn to harmonize with the rest of the dress, and just as indispensable a toilet adjunct to the masculine as to the feminine creature. Each also has his or her little requisite thrust into the folds of the wide girdle—the handkerchief, writing materials and many other little trifles besides. In the good old times the ladies even wore short swords, analogous to the larger ones worn by the gentlemen, though as the centuries wore away and peace brooded over the Empire, these warlike tools came to be worn less as necessary for personal defence than as a mark of fashion and etiquette.

Although they have the power of combining the richest and most brilliant tints into delicious harmonies, in which crudity forms no jarring element, anything like mere gaudiness in color is eschewed by the fine sense of the Japanese as meretricious taste. Earrings also—and this may be instructive to the western women—they deem barbaric. The matrons choose their robes of soft, harmonious and rather dull shades of peach-color, purples, grays and browns, wearing with these an underskirt of white; while the young maids of less serious humor deck themselves in brighter hues. Often a glimpse is caught of a scarlet underskirt, or a hint of some vivid color, never offending the eye by its garish relation to some other brilliant mass, but peeping in and out with softer hues of cream, or dull sweet lavender. At times, her flowered robe, with chaste design and subdued color, may be rendered gay with the surpassing brilliancy of her girdle, embroidered as it is with the purest tones of rose, blue, maize, purple and gold.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

FASHION NOTES.

Party dresses for little girls are made of Liberty's silks in æsthetic hues.

Liberty's silks are firmer than India silks, more like India pongee, and trim effectively with lace or velvet.

Now that the tournure has been reduced to graceful proportions, we are threatened with a revival of crinoline.

The large lace cravats now so fashionable are fastened with jeweled safety pins, which are put in carelessly, to avoid a set effect.

Arabesques of a dark color on a light ground and Vandyke patterns are to be had in inexpensive flannels for morning wrappers.

The better class of sealskin garments the present season, of whatever shape, have invisible fastenings, consisting of loops and "olives," the latter with sealskin or crochet coverings.

A few sealskin wraps are shown by the leading furriers, but the demand is light. In shape they follow the leading models in cloth wraps, and sea otter and other rich furs are used for trimmings.

The number of long, slender pins which are thrust carelessly through the trimmings of many of the new hats, suggest the possibility of a reserve supply, to be used in case of high winds or other accident.

A new light shade of mahogany brown is known as Eiffel and will take the place of its darker sister shade in combinations with green this fall. Then follow anemone, Java, cuivre (copper) and condor, these lighter tints melting gradually into ecru.

The sealskin cloak is still the perfection of elegance in winter street garments, and this season there are several new features which especially commend it to the shopper who seeks comfort and protection from wintry blasts, combined with rich and handsome appearance.

Died at the Age of 114.

William [illegible], died at Grand Rapids, Wis., recently, aged 114 years. He was married twice. His first wife lived to the age of [illegible]. He married [illegible]

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Remember impertinence isn't wit, any more than insolence is brilliancy.

If young men will not believe in themselves, no men or women can believe in them.

If you haven't the moral courage to laugh at sneers, then you are another of nature's mistakes.

If you learn that people say spiteful, wicked things about you, and untruthful things at that, be silent.

Don't talk about what you are "going" to do; then, if you fail to accomplish it, nobody will know.

Do not be afraid to go near your enemy. The nearer you get to a kicking horse the less damage will result to your person.

Treat all men and women considerately and you will be surprised at the dividends that will come to you daily and yearly.

The man who does a generous act and lets the world into the secret shows the world a peach after rubbing the bloom from it.

Cultivate a cheerful frame of mind and the mind will mold the face and the tongue and the voice into something irresistible.

If you do a good piece of work in finance, journalism, politics, art, music, or literature, do not spoil it by voluntarily speaking of it complacently; and, on the other hand, do not speak of it disparagingly.

As there are mountebanks for the natural body, so are there mountebanks for the politic body; men that perhaps have been lucky in two or three experiments, but want the grounds of science, and therefore cannot hold out.

No man is a communist after he has property of his own. Those people who want things divided even, have nothing to divide. The anarchists who would blow the world up with dynamite, would have first to steal the dynamite.

A person using a word possessing two meanings, can dodge either, as circumstances occur; but a word can only have one true meaning, and therefore words are given two meanings, to give a falsehood the appearance of being the truth.

The Dominican Republic.

The Dominican Republic is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1494 by Bartolomeo Columbus. The capital city, San Domingo, which is at the mouth of the river Ozama, and has a population of 25,000, contains Columbus's residence.

The Dominican Republic is governed by a national congress of deputies by a direct popular vote, but with a restricted suffrage. The President of the republic is elected to serve four years, but the frequency of insurrections render the term of office uncertain. The republic has but a small army of infantry, cavalry and artillery, a regiment being stationed in the capital of each province. The republic is a good deal in debt, and has had a good many financial ups and downs.

The area of Santo Domingo, which embraces the eastern portion of Hayti, is estimated to be over 18,000 miles, with a population estimated at 616,000. The population is mainly made up of negroes and mulattoes, but the whites are quite numerous, and in the towns the English, Spanish and French languages are to be heard on all sides.

The commerce of the island is small. Puerto Plata, the chief port, has 15,000 inhabitants. The principal articles of export are lignum vitæ, logwood, mahogany, fustic, tobacco and cocoa. The exports of sugar are on the increase, but those of mahogany are declining. On the whole, however, the republic seems to be making good progress.

The interior is officially reported to be well supplied with good roads. A railroad at Samana and La Vega has been finished and is being extended, while others are contemplated. Large sugar plantations and factories are at work in the south and west and the telegraph lines are being extended. Primary instruction is free and compulsory. Besides a normal school there were at last reports over 300 schools with more than 6000 pupils.

A Petrified Man.

Our Australian cousins have got a novel sensation in the form of a petrified man, and it is clear that they place great store by the new acquisition. The remains of a person long deceased, would not, as a rule, fetch any very extravagant sum in the market; but it is evident that this particular specimen of the genus homo possesses an exceptionally high value in the eyes of his Australian discoverers. A man who has been literally turned to stone—a real human being, not a mere carved or sculptured statue, whose body and limbs, nevertheless consist in every part of solid rock—may not be entitled to be called a man of the stone age, yet he is a curiosity of sufficient interest to make the fortune of any showman who may get possession of him. Hence it is that the first public appearance of the stone man is in the law courts of the capital of New South Wales. This petrified fellow creature began to find work for the lawyers from the moment of his discovery. Meanwhile he has been exhibited to the public by two showmen, who were accused of being in unlawful possession of this fossilized specimen of prehistoric man. The case has at length been settled in favor of the defendants, who will, therefore, be able to continue their exhibition, which is understood to be as good as a gold mine to the lucky showmen. No doubt the "petrified man" will eventually turn up in London, and perhaps Mr. Barnum may make up his mind to add this latest anthropological curiosity to the attractions of the new museum now on its way to London.—*London Standard*.

Electricity on the Dinner Table.

A Brazilian inventor, to whom a patent has just been issued, proposes to remedy the annoyance suffered from the shaking of dishes upon the table on shipboard by means of an electric contrivance. His idea is to use an electro-magnetic device. To the underside of the dishes will be attached small pieces of iron, and on the table will be laid long strips of soft iron to which wires leading to a battery will be connected. The use of this electro-magnetic appliance will not mar the appearance of the tables, and certainly [illegible]

The Human Hand.

A large thumb denotes deep thought, strong will and little general sympathy; a small and weak thumb denotes vacillation and irresolution. Voltaire had an enormous thumb. The fingers are "the instruments of intellectual life." The palm is "the evidence of animal life." The "useful hand" has the fingers square and knotty, with the thumb large. The large thumb shows "capacity for detail." Smooth fingers show a sort of momentary inspiration, which takes the place of calculation, and a faculty which gives the power of judging at first sight. The knotty fingers are connected with reflection and order and aptitude for numbers. The thumb is the most important index of character. Mesmerists attach special value to its operation, and physiologists have remarked its connection with the vital forces. It has been said that no more indubitable sign of the approach of death can be afforded than the effort to cover the thumb with the fingers. If a woman's thumb be broad, it shows strength of character. If it is narrow, it betrays softness of disposition. If the joints of the fingers are rather large—of the knotty type—she is a sensible woman. If they are pointed and smooth she is of the artistic, impulsive class.

Enduring Cold.

Referring to a report current in the Austrian papers to the effect that Queen Victoria is in the habit of sleeping with open windows in winter, and that her apartments at Windsor are so cold that her attendants and visitors are almost frozen, a Vienna daily reminds its readers of Empress Maria Theresa's liking for the cold. Her apartments were very rarely heated. She exposed herself to draughts, and her writing table in winter was so close to the open window that the snow drifted in upon it. It frequently happened that the hands of the hair dresser were partially frozen while attending to her majesty's coiffure, and that the ladies surrounding her august person literally trembled from cold. Kaunitz, one of her ministers, never appeared before the empress in winter without being enveloped in furs to escape taking cold in her draughty apartments.

A School for Beggars.

Two London boys of thirteen, the children of respectable parents, were recently charged with begging. The boys alleged that a woman trained them and other lads as beggars, and that she used to keep their decent clothes and supply them with rags to go out in. Her own boy, it is said, was the head of the gang of juvenile beggars and used to take the money, which partly went to his mother and part in refreshments and visits to music halls. The mother of one of the lads said that she had been to this woman and warned her that if she heard that her boy's clothes were kept again she would lock her up for unlawful possession. The defendants adhered to their statement about being supplied with rags, etc., and the magistrate said that if it was true the woman really ought to be prosecuted.

It may be remarked, for the comfort of honest poverty, that avarice reigns most in those who have but few good qualities to recommend them. This is a weed that will grow only in a barren soil.

The hues of sunset make life great; so the affections make some little web of cottage and fireside populous, important, and filling the main space in our history.

"'Mid pleasures and palaces, tho' we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home,"
especially if blessed with a wife whose hours are not spent in misery caused by those dragging-down pains arising from weaknesses peculiar to her sex. Pierce's Favorite Prescription relieves and cures these troubles and brings sunshine to many darkened homes. Sold by druggists under a *positive guarantee* from manufacturers of satisfaction or money refunded. Read guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequaled.

How can we expect that another should keep our secret when it is more than we can do ourselves?

Bradfield's Female Regulator will cure all irregularities or derangements peculiar to woman. Those suffering should use it. For sale by all Druggists.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-Water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Eyes Ears Nose

Are all more or less affected by catarrh. The eyes become inflamed, red and watery, with dull, heavy pain between them; there are roaring, buzzing noises in the ears, and sometimes the hearing is affected; there is constant disagreeable discharge from the nose, bad breath, and in many cases loss of the sense of smell. All these disagreeable symptoms disappear when the disease is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels from the blood the impurity from which catarrh arises, tones and restores the diseased organs to health, and builds up the whole system.

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E. H. VAN HOESEN, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, O.

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Hark! the sound of many voices,
Jubilant in gladdest song,
And full many a heart rejoices
As the chorus floats along:
"Hail the Queen of all Tobaccos!"
How the happy voices blend,
"Finest and purest among her fellows—
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A. N. U. Forty-eight, '89.

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Falling Leaves.

They are falling, slowly falling,
Thick upon the forest side—
Severed from the noble branches
Where they waved in beauteous pride.
They are falling in the valleys
Where the early violets spring,
And the birds in sunny springtime
First their dulcet music ring.

They are falling, they are falling,
Close beside our cottage door—
Pale and faded, like the loved ones
That have gone forever more.
They are falling, and the sunbeams
Shine in beauty soft around;
Yet the faded leaves are falling—
Falling on the grassy mound.

They are falling on the streamlet
Where the silvery waters flow
And upon its placid bosom
Onward with the waters go.
They are falling in the churchyard,
Where our kindred sweetly sleep—
Where the idle winds of summer
Softly o'er the loved ones weep.

They are falling, ever falling,
When the autumn breezes sigh—
When the stars in beauty glisten
Bright upon the midnight sky.
They are falling when the tempest
Moans like Ocean's hollow roar—
When the tuneless winds and billows
Sadly sigh forevermore.

They are falling, they are falling,
While our saddened thoughts still go
To the sunny days of childhood,
In the dreamy long ago.
And their faded hues remind us
Of the blighted hopes and dreams—
Fading like the falling leaflets
Cast upon the icy streams.

A LIFE'S LESSON.

"Be reasonable, father."

"Reasonable!"

Old John Prime was in no reasonable mood. Recent financial disasters had wrecked his fortune. Had his temper even been less proud and irritable than it was, it might not have borne undisturbed, under the circumstances, the proposal of his eldest and favorite daughter to exchange the sumptuous suite of apartments he had hitherto occupied for one small room at the top of the house.

The house, a costly mansion in Belgravia, had once been his own; but, on the marriage of his daughter to the man of his choice, he had given it to her, with a handsome portion besides. He had never comprehended before that the home he had lived in so long was no longer his.

"We are expecting visitors to stay with us, you know," his daughter replied.

"Ah, yes—the Fitz Flashes; Of course I am of less consequence than they."

"Be reasonable, father."

"I am reasonable. I begin to see that this house is no longer mine. If you choose to turn me out of it I have no right to complain. It would be most unreasonable to do so."

"We have no wish to discommode you," answered the daughter; "but Augustus and I have talked the matter over, and if you could be content, for the present, to go to some respectable"—

"Cheap lodging-house," broke in the old gentleman.

"To some respectable place," continued his daughter, "where you could be suitably accommodated, at reasonable expense"—

"Well?"

"It would be more agreeable for all concerned."

"There is one difficulty, however," said Mr. Prime, with enforced calmness.

"What is that?"

"How to meet the 'reasonable expense.'"

"Augustus has generously consented to take that upon himself."

"Provided it be kept within moderate bounds, no doubt," retorted the old man, bitterly.

"Of course," answered his daughter, "Augustus could not be expected to incur any unnecessary outlay these hard times. I'm sure I think his offer exceedingly generous."

"Exceedingly, indeed! Let me make sure that I fully appreciate it. It is to turn me out of the house I was foolish enough to give away, and to pay my weekly bills (provided they be not too extravagant) out of money which, but for my own folly, would still be mine. Hark you, Jane Mordaunt! I have given you and your husband over half my fortune. Calamity has stripped me of the rest, but if I am to live on charity, it shall not be on yours or his."

His lip quivered and his eye glistened beneath the cold glance of the daughter on whom he had unsparingly lavished wealth and affection. With cowed head and faltering step, he crossed the threshold, determined, whatever might betide, never to return.

Penniless, homeless, and childless—worse than childless is he whose child's heart is closed against him—John Prime wandered forth, whether he recked not.

His younger daughter, Mary, had married against his will. He had long banished her, or thought he had, from his heart. But the sorrowful, loving face she had turned upon him when he had forbade her his presence for cleaving to the man for whom she had felt it her duty to forsake father and mother, now rose up in singular vividness before him. Could that face ever have worn the cold, unfeeling look of that of his eldest-born when she suffered him to go forth destitute and desolate without bidding him tarry?

He walked on without heading. His attention was at length drawn to a little girl running toward him.

"Please, sir," said the child, who had run away frightened from a crowd whose notice she had attracted—"please sir, I'm lost."

The little face looking up so trustingly into his own diverted the current of his thoughts.

"What is your name?" he asked, patting the child's head.

"Lucy," she answered.

"Have you any other?"

No; she was just Lucy.

Equally fruitless were all inquiries touching her residence.

Mr. Prime was perplexed. He was unwilling to leave the child in the street and equally unwilling to trust her to the crowd of people of whom she seemed so much afraid. He was on the point of setting out with the little stray for the nearest police station, when, suddenly dropping his hand, she darted away, calling "Mamma!"

In the lady that caught the child in her arms Mr. Prime recognized his daughter Mary, whom he had never seen since her marriage.

"Dat gentl'n found me, mamma," said Lucy, pointing to Mr. Prime.

When Mary Weston encountered her father's look, her face, though pale and agitated, wore the old, fond expression.

"Is that your child, Mary?" he asked.

"Yes, father."

"Come, kiss your grandpapa," said the old gentleman, taking Lucy in his arms; and when he put her down again a tear had moistened his cheek.

"I am going home with you, Mary," he added.

"It would make me very happy if you would," she answered; "and I am sure Clarence will be very glad to see you."

That evening Mr. Prime sat an honored guest at Clarence Weston's fireside. The abode was humble, but neat, and the best apartment in it was placed at the service of the unexpected guest.

When Mary and her husband had learned all, they insisted on Mr. Prime's making his home with them; and when little Lucy put her chubby arms about his neck and said, "Gran'pa mustn't go away," that settled it.

One day Mary noticed that her father, who had been reading the morning paper, went out hastily, looking strangely excited. He came home late, and was unusually silent and thoughtful the whole evening. For several weeks he went out daily, and when home had little to say. Mary thought he was brooding over his business troubles, and plied every daughterly art to divert his attention from them.

"I think you should have a larger house, Mary," said Mr. Prime, one day.

"I'm afraid Clarence couldn't afford it," Mary answered.

"It will do no harm to look at one," returned her father.

"I will go, if you wish it," she replied.

Mr. Prime did wish it, and Mary put on her bonnet. A walk of some distance brought them in front of a stately mansion.

"Let us go in," said Mr. Prime.

"Why, that is our old home!" exclaimed Mary.

"And is ours again," replied her father. "My excellent son-in-law thought proper to offer it for sale, and I bought it yesterday through an agent."

"Bought it!" exclaimed Mary. "Why, I thought you had lost everything."

"So I had," was the reply; "but I read in the newspaper one morning an advertisement for the heirs of one Reginald Prime, whose nearest relative I turned out to be. The upshot is that I am the possessor of another fortune, which I hope to take care of better than the first. You and Clarence must live with me here, and—well—I shall make a will one of these days."

How Jones Backslid.

"These 'ere prize fights orter be stopped, or we orter admit that we have gone back two hundred years in civilization!" he hotly announced, as he laid his paper down on the grocery counter.

"Yes, sir," mildly replied the red-headed clerk, as he made twenty-three eggs pass for two dozen on the order he was putting up.

"This resortin' to brute force to see who is the best man is on a par with cannibalism!" continued the grocer.

"Yes, sir."

At that moment the carpenter came in with a statement of account in his hand, and inquired:

"Jones, do you charge a man for what he doesn't get?"

"No, sir!"

"Well, here's seventy-eight cents for white sugar and we haven't had a pound for a year."

"But you must have had it."

"No, we didn't."

"Are you trying to lie me out of this bill?"

"I believe you want to cheat me!"

"You are a liar!"

"So are you!"

And the two grappled and fought all over the store, and out on the walk, and into the street, and when the crowd finally took the carpenter off, and Jones was carried into the store for repairs, he sat down on a soap box and growled:

"Lick him! Why, I'll get Baker to give me a few lessons in boxing, and then I'll knock his impudent head off!"

A Subterranean River.

The intelligence comes from Paris that a subterranean river has just been discovered in the district of Miers, in the department of Lot. "Two explorers found the river at the bottom of a gouffre or abyss known as the Pit of Padirac. Returning thither with a folding boat, made of sailcloth, they worked their way down stream for a couple of miles through a succession of wonderful grottoes sparkling with stalactites. They found seven lakes on their way, and had to shoot thirty-seven cascades or rapids. The two explorers intend to start on a fresh expedition to ascertain, if possible, the outlet of this unknown river. They conjecture that it joins one of the banks of the Dordogne six miles from the [illegible]

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Folly loves the martyrdom of fame.

They never fail who die in a great cause.

It is much easier to meet with error than to find truth.

Habits are to the soul what the veins and arteries are to the blood—the courses in which it moves.

The grandest and strongest natures are ever calmest. Restlessness is a symbol of weakness not yet outgrown.

Nothing is more pitiful than a life spent in thinking of nothing but self; yes, even in thinking of nothing but one's own soul.

A brave man thinks no one his superior who does him an injury, for he has it then in his power to make himself superior to the other by forgiving it.

It is foolish to give advice too readily, it is also foolish to be too ready in seeking it. Advice should only be asked from those whose opinions we value and by whose judgment we are willing to be guided.

Other Silkmakers Than Worms.

We are accustomed to consider silk solely as the product of the well-known silkworm which feeds upon mulberry leaves and has been so widely domesticated in Europe, and even to some slight extent in this country. But the truth is that there are many other varieties of caterpillar which furnish the same product, and that in India alone fifty different kinds of silk bearing insects are known. The most important of these, the tussur moth, feeds upon more than thirty different species of plants, and the caterpillar weaves a cocoon about four times the size of that of the mulberry silk worm. Great attention is paid to the rearing of the tussur, and various religious ceremonies are employed in caring for it. The large, brown moth which has four transparent eyes upon the wings is venerated, and only people of a certain caste are permitted to approach it. It has been domesticated in India for thousands of years, while the cocoons of all the other species are collected wild from the jungle. One of these feeds on the castor-oil plant and spins a white cocoon. In China also the silk from several varieties of worms is used; and in Japan, besides the ailanthus caterpillar, there is a species which until lately was reserved for the exclusive use of the Mikado, the exportation of the eggs being an offence punishable with death. Some of them, however, have been carried to France, where an attempt, which promises to be successful, is making to cultivate this species.

A Pretty Conductor.

"A few days ago I was going out from Denver, Col., on the Denver and Rio Grand railroad," said a veteran conductor to a Memphis *Appeal* reporter, "when I was thrown in company with a lady who opened my eyes, conductor as I was. She was a petite brunette, who had the vim and manner of what I would term a manly woman. Not impulsive and given to erratic spells, but purely a woman given, by nature to manhood's ways. This lady was a conductor on a branch line tapping our line, and she was the first female I ever knew acting in that capacity. But you must not think she was at all slow in meeting all demands, for while she had her range and could go just so far, to that extent she did her work superbly. She collected fares and punched tickets like a man, but when it came to putting some fellow off because of his failure to comply with the requirements of the railroad company, it was her custom to call on a man to do the work. The brakemen on the train she usually pointed to obey her commands, but I have known cases where passengers were called on to put off [illegible]

A Day in an African Camp.

The moment a suitable camping ground is reached, the loads are stacked, and, with astonishing rapidity, born of fear and daily drill, a strong circular thorn fence is built, inside which we feel safe—yet not quite safe, for no man dares lay down his gun or leave a single article exposed to the clutches of the thievish warriors. These may be prevented from stealing, but cannot be punished if caught in the act; so that for them the attempt is only rare sport—for us a constant source of danger and worry. Soon the natives begin to appear. First the women and married men arrive, the former with close-shaved heads, neck and breast loaded with chain and bead necklets, body enveloped in dressed ox-hide, and limbs covered with thick iron wire coiled continuously round to the weight of from twenty to thirty pounds. The married men, or elders, are more scantily dressed, usually in kaross of monkey or hyrax skin, which partially covers the body.

As the day wears on, parties of warriors arrive from the various districts, resplendent in red clay and grease, with which they are liberally plastered—almost their only dress. Nothing else covers their magnificent forms but a small kid-skin. They march in single file, holding their enormous spears—blades two feet and a half long—vertically in their hands, their buffalo-hide shields depending at their sides. They chant a war-song in stentorian tones, and go thorough a variety of evolutions, which show in this rudimentary drill their military instincts. The question of the "hongo" has now to be settled, with much decorous speechifying, for like the North American Indians, they are born orators. The amount settled, the iron wire and beads are sometimes thrown into the midst of the warriors to be fought for as by beasts of prey. On those occasions blood is frequently drawn.—*Scribner.*

A Strong Peculiarity of Bismarck.

One of the strong peculiarities of Bismarck is, that he never forgives nor forgets. The word mercy is unknown to him. He had none even for his empress when the Emperor Frederick lay dying; he has even less for those who have antagonized him through life. He has a remarkable memory. He never forgets, and if he sometimes appears to have given up a treasured plan, it is only in the appearance. He has been a patient waiter as well as a great diplomat. He has been a believer in the old adage, "All things come to him who waits." He is the most hated and most despised, but most admired and the most feared man in Europe. His remarkable plots and his superior intellectual powers are unquestioned, and with the exception, perhaps, of Gladstone, it is not too much to say that he is the greatest man in Europe, if not in the world, today. He is the one man who holds the scale balanced between peace and war.

Shorthand.

According to a paper read before the recent meeting of the Library Association, shorthand has flourished more or less for 2000 years. Cicero's famous writer, Tiro, is known to have had rivals in his own time, and Cæsar's feats in dictating several letters simultaneously while travelling still remain unequaled. But shorthand as now understood, is the product of the present century. It is computed that the literature relating to the subject would fill no fewer than 13,000 volumes, and England alone has given birth to 750 different systems.

Not a Success.

[illegible]

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Buffalo Bill is said to be worth $4,000,000.

Governor-elect Campbell, of Ohio, is an inveterate smoker.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter favoring local option prohibition.

Inventor Keely, of the motor fame, begins to show the marks of age.

Secretary Rusk is making a collection of orchids and chrysanthemums.

Mrs. Harrison says that the stare of the crowd is one of the trials of her life.

Mrs. Quay, wife of the Pennsylvania Senator, was a great belle in her girlhood.

Elijah Halford, the President's private secretary, has taking to horseback riding.

Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, will remain in the South Seas this winter.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall is reported to be much improved in health and strength.

Explorer Stanley will be able to eat his New Year's dinner in London if he feels like it.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmons Blaine have taken for the winter one of the finest houses in Baltimore.

The new biography of Roscoe Conkling will contain 800 pages. The author is Alfred R. Conkling.

Secretary Proctor occupies the largest house in the Cabinet circle in Washington. It contains thirty rooms.

Vice-President Morton has already achieved the distinction of being the best dressed man in Washington.

Mr. Phelps, who was recently our Minister to England, has determined to take up his permanent residence in New Haven, Conn.

John B. Allen, a United States Senator from the new State of Washington, is a native of Maine who went to California in the forties.

A fund for the benefit of the family of the late Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, has recently been started in London by Grant Allen.

Isabella, of Alcantara, until the recent revolution Princess Imperial of Brazil, is very devout, charitable, self-willed, eccentric and unpopular.

William Henry Cilby, who died recently at Lima, Peru, was one of the best-known railroad projectors and constructors in South America.

One of ex-Emperor Dom Pedro's last official acts was to confer the order of the Rose of Brazil upon M. Naudin, an experienced horticulturist.

If General Boulanger wants to make money, all he has to do is to accept the recent offer made to him for a course of lectures in the United States.

Sir Benjamin Phillips, who died recently in London, was descended from the famous Rabbi of Padua, Meir Katzenellenbogen, or Maharam, one of the influential Jews of the sixteenth century.

Ex-President Cleveland attracted considerable attention the other day in a New York Elevated Railroad train because he got up and gave his seat to a homely-faced working girl, and then stood hanging on to a strap.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Edwin Booth is only fifty-six years old.

Bronson Howard will begin work on a new play in January.

Mrs. John Drew is to remain with the Jefferson-Florence Company next season.

Mrs. Kendal, the English actress now in this country, is the mother of eight children.

Forty-nine theatres are now delighting Italian audiences with operatic performances.

M. Coquelin has had a brilliant success in Hamburg, where he played a star engagement.

Mrs. Potter will begin a professional tour in Australia next spring, supported, as heretofore, by Kyrle Bellew.

The gossips have it that Henry Irving will retire from the boards a year hence, having accumulated a fair sized fortune.

Mme. Modjeska has never seen Lady Macbeth played. Her conception of the role is therefore said to be something remarkable.

Madame Anna Mehlig, the celebrated pianist, has once more appeared in public at one of the London Crystal Palace concerts.

One Berlin (Germany) piano factory, during 1888, shipped 900 grands and 880 uprights to Mexico, Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

Constanze Donita, the American soprano who won fame in Europe, has made her debut in New York at the Amberg Theatre in "Mignon."

Miss Annie Patterson has been awarded the first degree of Doctor of Music which any lady has yet gained at the Royal University of Dublin.

Marie Van Zandt, the American singer, is at present in Paris, where she is preparing for her winter tour, which commences at Barcelona and finishes at Madrid.

Charles Wyndham and Mary Moore are under engagement to play "The Headless Man" in Germany, and in German, after their return from their American tour.

Siegfried Wagner, son of the famous composer, has determined to devote himself to music, and has entered his name upon the roll of the music school at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Mrs. [illegible] is one of the few professional singers who prefer to go before an audience empty-handed. She hangs her arms at her side, with her palms in and her elbows out.

Richard Smith sold his song "Listen to My Tale of Woe" to a publisher for $15. A few days ago a British house offered him $5,000 for the exclusive right to publish the song in Europe.

[illegible]

THE LABOR WORLD.

There are over 20,000 coal miners in Wales.

Three more cotton mills are to be started in Georgia.

The tile layers of Pittsburg want to form a national union.

The ironmolders of Boston propose to start a sick benefit fund.

There are 240,000 men and women employed in Ohio's factories.

The English Board of Trade reports 500 strikes during 1888, with 86,000 strikers.

A good number of the Key West, Florida, cigarmakers who struck have gone to Cuba.

The *Commoner and Glassworker*, of Pittsburg, says that organized workmen are with the Brotherhood of Baseball Players.

The American Federation of Labor has appointed T. M. Gruelle, of Indianapolis, a bitter enemy of the administration party of the K. of L., a general organizer.

The green-glassworkers of San Francisco have requested Congressman Morrow to have the duty on beer bottles increased. They say it is necessary to save their trade.

Samuel Gompers, William J. Cannon, John S. Kirchner and J. F. Mahoney represented the International Cigarmakers' Union at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

It is proposed by the Knights of Labor, Farmers' Alliance and American Federation to unite in a memorial to Congress requesting the passage of a bill restricting immigration, in the interest of the eight-hour law.

Strikes have even spread to Egypt. The Cairo cigarette makers are the first to introduce this western system into the land of the Pharoahs, having struck against some extra strict regulations enforced by their employers.

Frank K. Foster, well known in Labor circles in Massachusetts, says there are forty-five thousand union men in Boston, and he urges them to demand "free parks and the eight-hour rule for the city employes of Boston."

At the request of the Wood Carvers' Union of Germany the Plasterers' Union of New York city issued an appeal for financial aid to all wood and stone carvers' unions to assist the German Union in enforcing the nine-hour day.

John Burns, the leader of the London dock strike, has been prevailed upon to visit this country in the interest of organized labor. He is expected to arrive early in February and will deliver a series of lectures under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor.

A charter of incorporation was recently refused to the employing horseshoers of Pittsburg on the ground that their purpose was to regulate the prices and methods of work. Judge Ewing, who so decided recently, refused to order a union to declare the strike at O'Hara's Glass Works to be at an end.

The Seamen's and Firemen's Union is making giant strides in organization. It is said this is done to secure the effective cooperation of the American sailors and firemen in case the Britishers are compelled to go on strike for the eight-hour day next May. A recent attempt to organize the German sailors failed absolutely.

DASTARDLY LYNCHERS.

A Partially Insane Man Hanged by a Masked Mob.

Hans Jacob Olsen, aged fifty years, was torn from his house at Preston, Wis., and lynched by a party of masked men. Olsen was partially insane and somewhat quarrelsome, and had been ordered by neighbors to leave the country. He was seized in bed, pulled out and his hands tied behind him despite his desperate struggles and the screams of the family. Without even allowing him time to put on his clothes the men led him out of the house. Once outside Olsen learned what was to be done with him. He caught sight of a new rope hanging over the limb of a large tree which stands not more than twenty feet from the little cabin which was his home. He struggled to free his hands, tearing the flesh from his wrists until they bled freely; but finding himself unable to get loose submitted in sullen silence. The rope was put around his neck and willing hands drew him up to strangle. His legs were not tied and his kicking and struggling were fearful. The lynchers remained some time, however, lest he might be cut down before he was dead. Then, after shouting threats of lynching any one who should dare cut down the body, they dispersed. The body was discovered in the morning, but was not cut down until the Coroner arrived. No evidence as to the identity of the lynchers was offered before the Coroner's jury. In Preston it is common gossip that the lynchers were led by one of the most prominent farmers in Preston.

Olsen had served five years in State Prison for loading wood with powder with intent to blow up the stove of a family at Blair. Arriving home from Waupun, he was shortly afterward sentenced to the County Jail for six months for threatening the lives of his family. He had just returned home from the County Jail when he was hanged.

SMILE AND FROWN.

She smiled from morning until night,
A smile was always on her lips,
And bubbling mirth and wholesome joy
Sprung from her very finger-tips.

I'd meet her on the street—she'd smile;
In drawing-room—she'd smile the same;
Her whole life seemed a happy one.
Alas! how soon a change there came.

[illegible]

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Jeff. Davis Dead.

As Southerners we revere the memory of Jefferson Davis, and can but reflect with sorrow upon his death, which occurred at Beauvoir, Miss., on Thursday last.

Mr. Davis was a patriot. Impoverished and his pride stung by the results of the war, he persistently refused at all times to receive financial assistance from his own people, and dying, leaves to posterity only a heritage of valor and proud statesmanship. The Southern people will reverence his name and memory as that of their chieftan in a cause that cost them blood and treasure and sorrow untold. Looking back over the vista of years since the beginning of that woeful struggle which pierced the heart of Jefferson Davis and of the South, it will be said that Mr. Davis' statesmanship was not so profound in its character and foresight as that of Mr. Stephens; but the career of Mr. Davis demonstrated that his patriotism was entirely unselfish and admirable, and the whole South mourns the death of the hero of Buena Vista, the chief of the "Lost Cause," the chivalrous Southern patriot.

Lincoln was cut down in the dawn of his glory, and Davis lived to see the South rejuvenated, and on the road to wealth and enlarged prosperity. Such is fate.

HONEYCUT VS. CALLEN.

Decision of Judge Dowdell in the Noted Contest Case Over the Probate Office.

This cause was submitted at the Spring term of this court, 1889, as shown by the note of submission taken down by the presiding judge and also the judgment entry at said term, but by agreement of counsel the cause was held up for argument at this term. And after careful consideration of arguments of counsel and authorities cited, I deem it proper in rendering a decision to give my reasons for the same, and as this cause involves a review and construction of our election statutes and not having ever been passed upon in a similar or rather like case by our supreme court, I have not been entirely free from difficulty. This contest then is a proceeding under our election statutes which prescribes how the same shall be commenced and upon what grounds, the general character of the pleading, and how conducted as to taking and procuring testimony. Sec. 396 of the Code provides who may contest elections in this state, and the grounds upon which a contest may be had. The first being "malconduct, fraud or corruption on the part of any inspector, clerk, returning officer or board of supervisors." Sec. 397 of the Code provides how the contest shall be made—"by a statement in writing," and besides other averments required by the statute, the contestant must "specifically set forth" "the particular ground or grounds of such contest, which statement must be verified by the oath of the contesting party, or some one for such party, to the effect that he believes the same to be true." And thus under the statute an issue is to be made between the contestant and contestee. Sec. 399 of the same article and chapter as above, provides, that "no testimony must be received of any illegal votes or other grounds of contest, unless the party contesting has given to the adverse party notice in writing of the cause or causes which he expects to prove on the trial, which notice must be served personally, at least ten days before the trial." This section when construed in connection with sections 396 and 397 above, evidently means that no testimony must be received except as to the grounds of contest "specifically set forth in the statement in writing" of the contestant, and only then upon proper notice given, and not as to other grounds named in the statute and not set forth in the contestant's written statement, although contestant may have given the contestee ten days notice before the trial. The only ground of contest set forth in the written statement of the contestant in this cause is "that the board of supervisors wrongfully and illegally rejected the returns from precinct or polling place No. one, known as Mim's Cross Roads, and box No. 2 from precinct or polling place No. two, known as Jemison, also box No. two, from precinct or polling ing place No. seven, known as Latham's thereby depriving petitioner of the votes given in at said places, and by the said wrongful and illegal rejection of said returns petitioner was deprived of his election." Thus the issue is made by the contestant upon the wrongful or illegal acts, or in other words the "malconduct" of the board of supervisors, in rejecting or throwing out certain returns, and which is denied by the contestee to have been wrongful and illegal, but avering that it was right and proper to have rejected [illegible] because they were in law and fact [illegible] returns. In determining this question we can only look to and consider such evidence as is relevant to the issue, to do otherwise would be to depart from the pleadings and to ignore the letter and spirit of the statute. There is no conflict in the evidence as to the papers purporting to be returns from the precincts or voting places named and which were rejected by the board of supervisors, they are identified and offered in evidence, nor is there any conflict in the evidence, that in said returns so rejected there were no certified poll lists as the statute required, sec. 383 of Code. And for the purposes of this trial we need only direct attention to the action of the board of supervisors in rejecting the returns from precinct or polling place number one, in as much as, in the other two rejected precincts the contestant having received a majority of the votes cast in one of them, and the contestee a majority of the votes cast in the other, if received and counted would not alter or change the result of said election as certified by the board of supervisors, if they properly rejected the returns from precinct or polling place No. 1. This then brings us to a consideration of the powers and duties of the board of supervisors. In the case of Hudman et al. vs. Slaughter, 70 Ala., which however was a proceeding by mandamus in an election case, and under the issue in this case, so far as the law governing the case is concerned, it is in some respects at least similar to a mandamus, for if under the uncontroverted facts in this case a peremptory writ of mandamus should be awarded, then judgment under this contest should likewise be for the contestant, and if the writ should be denied then judgment should be for contestee. Our supreme court in an opinion rendered by justice Somerville, in the above case, has decided "that the ordinary duties of such officers (supervisors) are universally recognized as being purely ministerial," and continuing says: "It is true that boards of supervisors or canvassers, must of necessity determine as a preliminary question, whether the returns before them which they are required to cast up, are genuine and intelligible, and substantially authenticated as required by law," or in other words, whether such documents are in fact returns or not, and the power thus to determine is often said to be in its nature quasi-judicial—citing numerous authorities. In the case of The People ex. re vs. Nordheim et al. 99 Illinois Reports page 553, the supreme court says in an election case, and construing a statute of that State similar to ours, as to the duties and powers of supervisors as well as duties of inspectors or managers, that where the statute required the inspectors or managers of the election to make out statement in writing of the number of votes cast and for whom cast and also a certified poll list, that this was mandatory (the Illinois statute being almost identical with ours as to the duties of these officers, sec. 383 of of Code) and that inspectors failing in this, it was the duty of supervisors to reject the returns. It is further said in the same case: "The canvassers (supervisors) must be satisfied that they (the returns) are genuine and that they purport on their face to give the result of the election, before they would be warranted in recognizing them as returns, otherwise the right of election, and the purity of the ballot would be constantly exposed to the grossest frauds." It has also been decided in a number of cases that the board of supervisors cannot, in passing on the returns go outside of or behind the same to take evidence as to what the returns should be. Election laws are enacted to prevent frauds and insure fair elections, and while the courts should not allow mere irregularities or informalities on the part of election officers to defeat the will of the people, they should not ignore and disregard the laws that are enacted for the very purpose of protecting the will of the people against abuse and fraud. The paper purporting to be a return from precinct or polling place No. one and which was rejected by the board of supervisors is now produced and submitted to the court for examination and inspection. This paper on its face and from all appearances seems to have been a mere tally sheet. There are no figures on it indicating the number of votes any person received at said general election, only tally marks, and these are so blurred and inartistically and carelessly made as to render the paper unintelligible, and were a count or computation undertaken it would be impossible to say with any degree of certainty how many and for whom the different tally marks were intended. It is evidently not such a statement in writing as is required by section 383 of the Code, nor was there in these returns any certified poll list as required by said sec. 383.

These being the facts it was clearly the duty of the board of supervisors to reject this paper in making their computations as required by law. As above stated this being the only ground of contest set forth by the contestant—the wrongful and illegal act of the board of supervisors in rejecting these particular returns—it is unnecessary to consider or comment upon questions raised by contestant which are clearly outside of the issue he has made. The rejection of returns from precinct or polling place No. one, not affecting the result of the election as to majority between the contestant and contestee, as certified by the board—in accordance with the above views, judgment must be rendered for the contestee.

It is therefore considered and adjudged by the court after hearing the allegations and the evidence, that the election of the contestee, H. J. Callen, to the office of Probate Judge be and the same is confirmed, and it is further ordered and adjudged by the court that the contestant pay the costs for which let execution issue.

In term time, Dec. 3d, 1889.

J. R. DOWDELL,
Judge Fifth Circuit.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Some Comments of Leading Southern Papers.

It is a respectable document, without any orginality in views or theory.—Mobile Register.

It is cold and dreary, and the topics discussed are all treated in a perfunctory manner evincing neither scholarship nor enthusiasm.—Montgomery Advertiser.

His effort is before the world, and any candid man will say that it is weak, tame and mediocre even to dullness. He had his opportunity and he has failed to meet it.—Birmingham Chonicle.

The President's message is a long, formal and commonplace document, with the single exception of the reference which it contains to national control of the election of members of the house of representatives.—Richmond Times.

It is full of topics, but strikingly lacking in the suggestion or advocacy of definite measures.—Atlanta Evening Journal.

His message is a disappointment in the matter even of mediocre ability. It is significant of greater subserviency to party than any previous knowledge of his character afforded.—Nashville Evening Herald.

The careful reader who plods through President Harrison's message must be impressed with the lack of nerve and vigor which eminently characterized the message of his predecessor.—Nashville Evening Banner.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

Purchased and to be Improved as a Health Resort.

Last week, Capt. W. A. Smith, of Dixie, purchased the Mineral Springs property in beat one of this county, for Messrs. Richard Coe, of Stanton, and Daniel Partridge, of Selma. There is on the property a bold, beautiful spring, strongly impregnated with mineral gushing out of the white pebbles. It is situated nine miles northeast of Clanton, six miles from Strasburg and seven from Jemison, and is the voting place for beat one.

The new owners have ample means and have made the purchase with the intention of erecting a commodious hotel and otherwise improving what they believe is a valuable property. They expect to have the hotel built, and the place well advertised as a health resort by the warm weather of next summer.

It is expected that Capt. Smith and his estimable wife will have charge of the hotel.

Conversation at Home.

Few things are more important in a home than is conversation, yet there are fewer things to which less deliberate attention is given. We take great pains to have our houses well furnished. We select our carpets and our pictures with the utmost care. We send our children to school that they may become intelligent. We strive to bring into our homes the best conditions of happiness. But how often is the speech of our household left untrained and undisciplined?

The good we might do in our home with our tongues, if we but use them to the limits of their capacity of cheer and helpfulness, it is simply impossible to state. Why should so much power for blessing be wasted? Especially why should we ever pervert the gift and use of our tongues to do evil, to give pain, to scatter seed of bitterness. It is a sad thing when a child is born dumb, but it were better to be born dumb and never to have the gift of speech than, having the gift, to employ it in speaking only sharp, unloving or angry words.—*Ex.*

A Wonderful Recovery.

Mrs. George P. Smoote, a highly cultivated and estimable lady of Prescott, Ark., writes under date of April 22, 1889: "During the summer of 1887 my eyes became inflamed, and my stomach and liver almost hopelessly disordered. Nothing I ate agreed with me. I took chronic diarrhœa, and for some time my life was despaired of by my family. The leading physicians of the country were consulted, and the medicines administered by them never did any permanent good, and lingered between life and death, the latter being preferable to the agonies I was enduring. In May, 1888, I became disgusted with physicians and their medicines. I dropped them all and depended solely on Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) a few bottles of which made me permanently well—well from then until now."

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Memorial services were held at the Courthouse in Clanton, on Wednesday at one o'clock p. m. in memory of Jefferson Davis. The remains of Mr. Davis have been temporarily placed in the vault of the Army of Northern Virginia at New Orleans to await the arrival of his daughter, Miss Winnie Davis, from Paris, before deciding upon a permanent burial place.

Alabamians hope that Montgomery will be their permanent resting place.

If you suffer pricking pains on moving the eyes, or cannot bear bright light, and find your sight weak and failing, you should promptly use Dr. J. H. McLean's Stregthening Eye Salve. 25 cents a box.

Far better than the harsh treatment of medicines which horribly gripe the patient and destroy the coating of the stomach. Dr. J. H. McLean's Chill and Fever, by mild yet effective action will cure. Sold at 50 cents a bottle.

The West Alabama Breeze has a good advertising patronage, and stands next to the View as the best weekly in Alabama.

If you suffer from any affection caused by impure blood, such as scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, tetter, ring worm, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla.

The quality of the blood depends much upon good or bad digestion and assimilation. To make the blood rich in life and strength-giving constituents use Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla. It will nourish the properties of the blood, from which the elements of vitality are drawn.

Mr. Goodcatch (calling on the eldest sister) "Why, Johnny, how you are growing? You'll be a man before your sister, if you keep on." "You bet I will. Sister will never be a man if she keeps on being 20 like she has for the last five years. Then there was a great commotion in that household.

Sick headace, wind on the stomach billiousness, nausea, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pillets, 25 c a vial.

When nature falters and requires help recruit her enfeebled energies with Dr. J. H. McLean's strengthening cordial and blood purifier. $1.00 per bot.

The Confederate Veterans Association of Chilton County will meet in Clanton, on Jan. 18th at one o'clock p. m.

Physicians prescribe Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm; in it they find no trace of opium or morphia, while its efficacy in curing all throat and lung diseases is wonderful.

There are many accidents and diseases which affect stock and cause serious inconvenience and loss to the farmer in his work, which may be quickly remedied by the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

"It goes right to the spot," said an old man, who was rubbing in Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment to relieve rheumatism. oct31

Tax Notice!

SECOND ROUND.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1889.

Mineral Springs	December	6
Jemison	"	7
Providence	"	5
Macedonia	"	9
Benson	"	10
Maplesville	"	11
R. Latham's	"	12
Dixie	"	13
Kincheon	"	17
Verbena	"	18
Cooper's	"	19
Valley Creek Church	"	14
Clanton Ford	"	16
Elijah Busby	"	4
John Archer's	"	5
Prim's School House	"	21

Clanton, December 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31.

B. M. GENTRY,
Tax Collector Chilton Co.

Assessor's Notice.

FIRST ROUND.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county, for the year 1890:

Mineral Springs,	January	30
Jemison,	"	23 & 24
Providence	"	27
Macedonia	"	22
Benson	"	21
Maplesville	"	18
R. Latham's	"	17
Dixie	"	13
Kincheon	"	7
Verbena	"	2
Cooper's	"	1
Clanton,	February	3
Mountain Creek	January	3
Well's Saw Mill	"	4
Callaway's Grist Mill	"	6
Chandler's Saw Mill	February	7
Pilgrim's Rest	January	8
Clanton Ford	"	9
Stanton	"	11
Chilton Lumber Co.'s Mill	"	14
Welch & Bro.'s Saw Mill	"	15
Valley Creek Church	"	16
Concord Church	"	25
Elijah Busby's	"	28
Archie's Chapel	"	29
Strasburg	"	31
Cane Creek Church	February	4
John Gore's	"	6
R. T. Gulahorn's Saw Mill	"	6

R. C. [illegible]
Tax Assessor Chilton Co.

Catarrh

Is a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathsome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troublesome complaint and completely restored my health."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrh, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that anything would cure me. I became emaciated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was about discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and referred me to persons whom it had cured of catarrh. After taking half a dozen bottles of this medicine, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate disease is through the blood."—Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

tma16

CLANTON
HIGH SCHOOL.

—:o:—

This School will open Monday, Sept. the 2nd, 1889. Advantages the best in the county. Rates low, board and tuition $10 per month. Patronage is earnestly desired. For further information address me at Clanton, Ala.

Respectfully,
A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

W. W. C.
(Wooldridge's Wonderful Cure)

Is the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet discovered. It never fails to cure when taken according to directions. Read what it has done for Mr. A. Kimbrough:

COLUMBUS, GA., July 15, 1889.

Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co., Columbus, Ga.

GENTS:—After suffering for twenty years with my kidneys, and finding only temporary relief, after taking various remedies, and consulting some of the most noted physicians in the country, at a cost of hundreds of dollars, for no good, I decided to try W. W. C., and I must confess that I am to-day as well as I ever was, and that I suffer no pain whatever from my kidneys, and am feeling better in every respect than I have for years, and I attribute it all to two bottles of W. W. C.; and I would advise all who suffer in the least with kidney or bladder troubles to give W. W. C. a trial. Yours truly,

A. KIMBROUGH.

WOOLDRIDGE'S WONDERFUL CURE is a sure Remedy for Syphilis, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Bone Diseases, Old Sores, Bilious Troubles, Liver Diseases, Jaundice, Bilious Headache, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases caused from Impure and Poisoned Blood or Hereditary Diseases.

For sale by all Druggists.

Manufactured by
Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co.,
COLUMBUS, GA.
sep19 y.

Barber Shop.

Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop upstairs in the Allen Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.
November 21, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 6th, 1889, viz: Andrew J. Wyatt, homestead 1403 for the s ½ of s w ¼ sec 28 t 21 n range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Madison Popwell, John Popwell, John R. Kemp and Gill Eiland, all of Kincheon, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 20, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 11, 1889, viz: Charlie Jackson, homestead 15251 for the n e ¼ of sec. 20 township 21 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Daniel Martin, Emmet Culp, Andy Foshee and James Headley, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
Nov. 5, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on December 14th, 1889, viz: James H. Green, homestead 22166 for the s e ¼ of n e ¼ sec 18 t 20 n, r 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William W. Klenner, William W. Sanson, Richard P. Kendrick, James M. Walker, all of Maplesville, Ala.

J. H. BINGHAM,
nov7* Register.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned by Abe Lewis and recorded in mortgage book, No. 20, page 22, in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, I will proceed to sell, on the 28th day of December, 1889, at the courthouse door of said county, within the hours of legal sale, the following described real estate to-wit: The northwest quarter (n w ¼) of the northeast quarter (n e ¼) of section thirty-three (33) in township twenty (20) of range eleven (11) containing [illegible] acres more or less.

FRANK HARRIS,
dec5* Mortgagee.

Bring your job printing to this office.

The Lawson Carpet Co.

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention of the people of Chilton county to their large and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,

Curtains & Household Novelties.

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,

ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS

Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chas. Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

LOOK * HERE!

New Stock! Low Prices!

—AT—

W. M. WILSON & BRO.'S

CLANTON, ALA.

We have opened a Large Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise at our old Stand, and we have come to stay. We invite an inspection of our goods and prices.

☞ SHOES AND HATS A SPECIALTY. ☜

THOMAS FOSHEE,

(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)

Dry Goods, Groceries,

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,

feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

MOULDINGS,

—AND—

PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER

H. M. MANCHA,

204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will send samples on application. apr 11-y

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN.

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble.

—Manufacturer of all kinds of—

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, - - Alabama.

nov28-tf

B. WOLFF'S
FURNITURE EMPORIUM,

20 and 22 Commerce and Corner Court and Commerce Streets.

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

CARRIES

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Furniture

IN THE STATE.

Carpet Co
n, Ala.
ing the attention of
unty to their large
stock of
Window Shades,
hold Novelties,
nams, and prices are guaranteed
eastern markets.
n well. Respectfully,
CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

ORTER.
& PEEBLES.)
RUGGISTS.
l Receive Prompt At
RS A SPECIALTY
19th and 20th STREETS
n, Ala.
at Company's Prices.
June 19 y

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SPECIALTY.

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THOMAS FOSHEE.

APER,
WINDOW SHADES,
IOULDINGS,
—AND—
ACTICAL PAPER HANGER
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MERY, ALABAMA.
n 10 cents up. Will send
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LE WORKS.
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STONE WORK.
y-Fourth Street,
Alabama.

FF'S
IPORIUM,
and Coosa Streets.
ock of Furniture
ATE.

GO TO BLANK BROS. LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 12, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	*1:15 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:43 p. m.
No. 11 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	6:45 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:11 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

*Don't Stop.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Mr. Sam Holt, of Meridian, Miss. is visiting relatives in our town.

Mrs. Boykin, of Verbena, has been visiting relatives here this week.

Rev. A. J. Briggs will be our Methodist minister for the ensuing year.

Mr. A. J. Marlar has sent us a sample of excellent turnips of his raising.

Mrs. W. L. Sampey has returned after a long visit to her mother in Tuskegee.

Mr. O. P. Bentley has moved his family to Clanton and occupies the Lewis place.

The young folks had a sociable at the residence of Mr. J. H. Chandler on Friday eve.

We publish Judge Dowdell's decision in the Probate Judge contest case in full. It will prove interesting and instructive.

A good lady friend, Mrs. M. Aldridge, has placed the VIEW household under toothsome obligations by presenting us a fine Christmas turkey. A nice treat.

Any one wanting a copy of Dr. Kendall's famous "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases" can secure a copy free at this office. We have a surplus that we are willing to distribute gratis.

Up to Tuesday evening Clanton had shipped 1600 bales of cotton this season. Mr. W. L. Sampey is in the lead with 778 bales, Mr. Ehrman was a close second with 700. The others were pretty well scattered among merchants and farmers.

Mr. Louis Bates and Miss Amanda Atchinson were married at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Daven[illegible] in Benson beat last Sunday evening at eight o'clock. Miss Amanda's friends wish them much pleasure. Some of the young men [illegible] Miss Amanda's marriage.

It would be a sorry world if there were no mean grumblers in it. They grumble at the printer, the preacher, the doctor, the lawyer, the school teacher, the blacksmith, the merchant, the butcher, the farmer. They grumble at everything and everybody—never satisfied, always grumbling.

Mr. O. P. Bentley, of Rockford, has moved to Clanton, and will practice law in connection with [illegible] M. Williamson, the style of the firm being Williamson & Bentley. Mr. Bentley and family are cordially welcomed. He is a son of Judge John Bentley, and a brother of A. D. Bentley, Esq., a popular citizen of Clanton.

Notice to the Public.

From November 1st to January 1st goods will be sold on credit at my store, and I hope no one will have their feelings hurt by failing to get credit. I intend to meet any competition in this market, and [illegible] goods so I must sell for the cash down.

Parties who have not yet settled their accounts for this year are earnestly requested to call and settle same.

Respectfully,
W. L. SAMPEY.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Verbena Verbiage.

The leading merchants of the town are doing a much large business this fall than last.

There have been over nine hundred bales of cotton marketed at this place up to date.

Misses Evelyn Caffey and Lucas Brooks, two of Verbena's charming and graceful young ladies, went horse back riding last Tuesday. They took in the village.

Miss E. Francis Griffin, has gone to Montgomery to start the W. C. T. U. to working again. We hope Miss Griffin will lecture here. She would have a large audience.

Maplesville Dots.

After the decision of the great world's fair, if the architect who constructed the Byrd's Creek bridge does not improve, we are afraid he will not take the prize for architectural skill.

The M. T. & M. railroad is not being built as Solomon's temple, without the sound of hammer. The noise of clanking iron is heard in the distance.

We are glad to state that Mrs. Gullahorn is convalescent from a serious illness.

Our old friend, William Walker, Sr., is yet quite ill.

Our railroad officials assume quite a business like air in our village, and are much like the noble order of free masons, their movements are kept in the greatest secrecy.

Messrs. Frank and Ben Glover have been visiting home.

REVOLO.

Cooper's Station Items.

The people of our little village, are making some preparations for the Chrismas holidays. The Sabbath school is going to have a Christmas tree at the Church house on Christmas night. Any others that will take part in it, are cordialy invited to do so.

Miss Fannie Rucker is visiting relatives in Cooper's.

There is a flourishing school at Oak Grove about two miles west of here. Conducted by Prof. J. W. Moore. He has about 35 local pupils, and some boarding pupils besides. J. W. is exerting his efforts to place that school on a higher round than it has hitherto been.

Brother P. C. Dennis is doing a good business in his store, as might be expected of an intelligent and polite gentleman like he is.

Mr. E. T. Gullahorn is running his saw-mill briskly at this place, which adds much to the attraction of our little village. Mr. Gullahorn is a kind, and polite gentleman, and his laborers are plentiful, for he pays them punctually.

I AM.

Stanton Notes.

Mr. John T. Adams, of this place, attended the grand Masonic Lodge in Montgomery the past week as a delegate from Stanton lodge. The Masonic fraternity are quite strong here and have a well organized lodge.

Mrs. M. A. Hamner, of Selma, is visiting relatives here.

Mr. Joseph Taylor has returned from a visit to his plantation near Uniontown.

The death of the Hon. Jefferson Davis is felt at Stanton as well as elsewhere. It is to be hoped that the fire-eaters of the north will allow the old chieftan to rest in peace.

Rev. Jas. Lapsley filled his regular appointment in the Presbyterian church here last Sabbath.

The Presbyterian Sunday school appointed a committee of five ladies and two gentlemen to arrange for a Christmas tree.

Mrs. Richard Coe gave the young folks a "pop-corn party" at her residence last Friday night, and several pleasant and happy hours were spent in popping corn, cracking jokes and other amusements.

Mr. John Stewart has resigned his office as justice of the peace in this precinct. All the people in this vicinity are law abiding and on this account Mr. Stewart finds business too dull to require his services.

Your wasted cheeks may have all the plumpness and bloom of health, by your use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This time honored remedy still leads the van. It improves digestion, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system. Give it a trial.

The harsh, drastic purgatives, once deemed so indispensable, have given place to milder and more skillfully prepared laxatives; hence the great and growing demand for Ayer's Pills. Physicians everywhere recommend them for costiveness, indigestion and liver complaints.

HERMAN HERZFELD,

—DEALER IN—

All Kinds of Furniture at all Prices.

Parlor and Bed-Room Suits, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Blankets, Comforts and Lace Goods.

Everything necessary in the House-Furnishing Goods Line.

NINETEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND AVENUES
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

JOEL WHITE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller ✻ and ✻ Stationer.

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

My line is so large and varied that it is nearly impossible to name all the items in my stock, but if you are needing any Book or article of Stationery, any Fancy Goods or Printing, a Memorandum Book or a Ledger, a Gold Pen or a Letter File, a Lead Pencil or an Inkstand, a Catechism, Bible, Hymn Book, Birthday Card, Portfolio, Writing Desk, Work Box, in fact anything in my line or its kindred branches, drop me a line for quotations. If you are a dealer in any of these goods, I can make a correspondence profitable to you. [dec12

List of Cases.

The following criminal cases were disposed of at the Fall term of the circuit court.

H. C. Bearden. Selling liquor without license. Fine $50.

Jake Lavinskey. Selling liquor without license. Two cases. Fine $50 in each case.

Clem Leach. Carrying concealed weapon. Fined $50.

Hal Perryman. Cruelty to animals. Fined $10.

John Bailey. Aiding prisoners to escape. Sentenced to imprisonment in the peniteniary for two years.

James Lewis. Burglary. Two years in penitentiary.

Lewis Love. Petit larceny. Two years in penitentiary.

George Kendrick. Grand larceny. Sentenced to eleven months in penitentiary.

H. C. Bearden. Defaulting bail Two cases. Judgment final for $25 in each case

Ben Love. Defaulting witness. Judgment final for one cent and costs.

Four parties were convicted of public drunkenness and in each case a fine of $10 and costs was assessed.

The Probate Judge contest case was decided Tuesday in favor of Judge Callen. The decision is published in full in another column.

There was also a case for selling liquor without license in which the penalty was fixed at $50 fine and two months hard labor for the county. An appeal was taken in this case.

Disabled for Business.

Several years ago my health failed me and I was compelled to give up my business. I was in constant agony caused from excruciating pains in my back, liver and stomach. I tried every medicine I could hear of, but without receiving any relief. My attention was then called to S. S. S. I tried five bottles of it, and received the most gratifying results. I am to-day as healthy and sound a man as you will find anywhere, and I owe it all to the curative properties to be found in Swift's Specific (S. S. S.)

R. L. WOMACK,
Morgantown, N. C.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Exposure to rough weather, getting wet, living in damp localities, are favorable to the contraction of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. As a preventive, and for the cure of all kidney and liver trouble use that valuable remedy, Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. $1.00 per bottle.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Mrs. M. A. Butler announces to her friends in this section that she is now located at 422 21st St. and Ave. E, Birmingham, where she has opened a stock of general merchandise. An invitation is extended to all needing anything in her line to call at the above location when visiting the city. 1m

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 4, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 11, 1890, viz: Jesse Benson, Jr., homestead 14781 for the s ½ of s e q and s e q of s w q sec 6, township 23 n, r 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Richard Potter, Crick Brewer, Rinard Vandiver, Joseph Lawson, all of Jemison, Ala.

dec5* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of two mortgages executed by Matilda Crumpton, the first to the Louisville & Nashville railroad company on the 16th day of January, 1882 and recorded in Book 9 of Mortgages page 363 in the Probate office of Chilton county, the second executed on the 18th day of March, 1885, to Frank Nelson, Jr., and recorded in Mortgage book Vol. 15, page 55 of records of mortgages in the office of Judge of Probate of Chilton county, I will proceed to sell on the 16th day of December, 1889, in front of the courthouse door in Clanton, Chilton county, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate to-wit: The S W ¼ of the S W ¼ of section 18 township 23, range 15 east in Chilton county, Ala.

FRANK NELSON, JR.,
nov14 Mortgagee and Assignee.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 20, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 10, 1890, viz: James W. Conell, homestead 14074 for the s ½ of n e q, n w q of s e q, n e q of s w q, sec 24, township 22 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. J. Peters, R. E. Jones, J. M. Parish, William Mims, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 18, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 4th, 1890, viz: Peter W. Noah, homestead 15043 for the n ½ of n w ¼ sec 18 township 22 n r 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Headley, Jr., James N. Knox, John Knox, William Davis, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
November 19, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 6th, 1890, viz: William S. Cox, homestead 15271 for the w ½ of s w ¼ of sec 26, township 23 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, William T. Franklin, John Gore, William T. Mahan, John McKee, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 19, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence, the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Jan. 6th, 1889, viz: Hurly Ann Ray, homestead 15806 for the s e ¼ of sec 22 township 21 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John R. Kemp, Stephen Baker, Cyrus Culp, and R. M. Burnett, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 2, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 18, 1890, viz: Alfred Stephen Baker, homestead 16802 for the s e ¼ of sec 20 township 21 n, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: George Mullins, James Wyatt, Francis M. Headley and Monroe Durbin, all of Clanton, Ala.

dec5* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

SALESMEN WANTED to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. Good pay for successful men. Apply at once stating age. Mention this paper. Alabama Nursery Company, Huntsville, Ala.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

A. E. BIVINGS,

—DEALER IN—

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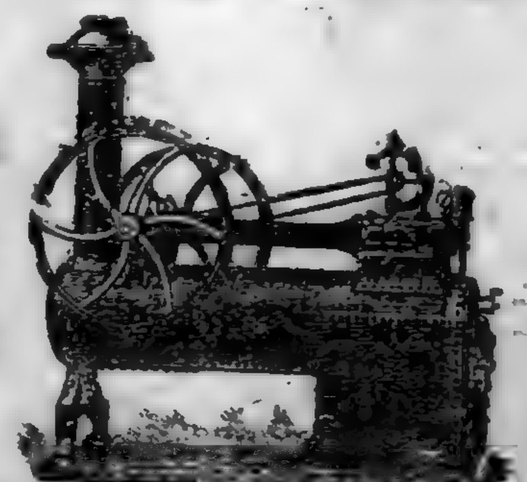

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WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

YOUTHFUL RECEPTION GOWNS.

Many of the new gowns are all in one piece, whether cut in Princesse breadths, or with the skirt sewed to the waist, or in the new quaint fashion with the waist shaped by innumerable fine tucks and shirrings at the top of breadths which extend from the neck to the foot. The last fashion is especially pretty in soft camel's hair and other fine woolens made up with insertions of herring-bone or other open crocheted stitches done in silken threads between the shirred puffs, and above hems or tucks. Thus a graceful Empire gown for a slender young figure is made of gray camel's hair all in one from top to toe, and only two and three-eighths of a yard wide at the foot. It is fastened behind, is without reeds or bustle, and is made over a fitted silk slip that is held in place by several short whale-bones set below the bust and curving out on the hips. The high neck has three gathered puffs in round yoke shape separated by herring-bone insertion crocheted in gray silk, and below the bust fine lengthwise tucks taper the fabric to fit the waist; similar tucks extend all the way up the back, concealing its fastening by hooks and eyes. The long sleeves, slightly full and high on the shoulders, taper to the wrists, and have but one seam, which is plaited inside the elbow, and three rows of herring-bone insertion are about the wrists. This simple gown has only a frill of the wool gathered to edge its neck, and is worn with an amber necklace and bracelets. Old-rose, pale green, Eiffel red and cream white wool dresses will be made by this model for young ladies and for girls just in their teens to wear at Christmas parties, and to assist at afternoon receptions throughout the winter.—*Courier-Journal.*

A CURE FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

In a bright, breezy article on toilet soap and its uses, Laurie Macheury gives the readers of the *Ladies' Home Journal* some useful hints about drying the hands in winter. She says:

You know the "chapped hands" so many have written me about? You bring on the "chaps" by drying your hands imperfectly and then exposing them to cold and heat while they are still damp. I know that some mornings you dry them probably thirty or forty times, still I insist it will pay you to take time enough to dry them thoroughly each time, then rub them together over the fire until they work smoothly and don't "stick."

Teach the children this, too. I'll venture you can't go into a school-room in this State and find one-quarter of the pupils with soft, sound hands. With few exceptions the poor little fists are red and cracked open—naughtily to look at and painful and uncomfortable for the child. How many times we hear women—young and old—apologizing for the condition of their hands, and adding like martyrs: "My flesh is so susceptible to the cold," or "my skin is so delicate." Bosh! they need only say; "It's all my own fault, you know, for I am so careless about drying my hands."

Then again I have seen women who of necessity had had their hands in water and soap for so long that the flesh looked nearly parboiled, and the feeling, I am told, is the acme of discomfort. In such a case and to any who may have chapped hands I recommend you to sit down and just devote about fifteen minutes to this operation.

Take vaseline, petrolatum, lard, sweet oil or mutton suet and smear your hands after having washed them thoroughly in warm water. Any one of the above-mentioned greases will do, but use plenty—so much that you are a terrible mess. Then work and rub the twist, and wring your hands together for a long time, until they are soft and will work all right without hurting. Then take clean, warm water with a few drops of ammonia in it and good soap and wash it off. It may take three or four waters. When the grease is gone put on a few drops of a mixture of glycerine, soft water and cologne (in equal parts) and rub well. This will leave your hands smooth and soft, but not greasy or sticky.

Glycerine should never be used pure, as it then has such an affinity or appetite for water that it absorbs even the necessary moisture of the skin and produces a red, feverish, irritated surface. Many people complain that they "can't use glycerine at all," because it "don't agree with their skins." Dilute it with water and then try it, or what is better still, mix glycerine, water and cologne in equal parts as I have just spoken about.

Don't let your husband try this mixture after shaving or he will use it all. If you want to put him in angelic mood, fix up a shaving lotion for him thus: Bay rum one-half pint, water one-quarter pint, glycerine two fluid ounces. Then indeed he will rise up and call you blessed.

FASHION NOTES.

Linen collars and cuffs are worn again.

Galloon girdles are added to many gowns.

Persian borderings are the height of fashion.

Trained velvet dresses are liked for receptions.

Light colors predominate in house dresses for the winter.

Light otter fur promises to become exceedingly fashionable.

Flat bonnets pointed over the forehead in Marie Stuart style are worn by ladies just back from Europe.

Entire dresses of crocheted wool are worn by English children, especially delicate ones, in cold, damp weather.

The cape-sleeved jacket, simulating a cape and waist-coat in front and a jacket in the back, is a new and favorite light wrap.

Skirts are worn somewhat longer than during the summer, the suspicion of train being seen on some. For these days, serge, that most serviceable of all materials, is in vogue; with these are worn white or red cloth jackets, this bit of color being very effective on the dark gray, brown or loutre, the prevailing colors.

A pretty novelty for little girls from six to twelve is the flat Guinea or Tonkin hat of felt. It has a low, bowl-shaped crown, with feather rosettes around it, which graduate smaller toward the back, meeting there with a small bow of ribbon. Just above the forehead, under the brim, are rosettes of baby ribbon, or a small ruche of [illegible] may be placed there.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Hypocrisy is the necessary burden of villainy.

It is a curious fact in the run of things that it is easier to be thoroughly orthodox than to be thoroughly good.

A bad habit is like a cat in that it has many lives, and like a cat you will have to kill it nine times before you are sure it is dead.

Equity had been gradually shaping itself into a refined science which no human faculties could master without long and intense application.

The chief ingredients in the composition of those qualities that gain esteem and praise are good nature, truth, good sense and good breeding.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this, that when the injury began on his part the kindness should begin on ours.

Libraries are the wardrobes of literature, whence men, properly informed, might bring forth something for ornament, much for curiosity, and more for use.

If a man does not make new acquaintances as he passes through life he will soon find himself left alone. A man should keep his friendship in constant repair.

It is hard to personate and act a part long; for where truth is not at the bottom, nature will always be endeavoring to return, and will pass out and betray herself one time or another.

There is nothing that makes a man suspect much, than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion by striving to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in smother.

A man that hath no virtue in himself ever envieth virtue in others; for men's minds will either feed upon their own good, or upon others' evil; and who wanteth one will prey upon the other.

They that govern most make least noise. You see when they row in a barge they that do drudgery work slash and puff and sweat, but he that governs sits quietly at the stern and scarce is seen to stir.

Such is the force of envy and ill-nature that the failings of good men are more published to the world than their good deeds, and that one fault of a deserving man shall meet with more reproaches than all his virtues will with praise.

The Great Waste of Timber.

At the annual meeting of the Carriage Builders' National Association held at Syracuse, N. Y., the most important report made was that on timber supply. In the report of the committee attention was called to the second growth in white ash, the scarcest of all the woods used in the construction of carriages and wagons. The supply was being heavily drawn upon in other industries, and the outlook with regard to it was very discouraging. As to old-growth ash the situation was but little better, although it was obtainable in much larger quantity. There would be enough of it to last for many generations were it not for the fact that it was so extensively used for the interior finishing of houses and for cabinet work. The large old-growth oaks of the South would make an excellent substitute for ash, and in some respects would prove superior to it. The supply of whitewood was very abundant at the present time, but like the old-growth ash, it was being cut up at a tremendous rate for house-finishing purposes. Basswood was found in nearly all the timber States of the Union, and, should necessity require, it would make a good substitute for whitewood in the manufacture of carriages. For hickory, on the other hand, the most important of all carriage timbers, there was no good substitute in all the world. It grew only in a few of the States and a small part of Canada. White oak, important in the manufacture of wagons, was one of the most abundant of all the timbers used. Like old-growth ash and whitewood, it was being extensively employed in carpentry and for a thousand other purposes, but the supply was so great that there was no occasion for alarm in that fact.

As to the waste of timber the committee report: "It seems incredible that there should be any place in this country where good timber was considered a nuisance, and the land worth more with it off than with it on. Yet such is the case all through the South, in the heavily wooded districts. Uncleared land is worth only from $1 to $4 per acre, while cleared of its timber it sells for from $10 to $15 per acre. This leads to a destruction of trees by a method called 'deadening,' by chopping into the trees all round, at a convenient distance from the ground, thus killing them; and there they stand, silent witnesses of an unwise and destructive policy. The extent to which this is done is surprising. Thousands of acres of timber are thus sacrificed every year, not in the South only, for in the State of Ohio we have seen as fine hickories as ever grew thus destroyed."

Fortitude Born of Love.

It was in the year 1880, a third rate city called Neufchateau, in the Department des Vosges, France, about noon, that we were passing, my father and myself, in front of a store where in addition to hardware a supply of ammunition was kept for the use of a regiment there, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press.* Suddenly we heard a terrible explosion, and being either thrown or having unconsciously run, I know not which, we at any rate found ourselves about twenty yards from where the explosion occurred, and could see part of roof in the street.

We had hardly reached the building when a man came out of it covered with powder, his hair and beard burning, and large pieces of flesh hanging from his face and bare arms. Never will I forget the horror of the sight; his flesh was charred and his clothes partly burned. As he reached the sidewalk he looked around him and called a name I did not catch. Receiving no answer he went right back into that burning furnace, and in a few seconds came out bearing in his arms his child, a girl of six or seven. Those near to him heard him say:

"My darling, are you hurt! Oh, you are hurt!" While the poor little thing kept saying: "No, papa, I am not hurt, not at all; you are burning; think of yourself," and yet the blood was trickling from her forehead where the flying debris made a deep gash. Both recovered, though disfigured for life. At the time I thought there was not only one hero, but two.

Third avenue, in New York city, is to be fitted with cable cars to run every minute all day and every half minute during the morning and evening rush.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

WINTERING BEES.

A correspondent of the *American Bee Journal* says: I have the bees all ready for winter before the nights get so cold and frosty as to candy the honey in the hive. We winter our bees in an underground cellar, forty feet long, seven feet high and six feet wide, with 8x7 inch ventilation near each end; also three well-fitting doors, which leaves two dead air spaces between the bees and the extremely cold weather, with the mercury often forty degrees below zero in this northern climate. When you put the bees into the cellar remove the cover and entrance blocks, leaving only the quilt over the hive. Put two blocks (2x2 inches, and the length of the hive) under the hive, then put two more on top, on which to put another hive, and so on until they are five tiers high. One essential thing is a half-inch entrance, full width of the hive, and left open; by so doing there will be plenty of upward and lower ventilation, and the bees will not smother or lack in any way for pure air. The bottom hive should be not less than ten inches from the bottom of the cellar, to allow the foul air, if any, to settle below it and pass off through the underground drain, which should consist of not less than two-inch tiling. Bees placed in a cellar as I have described, with a temperature ranging from forty to forty-five degrees, will winter as safely as by any other method, chaff hive not excepted. The temperature can easily be regulated by a slide in each ventilator—not a toboggan slide, but a sliding door.

SELECTING SEED CORN.

When the planting season arrives a very large majority of farmers go to their cribs or corn houses and exercise some little care in selecting fair ears for their seed corn. Comparatively few, however, give the subject any attention previous to that time. A selection of the ears for seed, while on the stalks where the thrifty condition of the plants can be observed and compared with the general average of the field, is a far better plan and needs no argument for its recommendation.

The early maturity of the seed ears, other things being equal, should entitle them to preference, along with plumpness and a full development into large and handsomely shaped ears. If from stalks producing double ears, take the largest, if well formed, and, as a rule, those that grow low, rather than high, on the stalk. Ears with large cobs should not be chosen, but rather those of smaller diameter and with long kernels. Like begets like, and by a little attention to this matter improvement can constantly be made.

The preservation of the ears selected may be insured by braiding the husks of several ears together and suspending them from the rafters of the corn house or any other dry building. By so doing the seed corn will be safe from rats and mice as well as exempt from dampness and mould that might affect its germination. In making a choice it is thought, as before stated, that both the ear and the stalk should be taken into consideration, rather than the mere selection of a large ear.

Again, consideration should be given to the number of the rows, the length and compactness of the kernels, and the general solidity and weight of the ear. There is some diversity of opinion as to the time when the seed corn ought to be gathered, some claiming that seed gathered and dried in the sun soon after the kernel is out of the milk has more vitality to withstand cold and damp after it is planted than if allowed to remain on the stalk until dead ripe. A much larger class, however, favor perfect maturity of the seed on the stalk, which is at least the safest plan, as there would be less moisture to be evaporated from the cob. Such care as has been indicated would certainly enable the farmer who practises it to have his seed corn in readiness when it is wanted, and furthermore would result in a more general germination of seed and more thrifty plants than from a less careful selection.—*New York World.*

BRAN AND OIL-MEAL.

It is only in exceptional cases that the farmer can afford to purchase feed for stock. Nearly or quite all the food necessary to keep and fatten the stock for market should be raised upon the farm. But oil-meal and bran can, in nearly all cases, be purchased and fed to stock with profit, and there are few materials that will add as much to the value of other materials, or will increase the value of the manure to the extent that this will.

It is not altogether in their value themselves as it is in the increased value they give to other materials in making up what we may term complete rations that they can be used with profit.

In order to [illegible] during growth as economically as possible, it is an item to lessen the amount of grain fed. Not that stock can be properly prepared for market with no grain, but by using bran and oil-meal in connection with other materials, the amount of grain can be materially decreased.

One of the strongest reasons for its use, especially during the winter, when stock must depend almost entirely upon dry food, such as straw, hay, sheaf or unthreshed oats, and corn fodder, and with oil-meal make up a ration that will supply all the elements of nutrition.

In most localities the better plan is to secure a supply in the fall sufficient to last the greater part of the winter. It should be stored in bins or boxes where it is reasonably certain to keep dry. If it can be kept perfectly dry it will keep in a good condition for feeding a long time, without deteriorating in quality, while it can be secured at a less cost at this time than later.

The best results can be secured if the feed is cut before mixing the bran, straw, unthreshed oats, hay and fodder, if run through a cutter, and then a small quantity of bran and oil-meal is added, very little grain will be required to keep all the growing and breeding stock in good condition, and especially so if a comfortable shelter is provided, in addition; and the cost will be considerably less than if grain must be supplied.

When fattening stock, grain must be largely depended upon to finish for market. And with these two materials, used in connection with dry, rough feed, the stock will require but a light feed of grain; and in a majority of cases the less grain fed the lower the cost.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Treasury Agent Goff says that the seal will be extinct in five years if illegal [illegible] isn't stopped.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

THE WAY TO POUR TEA.

There is more to be learned about pouring tea and coffee than most people are willing to believe. If these decoctions are made at the table, which is the best way, they require experience, judgment and exactness. If they are brought on the table ready-made, it still requires judgment so to apportion them that they shall prove sufficient in quantity for the family, and that the elder members shall have the stronger cups. Often persons pour out tea, who, not being at all aware that the tea grows stronger as they proceed, bestow the poorest cup upon the greatest stranger, and give the strongest to a very young member of the family, who would be better without any. Where several cups of equal strength are wanted, you should pour a little into each, and then go back, inverting the order as you fill them, and the strength will be apportioned properly.

An earthen pot is by far the best for brewing; the tea may then be poured into a silver pot if desired. Heat the pot and pour the water out before putting in the tea required, filling up at once with boiling water; set from the fire about ten minutes to draw, then pour out as above.—*The Housewife.*

CLOTHING FOR BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

The outfit of clothing necessary for a girl going away to school is quite different from that needed at home. More clothing and simpler clothing is required. The underwear should be of plain, strong muslin, made as nearly plain as it can be—certainly without ruffles or lace. It is astonishing how pretty such clothing may be made with due attention to the shape, sewing and finish. Nothing is in worse taste for a schoolgirl than anything approaching elaboration in dress. Let her school gowns be of simple wool in winter, with a plain cloth tailor-finished gown and jacket for church. The gown may be made at home, but severity of the cut and neatness and peculiarity of the finish will entitle it still to its name, though a tailor has never seen it. A warm dressing-gown made of a colored blanket, a little house sacque to wear on chilly mornings and a pair of warm felt bedside slippers should form part of the outfit. A good waterproof and strong overshoes and high-gaitered arctics to wear in winter snows over the shoes, are necessary for morning walks, which are a feature of the physical regime of all our best schools every day of the school year.—*New York Tribune.*

RECIPES.

Sausage Omelets—Cut thin slices off a round of sausage, place in a frying-pan with a little butter, and pour over six eggs beaten and mixed with pepper and salt.

Rye Fritters—One-half cup of sugar, two eggs, a pinch of salt, three cups of wheat flour, one cup of rye meal, one teaspoon of soda, two teaspoons of cream tartar, mix with milk or water and drop from a spoon into hot lard.

Cookies—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one egg, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one quart of flour, one-half cup of milk, water enough to make soft enough to roll; cut in shape and bake in a quick oven.

Sugar Crackers—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one egg, one-half cup of milk, two teaspoons of baking powder, four and a half cups of flour; season with caraway seeds, cut in small, round, thin cakes and bake.

Scotch Cake—Take half a pound of sugar, a pound of butter and two pounds of flour. Mix with the hands, and make into square cakes in a tin pan, and sprinkle with caraway comfits, pressing them down with your hand.

Taylor Cakes—One-half cup each of butter and lard, one cup of sugar, one-half pint of milk, one pint of molasses, three teaspoons of ginger, two teaspoons of baking powder, five cups of flour. Roll out, cut in shape and bake.

Spice Cake—One cup each of molasses, sugar, butter and sour milk, four and one-half cups of flour, three eggs, one tablespoonful each of allspice and cloves, one nutmeg, one teaspoonful of soda, one-half pound each of raisins and currants.

Ginger Snaps—One cup of brown sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of lard, one cup of molasses, one tablespoonful each of cinnamon, ginger, cloves and baking powder; flour enough to make a stiff dough; roll them out into round cakes and bake quickly.

Cranberry Dumplings—Sift together one quart of flour and two teaspoons of baking powder, mix to a soft dough with sweet milk, roll out half an inch thick, spread over it one quart of stewed cranberries; roll over and tie in a pudding bag; steam one hour and serve with sauce.

Charlotte Russe—Line in a dish with sliced sponge cake, take one pint of sweet cream and mix with it the whites of three eggs, beaten to a stiff froth; sweeten to taste; blanche and pound fifteen or twenty sweet almonds, sprinkle on the sponge cake, then pour over the cream.

Chicken Soup—Take all the bones of a chicken, crack them, and add the dark meat; cover well with water, and stew for three or four hours. Flavor the broth with some thinly cut lemon peel; salt to taste and add a little sage tied in a piece of muslin. All fat must be removed.

Tapioca Fruit Pudding—One-half cupful of tapioca soaked over night in cold water. In the morning cover the bottom of the baking dish with any kind of fruit, either canned or fresh, sweeten the tapioca with one-half cupful of sugar, add a little salt and nutmeg, pour over the fruit and bake one hour. Serve with sauce.

Knuckle of Veal—Take a knuckle of veal, boil in a little water until tender, then take the meat and chop very fine, season to taste; have one or two eggs boiled hard, wet a deep dish and slice the egg in the bottom, then put the meat on top and add the liquor the meat was boiled in, salt a little; put on ice. When cold turn out.

Macaroon Custard—Boil one quart of milk and pour it very slowly over the well-beaten yolks of ten eggs. Put it on a slow fire and stir till it is as thick as cream. Take it off the fire, pour it into the dish it is to be served in, and then place the dish full of macaroons in a pyramid form. Whip the whites of the eggs and pour over the whole, then [illegible] over it and put in a very moderate oven [illegible] until the whites are set.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Microscopic examination tends to confirm the opinion that ammonite, the new explosive, is a chemical compound, and not a mere mixture.

In experiments on the solubility of glass in water, plumbiferous flint glass was found to be the least soluble, and the relative resistance of glasses was different toward hot and cold water.

Professor Fresenius, of Wiesbaden, Germany, declares that an egg contains as much nourishment as a pound and an ounce of cherries, a pound and a quarter of grapes, a pound and a half of russet apples, two pounds of gooseberries, and four pounds of pears.

Some additional facts of scientific interest are given in a recent report concerning the artesian well—the deepest in the world—at Pesth, Austria, and which, from its depth of 3140 feet, supplies 176,000 gallons of water daily, having a temperature of 158 degrees Fah.

The protection of men-of-war from the effects of lightning has reduced casualties from that cause in a remarkable degree. In fifty years before the introduction of lightning rods over two hundred English men-of-war were struck, while from 1810 to 1815 only forty-eight vessels were more or less damaged.

A Corsican doctor, M. de Susini, has made a sulphuric ether engine of twenty-horse power, which is expected to realize a saving of sixty-five per cent. in fuel. Scientific men in Paris who have witnessed its workings are said to have reserved their opinion as to its merits until further tests have been made.

A Dutch physician declares that a close connection exists between the exercise of mental faculties and disorders of the nose. He says that if it were generally known how many cases of chronic headache, of inability to learn or to perform mental work, were due to chronic disease of the nose, many of them would be easily cured.

A great amount of motive power has, for years past, been derived from the discharge of water from artesian wells in France; more so, in fact, than in any other part of the world. In the city of Tours there is an artesian well which drives a hydraulic wheel seven metres in diameter, and works the machinery of a silk factory.

The very latest improvement in the manufacture of filaments for incandescent lamps is a process whereby the filaments are heated to a high temperature by burning fluid fuel in a suitable furnace and at the conclusion of the operation raising the temperature to a still higher degree for a short period by the introduction of a blast of oxygen.

It is stated that, near Brady's Bend, Penn., an oil well is located which every day pumps a barrel of first-class refined petroleum, the residents in the vicinity purchasing and burning it without its having passed through any process; it answers the purpose equally as well as the finest illuminating kerosene, does not smoke, and has no unpleasant odor.

M. Pasteur delivered an address the other day in Paris to the members of the Society of Practical Medicine, and in it declared with much emphasis that rabies is never spontaneous. The microbe producing it, he said, was invariably transmitted. This means, of course, that no dog ever goes mad unless he has been bitten by another mad dog, a fact at once important and reassuring.

The ingenious adulterator is quite at home in Austria. At the laboratory in Vienna, where food is analyzed for nothing, a loaf of bread was found to consist largely of the pulverized bark of trees, sawdust and chaff; ground pepper was found to be mixed with wood ashes; cinnamon was colored with ochre; and a so-called "nutritious coffee" consisted entirely of roast acorns and chicory.

Progress has its penalties. The use of steam as a motive power and heater has cost many thousands of lives. So has the use of gas as an illuminator. Electricity is now at the front for employment as power and light. It is doing some killing, but its victims are few as compared with those of steam. Doubtless it will be rendered less dangerous, but it must always retain capacity for evil as well as good. We do not get unmixed good on this side of eternity.

A French scientist has discovered a new insulating substance. A by-product resulting from the treatment of asphalt with sulphuric acid, which has hitherto been considered of no value, has been found to furnish what, according to *La Lumiere Electrique*, is an excellent insulating material. This substance, which resembles ordinary asphalt, becomes, after exposure to great heat, as hard as ebonite or vulcanite, and possesses high insulating properties.

Play Grounds On the Tops of Houses.

A plan for school play grounds, which has obtained in London for some years, has been mooted in New York city in connection with new school buildings in the crowded tenement district of the east side. In these regions space is limited and dear, and the play rooms are usually in dark and damp basements. Now it is proposed to try the experiment of having play grounds on the roof. The plan is to carry the walls up another story, but to have no roof. In wet weather a canvas top would be spread over the room, but at all other times the children would have the full benefit of the air and the sun. This experiment has been tried in London, and has been found to work satisfactorily, and in one case a glass roof—forming a "crystal room"—was set up, to the great delight and comfort of the little ones. The aerial experiment in play grounds will certainly be tried in connection with one of the New York schools.—*Sanitary News.*

Cupid's Work.

Silas Emerson, who died in Santa Clara, Cal., last week at the age of seventy-four years, leaving an estate valued at $10,000,000, was a native of Harrison, Me., and is said to have gone to California on account of an unhappy love affair. The young lady to whom he was engaged, like the heroine of Locksley Hall, let her parents influence her to break the engagement to marry somebody else, and so she gave up the young workingman for a Boston lawyer. Desiring to escape from her vicinity, the disappointed youth went West with the gold [illegible] of 1849, where, instead of mining, he began to build [illegible]

Nick in the Coat Lapel.

Did you ever wonder why that little V-shaped nick was placed at the juncture of your coat collar with the lapel? inquires a citizen in the St. Louis Republic. I suppose you have. Occasionally we all have our little ruminating spells and fall to wondering the whys of the many odd things we see about us. Hold your coat up before you and you will see at a glance that it will "set" just as well with the nick as with it. Therefore, the matter of fit cannot be given as a proper solution of the fact that it is there. Without apparent purpose this nick is clipped from the lapel of every frock coat worn in the world. But there was motive in the madness of the first man who adopted the little insignia of distinction. I will tell you about it. When the first Napoleon gave way to his ambition, he tried to implicate Gen. Moreau in Pichegru's conspiracy. Moreau had been Napoleon's superior, and was very popular, but under the circumstances, as Napoleon was on top, it was not safe to express publicly any sympathy with Moreau, so his admirers secretly agreed to nick their coat lapels, to show who they were. Carefully note the outlines of the first coat front you see that is well fitted and buttoned, and see if you cannot plainly detect the initial letter M in its windings. The M will appear upside down, the little nicks forming its sides. M was the initial letter of Moreau, and his champions were known by the nicks in the lapels of their coats.

Coffee Drinkers.

In Turkey, coffee drinking is universal and continuous. The writer passed a greater part of four years in Constantinople, where he had occasion to call upon the officials of the Sublime Porte so frequently that it would be difficult to enumerate these official visits; and with few exceptions, when the visit was protracted to any length, black coffee, pure in quality and prepared with the grounds, was regularly served in small, delicate cups. All Turks, from the highest to the lowest, indulge in the beverage, a few swallows at any time, throughout the day, and without any evil effects. In Athens, also, coffee is drank in quantities which surprise the uninitiated; but neither the sedentary habits of the Turk nor the quick, energetic temperament of the Greek seems to be affected by the perpetual imbibing of this beverage.

Rome.

Within the past ten years the aspect of Rome has considerably changed. The old narrow, winding streets are a thing of the past, and are replaced by large, wide thoroughfares. Blocks of the old houses have been knocked down, and large modern palazzi have sprung up in their stead. The narrow Corso of old times will soon be no more, as it is gradually being widened by half its original width.

Thoroughly Built.

Many of the brick houses erected in England two hundred years ago are so cemented together that the walls have to be blown down with gunpowder when the site is wanted for something modern.

You may sing of the beauty of springtime
  That glows on the cheek of the young,
But I sing of a beauty that's rarer
  Than any of which you have sung.
The beauty that's seen in the faces
  Of women whose summer is o'er,
The autumn-like beauty that charms us
  Far more than the beauty of yore.

But this beauty is seen too rarely. The faces of most women lose the beauty of youth too soon. Female disorders are like frosts which come to nip the flowers which betoken good health, without which there can be no real beauty. If our American women would fortify themselves against the approach of the terrible disorders so prevalent among them, by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, their good looks would be retained to a "sweet old age." This remedy is a *guaranteed* cure for all the distressing weaknesses and derangements peculiar to women.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, one a dose. Cure headache, constipation and indigestion.

Let the motive be in the deed and not in the event. Be not one whose motive for action is the hope of reward.

Deafness Can't Be Cured

by local application, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we can not cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

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Hark! the sound of many voices,
  Jubilant in gladdest song,
And full many a heart rejoices
  As the chorus floats along:
"Hail the Queen of all Tobaccos!"
  How the happy voices blend,
"Finest and purest among her fellows—
  Man's staunch and true friend."

Rheumatism

According to recent investigations is caused by excessive lactic acid in the blood. This acid attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joints, and causes the local manifestations of the disease, pains and aches in the back and shoulders, and in the joints at the knees, ankles, hips and wrists. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive and permanent cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying and vitalizing action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, and also strengthens the whole body.

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BRYANT & STRATTON Business College, LOUISVILLE.

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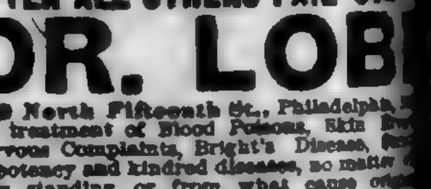

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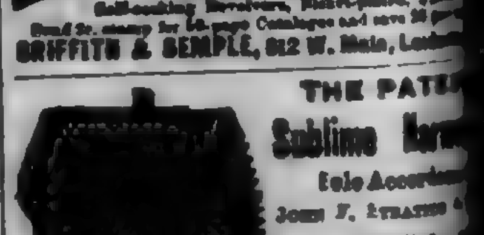

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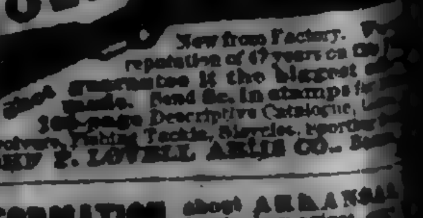

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Make yourselves at home. Use our store as you would your own home. CAHEEN will ever strive to make your visit pleasant and profitable. It will be a pleasure for us to show you through

THE GREAT DRY GOODS HOUSE OF BIRMINGHAM.

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An Old Year Song.

As through the forest disarrayed
By chill November, late I strayed,
A lonely minstrel of the wood
Was singing to the solitude.
I loved thy music, thus I said,
When o'er thy perch the leaves were spread;
Sweet was thy song, but sweeter now
Thy carol on the leafless bough,
Sing little bird! thy note shall cheer
The sadness of the dying year.

When violets pranked the turf with blue
And morning filled their cups with dew,
Thy slender voice with rippling trill
The budding April bowers would fill,
Nor passed its joyous tones away
When April rounded into May:
Thy life shall hail no second dawn,
Sing little bird! the Spring is gone.

And I remember—well-a-day!—
When full-blown Summer roundelay,
As when behind a bordered screen
Some holy maiden sings unseen;
With answering notes the woodland ring,
And every tree-top found a tongue.
How deep the shade! the groves how fair!
Sing little bird! the woods are bare.

But now the Summer's chant is done
And mute the choral antiphon;
The birds have left the shivering pines
To flit among the trellised vines,
Or fan the air with scented plumes
Amid the love-sick orange-blooms,
And thou art here alone!—alone!—
Sing little bird! the rest have flown.

The snow has capped you distant hill,
At morn the running brook was still,
From driven herds the clouds that rise
Are like the smoke of sacrifice,
Ere long the frozen sod shall mock
The ploughshare, changed to stubborn rock.
The brawling streams shall soon be dumb,
Sing little bird! the frosts have come.

Fast, fast the lengthening shadows creep,
The songless fowls are half asleep,
The air grows chill, the setting sun
May leave thee ere thy song is done.
The pulse that warms thy breast grow cold,
Thy secret die with thee, untold;
The lingering sunset still is bright,—
Sing little bird! 'twill soon be night.

—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

"Autumn leaves!" Mrs. Haythorne cried out ecstatically.

For the little table was covered with drifts of red leaves and yellow leaves, and leaves veined with blood, and Mrs. Estcourt was bending intently over a half-finished wreath which she was fastening upon Bristol board.

"Yes, autumn leaves," she answered, looking up with a smile as she shook back the thick brown tresses from her pale forehead.

"Do you think any one will buy them?"

Mrs. Haythorne shook her head dubiously.

"They are beautiful, Helen," she said, "but I suppose they may be classed with the merely ornamental articles for which there is no market."

Helen Estcourt sighed. She was a pale, lovely woman, with dewy red lips and eyes full of deep liquid lights like forest pools, and Mrs. Haythorne's kindly heart ached for her as she gazed.

"But I will take a pair for my parlor walls, Helen," she added, cheerily. "And perhaps some one else will see them, and leave an order with me."

"Oh, I hope they may," Mrs. Estcourt answered, with an eager flush on her cheek. "For I need money so much." And she sighed sadly as she bent over the radiant leaves.

A belt of autumn woods, glorious with tinted foliage and the scarlet berries of the bitter-sweet; a slope of green grass where the sunshine slept in golden brightness; and the little scarlet-hooded damsel, with a basket on her arm, like Red Riding-Hood of yore.

Crack! sounded the sharp report of a rifle, and little Lillian Estcourt dropped her basket, as a tall, bronze-faced man crashed his way through the woods and faced her, rifle in hand, and game-bag swung lightly over his shoulder.

"Hallo!" quoth Mr. Brian Beverley, quite as much surprised as the little [illegible] herself. "[illegible] is the wolf!"

"Sir!" faltered Lillian, holding on tight to her basket.

"Where's the wolf, I say?"

"There are no wolves in these woods, sir," Lilly answered, soberly.

"And you're going to see your grandmother, eh? with a little pat of butter and a loaf of white bread?"

"No, sir," said Lillian, secretly thinking the gentleman must be crazy. "I'm getting autumn leaves for mamma."

"Oh!" explained Mr. Beverley, "I thought you must be Little Red Riding-Hood."

"I am Lillian Estcourt," she stated, solemnly.

"Do you know," said the gentleman, lifting one of her sunny ringlets with his finger, "I came very near shooting you! I took you for a robin red-breast."

Lilly retreated in some apprehension, eyeing the big glittering rifle as she did so.

"I shouldn't like to be shot," she claimed.

"Probably not," assented Mr. Beverley. "Hallo! you've got the little basket full."

"Yes, quite full," said Lillian, with innocent pride. "Mamma will think they are very pretty."

"What does she do with them?" inquired Mr. Beverley. "Make fairy gold?"

"No, sir," Lillian answered, again puzzled. "She makes crosses and wreaths to sell."

"Oh, that's it, eh? Well, I can take you where there's a tree with leaves as red as if they had been painted in vermilion. Give me your hand, for it's a rough road."

Once or twice, as they walked along, Brian Beverley caught her earnest brown eyes fixed intently on his face.

"Well," said he at last, "and what do you think of me, Little Red Riding-Hood?"

"I think you are nice," returned the small physiognomist.

"You don't regard me in the light of a wolf, then?"

Lillian shook her head as she skipped along by his side.

"Oh!" she cried, suddenly, as they neared the edge of a steep ravine, at whose bottom a noisy stream gurgled over brown, mossy stones, "what a lovely red vine! I can get some of those leaves, I know."

"Stop!" cried Mr. Beverley, suddenly, as he noted the almost perpendicular rock over whose gray ledges the scarlet vine hung in wildly graceful festoons; but he was too late.

Little Lillian Estcourt had sprung forward; her foot slipped on the deceitful green moss; the vine to which she instinctively clung gave way with a cracking, wrenching sound, and the next instant she had vanished from Brian Beverley's terrified vision.

Only a little heap of clothes lay on the bank of the rivulet below, with the scarlet hood making a blot of vivid color not unlike a pool of blood. He called, but she did not stir, and with set teeth and pale cheek he hurried down the steep, winding path that led to the base of the ravine.

"Good heavens!" he murmured to himself; "if she should be dead!"

But Lillian Estcourt was not dead—only crippled for life. Mrs. Estcourt stood with clasped hands above her darling.

"If she should die!" she gasped, scarcely above her breath. "If God should take my little one from me!"

Poverty, trial, suffering, were all forgotten, and Helen Estcourt only remembered that she was a mother, and that the shadow of the Valley of Death hung darkly over her child.

It was a long and tedious recovery, but Brian Beverley kept his post at the side of the little bed, tireless in his patience, inexhaustible in his stock of fairy tales and olden legends.

"O, Mr. Beverley, I'd like you to [illegible]" said innocent Lillian. "I wish you would stay here always. Mamma, don't you?"

And Brian, who had neared the age of forty without so much as a pet dog or cat to miss him when he was gone, felt a curious sensation under the pocket where he carried his gold chronometer.

But it was scarcely in the nature of things that he could linger forever among the autumn woods of Dellvale, and when the first snow-flakes began to eddy through the air he packed his valise resolutely at the hotel, and walked down the glen to Mrs. Estcourt's humble cottage.

"Well," quoth he, striving to speak unconcernedly, "I am going home to-morrow."

"Going!" cried Lilly.

"Going!" fairly echoed Mrs. Estcourt, feeling a deadly pallor creep over her cheek.

"Yes," said Brian Beverly. "One can't linger on the shores of fairyland forever—can one, Little Red Riding Hood? But I've a proposition to make."

Mr. Beverly turned to the pale young widow.

"What is it?" cried Lilly eagerly.

"I would like to adopt your little girl, madam," said he. "I'm a lonely, crusty, middle-aged sort of a fellow, but I've an idea we should get on nicely together. She has no father; I want some one to love me. What do you say to the plan?"

Mrs. Estcourt burst into tears.

"Oh! I could not part with her," she faltered. "Remember, sir, she is all I have in the world!"

"Well, who asked you to part with her?" remonstrated Mr. Beverley. "I want you to come, too."

"Me?"

"As my wife. I know it's sudden, but I never did anything like any one else; at least so they say," added Mr. Beverley.

"Oh, mamma, do be his wife!" cried Lily, "I like him so much. And so do you; for you told Mrs. Haythorne so yesterday!"

"You do like me, then!" said Brian Beverley.

And something in his eyes brought the color to her cheek and the "Yes" to her lips.

And so the autumn shadows went out of her heart, and she weaves no more autumn leaves, only bouquets of spring rose-buds.—*New York Ledger.*

Aged Men in Congress.

The average age of our senators and representatives is not much above 40, perhaps between that figure and 45, while the average years of department officials, including bureau chiefs and cabinet officers, is certainly not much above 55, says the August (Ga.) *Chronicle.*

Of 400 men in the last Congress, only a dozen have reached the age of three score and ten, the oldest of them all being Senator Morrill, of Vermont, who will be 80 if he lives till next April. Mr. Morrill has been in the Senate twenty-two years, and before that was in the house for twelve years.

Senator Payne of Ohio, who has declared his intention of retiring from public life at the end of his present term, is but a few months younger than Senator Morrill. Both were born in the year 1810. Senators Dawes of Massachusetts and Sawyer of Wisconsin are 73.

Other old men in Congress are Representative Vandever of California, who is 73; Plumb of Illinois, who is 73, as is also Senator Reagan; Senators Evarts, Hampton and Bates, and Representative Rice of Minnesota each 71, and Senators Harris and Hearst each [illegible].

A Certain Sign.

De Jinks: "Why do you think Miss Carrington will ultimately decline my proposal?"

[illegible]: "Because she has asked my advice on the subject."—[illegible]

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Adversity undermines many a structure of prosperity.

They never need fear a fall who never scale the heights.

He who wisely uses his wealth need not leave it for his tombstone.

True genius lurketh under cover, while arrogance stalks abroad in the full light of day.

Prosperity awaits all men, and even pursues some, but it is never found in the haunts of vice.

The sight of a man's money is oftentimes the antidote for the odor of a very bad character.

The wisest fish long escapes the most dangerous hooks, and is finally caught with a bent-up pin.

The ambition of youth looks forward to the triumphs of age, while sated age turns back a wistful eye along the rosy path of youth.

It is well the book of life is opened to a page by page. Were all the hard lines bared at once the task would be too hard to master.

There is nothing so elastic as the human mind. Like imprisoned steam, the more it is pressed the more it rises to resist the pressure. The more we are obliged to do, the more we are able to accomplish.

He who complains that the world is hollow and heartless unconsciously confesses his own lack of sympathy, while he who believes that people as a whole are kindly and humane is certain to have the milk of human kindness in his own nature.

An Appetizing Dish.

In many of the smallest eating houses almost anywhere in Paris the cooking is excellent; it doesn't make you ill. In some of them you get meals for one-quarter of the price, of the same quality, as in the greater hotels. I went to Paris, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, almost for one dish, the filet de sole Margeurit being the chef's name, at the Cafe Margeurit. The sole used in this delicious plat is soft and delicate, very white and tender. The sole is boiled first—it's the only way to cook a sole—and then a sauce is poured over it, and it is served with excellent butter—not a frequent thing in Paris, I assure you, for the butter in Europe is, as a rule, bad. This sauce is a revelation to people who haven't eaten it. It is made of shrimps and mussels. You never have tasted such delicious ecrevisse as is used at the Margeurit for that sauce; their shrimps are juicy little fat bulbs, different from ours, and are cooked with the mussels, the whole being finally poured over the sole. We can't get such fish here any more than we can such mussels or such shrimps. A bottle of Hock and small French rolls are the proper accompaniments of the filet de sole Margeurit.

Uncle Sam's Boys and Girls.

In 1880 there were 50,000,000 people in the country, and about 882,000 more males than females. That was only because more males were born; the females live the longest. Of the centenarians 1400 were men, and 2907 were women. The boys start out nearly 1,600,000 ahead, and are in the majority until the sixteenth year, when the girls are a little more numerous. Sweet sixteen is a numerous age anyhow. After that first one then another is in the majority, the girls gradually gaining after thirty-six, and leaving the men far behind at seventy-five. To balance this longevity of the females, in almost every State a few more boys are born; not many more, but always a few. It is astonishing to see where the census gives thousands and hundreds of thousands of boys and girls under one year old, there are, with one or two exceptions, always a few hundred more boys [illegible]—[illegible]

Degenerate Ascetics.

Henry Norman describing the people of Annam in the Washington *Star*, says: compared with the Chinese, the Annamites strike you as a nation of pigmies. Their average height must be under five feet, they are narrow-chested and thin-legged, their mouths are always stained a slobbering, filthy red with the areca nut and lime they chew unceasingly, and they are stupid beyond the power of words to tell. Whether it is the fault of their French conquerers or not I cannot say, but they appear to be a people destitute of self-respect. At any rate the French treat them as if they had none. The first time I went into dejeuner at the hotel at Haiphong one of the "boys" had left a dirty plate on the little table to which the host showed me. "What did you leave that there for!" demanded the latter pointing to the plate, and smacked a box on the ears followed that you could have heard fifty yards off. And this in the middle of a crowded dining room. You would no more think of striking a Chinese servant like that than of tweaking a policeman's nose on Broadway. Before a Frenchman an Annamite appears to have no rights. Both men and women in Tonquin wear their hair long and twisted up into a kind of chignon on the top of the head. It is, of course, always lanky and jet black. Their dress is of the most simple. The men wear a loose jacket and short trousers, and the women a long straight shift reaching from neck to heels. The Annamite man is a very poor creature, and it is only among the upper classes that one sees occasionally a well-formed or handsome face with some elevation or dignity of expression. The women are much better looking, and often would be pretty, except for the stained mouth and teeth, which render them horrible to a European eye. But in figure they are much the most favored of any I have yet seen in the east, and in the course of a walk in Hanoi you may meet a dozen who are straight enough, and strong enough, and shapely enough to serve as sculptor's models. Their native dance is a burlesque of the Japanese, to the accompaniment of a fiddle six feet long.

About Finger Nails.

A white mark on the nail bespeaks misfortune.

Pale or lead-colored nails indicate melancholy people.

Broad nails indicate a gentle, timid and bashful nature.

Lovers of knowledge and liberal sentiment have round nails.

People with narrow nails are ambitious and quarrelsome.

Small nails indicate littleness of mind, obstinacy and conceit.

Choleric, martial men, delighting in war, have red and spotted nails.

Nails growing into the flesh at the points or sides indicate luxurious tastes.

People with very pale nails are subject to much infirmity of the flesh and persecution by neighbors and friends.

A Warning.

Do you happen to be wearing a false eye? And if you do, is it made of celluloid? In that case you would do well to change it for a glass one at the first opportunity. Nobody has yet reported the explosion of a celluloid eye though, as celluloid has been dangerous in other fabrications, the optic absurdity may yet go to that length; but several surgeons have reported severe and dangerous irritations and inflammations, for which after much observation and study, the celluloid is now held responsible. Unless the evil has reached an extreme point cure follows the substitution of a glass eye.—*New York Herald.*

[illegible]

"[illegible] of love?" [illegible]

[illegible]

INSTINCT OF MINE RATS.

How They Foretell a Disaster by Fleeing From the Fated Spot.

As the work of mining advances in the great coal mines of Pennsylvania the collapse of the workings becomes more frequent, more extensive and more fatal. After all the coal has been removed then the coal pillars left to support the roof are mined away, and this is called "robbing the pillars," and is an extremely hazardous undertaking. It is, however, done by the employees of the coal company, and not by heedless thieves, as the phrase would suggest.

There was a great fall of roof in one of the principal mines of Archbald, in the northern portion of the Lackawanna Valley, recently. The men had been "robbing pillars," and had made considerable headway. Everything looked all right Saturday evening when they quit work, but when they returned to the mine on Monday morning they found that acres of the roof had fallen in, and a great field of rock, from three to nine feet in thickness, lay on the floor of the colliery, after having ground several stout anthracite pillars to powder. The miners congratulated themselves on the fact that the great rock, which must have weighed millions of tons, had fallen on Sunday when they were absent from the mine.

In cases of a falling roof, the experienced miner is forewarned by the cracking sounds, often as sharp as a pistol-shot, that invariably precede the down-rush of the great mass; but an infallible warning of future danger is said to be the desertion of the mine by the huge rats that make the slopes their home.

The belief in this particular notion is quite general throughout the coal-fields, and, repulsive as the great, fierce mine rat is to the miner, he likes to see it at ease in the dismal depths where death is of such frequent occurrence. There is good reason for associating the disappearance of the rat from a colliery with an impending disaster. The rat is a sensitive thing; it makes its resting place in the nooks and crannies of the mine, and it feels the first slow movement of the crumbling rocks as they begin to squeeze and settle and shape themselves for the disaster which culminates in the fall of the roof. The wary rat is the first to feel the commotion. He is dazed by the grinding motion of the rocks, he undoubtedly thinks they have suddenly become imbued with life, and he flees with his fellows, panic-stricken from the place.

The first great fall of roof that ever occurred was at Carbondale about thirty-five or forty years ago. The entire side of the mountain fell in and several lives were lost. Several days before the disaster the people of the neighborhood were astonished to see swarms of rats leaving the mine. This fact was recalled after the great disaster occurred, and the rats were credited with extraordinary foresight.

The rats become very bold in the mines. They will frequently take a piece of bread or meat from a miner's hand, and follow him about for food. A miner that is not easily frightened says that he has been scared by mine rats. On one occasion he had a considerable distance to go, and he had to pass through a portion of an old working. There he encountered about a dozen rats. They were large and fierce, and were not a bit startled by his presence. On the contrary, they soon showed that they rather liked his company. His oil was burning low in his lamp, and smelled very strong, and it was evident that it had a great attraction to the hungry rats. They followed close at his heels, and whenever he hastened his speed they did the same. His only hope was in keeping the tiny flame in his lamp glowing, and he felt that if it was extinguished by any mishap they would attack him at once. It was with unspeakable relief that he reached his destination before the last faint flicker of his lamp died out.

THE BABY'S WANT TO BE IN THE FASHION.

Charlie—I see, Mamie, that diamonds are no longer fashionable for engagement rings. Pearls are all the rage now. Of course, you want to be in the fashion?

Mamie—No. I never did care much for the edicts of fashion. You may get me a diamond engagement ring, Charlie. If they are no longer fashionable they must be cheaper.

Charlie hasn't the courage to explain that a pearl engagement ring cost 75 per cent. less than a diamond.—[illegible]

The Naval Board which has been considering the League Island Navy Yard of Philadelphia [illegible]

THE FASHIONS IN HAIR.

Gray Hair the Choicest, and Chestnut Next in Popularity.

"As every woman knows," said an authority, "fashions are constantly changing, and what was stylish and altogether lovely a few months ago is now discarded for newer fancies, which in turn will be equally undesirable and old-fashioned in a few months to come.

"This is true not only of man's creations, but of nature's gifts also, the figure, the complexion, and hair being improved (?) by turn. For instance, during the ensuing season slight women can congratulate themselves that it is decreed that they, rather than their sisters of more generous proportions, shall be the fashion. Again, the pale complexion is no longer to be coveted and cultivated, the rosy, healthy one having superseded it entirely in popular favor, and golden hair is altogether at a discount, a rich shade of chestnut having been promoted to the place once occupied by it. Were it possible, by the agency of some subtle alchemy, to change the color of the eyes, doubtless blue, black, brown, and hazel would alternately have the ascendancy in public estimation.

"Just at present, however, nature is being allowed to have almost complete sway in regard to the color of the hair, and it is no longer fashionable to use dyes for the concealment of gray hair. In fact, a young woman with silver tresses may consider herself a most favored being, for gray hair is all the rage, and, as it cannot possibly be counterfeited, except by the wearing of a wig, a natural head of such hair is invaluable to the possessor."

These facts were substantiated by an interview with the proprietress of a Fifth avenue establishment where a specialty is made of gray hair.

"I have been trying for years," said she, "to induce ladies who were beginning to get gray to yield gracefully and wear their own hair, and I consider that I have done much toward bringing about this desirable result. Many customers who formerly paid me hundreds of dollars for wigs and 'waves' to cover up the gray hair have now discarded them, and where additional hair is required are having it made to match the natural color. The results obtained are so satisfactory that every one is delighted, for the face is invariably softened and made to look younger by gray hair.

"We hair dealers are well pleased with this boom in gray hair, which helps business along amazingly. Last Monday one order alone was for $400 worth of gray hair, and that only included a large switch and a 'wave,' but the hair furnished was of the finest quality. Many wigs cost much more than that, the price depending altogether on the shade and quality of the hair used, white being exceedingly valuable. Gray hair is especially becoming to florid complexions, and least so to those of a waxy sallow hue, but in every case nature seems to provide the shade of gray best suited to harmonize with the complexion. Many gray switches, waves, and bangs are made from goats' hair, which is so beautifully prepared and dressed that the majority of people cannot tell the difference between it and human hair, but that there is a vast difference is indicated by the relative value of each."—[New York Sun.

A Curious Life History.

There is a hard sandstone in Provence, interspersed with friable strata, in which burrowing insects construct their chambers. A kind of bee, the Anthophorus, makes nests there and fills them with honey, on which it leaves its egg to float; then, finally, plasters up its chamber. Instead of Anthophores, entirely different insects come out from these nests—Sitaris, belonging to a group very remote from the bees. Let us see how they manage to substitute themselves for the legitimate proprietors of the nest. In the autumn the female of the Sitaris deposits her eggs in front of the sealed galleries of the Anthophorus. The young are hatched from these

As many as 777,748,[illegible] gallons of malt liquor were consumed in the United States last year. Nearly all of it was produced in the Republic, only [illegible] gallons being imported. The per capita now reaches 11.[illegible] gallons—nearly eight times what it was in 18[illegible]. Of distilled spirits 71,[illegible] gallons were used in 18[illegible]—a less quantity than was used in [illegible], when the population was only half as large.

[illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 19, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

Three of Dr. Cronin's murderers were sentenced to imprisonment for life in Chicago Monday.

The Birmingham Evening papers are both models of excellence and often furnish important news twelve hours ahead of the morning press. Three issues of the Chronicle sometimes reach us in one mail. That is bad and we want to know where the fault is.

A Montgomery saloonist advertises under the head in large type: "I. Brickman kills a man." If the whiskey traffic would only stop with the killing of a man now and then it would not be so bad, but the whiskey seller can just as truly say to the world that he kills men, women and children, and there will be no one to doubt him.

A writer in a scientific magazine says the earth is being bored too much and is liable to lose its place among the heavenly bodies in consequence. The busy editor can sympathise with the earth. He is also likely to lose his place among the heavenly bodies from being bored too much—judging from the language he uses when the bore leaves.

The Bibb Blade defends its use of the word "shined" on the score of poetic license. The Blade appears to be going from bad to worse. Does our much esteemed contemporary really think there is any poetry in its sentence: "The sun shined out in the winter sky?" If so we think its poet had better leave the "liberal construction of grammatical law" to the Chaucers and the Poes and adhere to the rules of grammar, or his poetry will often be mistaken for boot-black prose.

Commenting on President Harrison's late message to Congress the Pekin (Ill.) Times says: "Free whiskey and tobacco are to b given the people in lieu of free blankets, free lumber, free coal, free carpets, free tools, free glass and free household furnishings. This is in redemption of the pledge by the mill owners' convention of 1888 which nominated Harrison and whose shameful illustration of his immoral policy is even yet ignored by many Republicans, who may read as they run, but who will not believe."

The Chicago Inter-Ocean paid this tribute to two Southern women who recently visited that city as delegates to the W. C. T. U. Convention. "The Southern delegates were represented by Miss Frances E. Griffin, of Alabama, and Mrs. Sallie Chapin, of South Carolina. Both were graceful and convincing in their way of putting temperance facts that related to work in the South. The pleasant Southern manner and the musical Southern voice made a very agreeable impression upon the audience, and they were given three rousing cheers as they made their bow. Both were fine representatives of the new South.

We hear the objection made that prohibition of the sale and use of intoxicating liquors will tend to make men hypocrites. This means we suppose, that men will resort to mean subterfuges and hypocritical pretences to obtain their drinks. Now they need dissemble only by affecting a very steady walk, and carefully disguising their breath by the use of "cloves," and other devices. If prohibition come they would have a resort to additional hypocrisies. Very well. Are not anti-gambling laws fruitful in just such devices? Do not men ask for the coming of darkness before they venture into the "hells?" Do they not dodge around corners and watch to see who is following them? Must not the blinds be down and the shutters closed when they are "fighting the tiger"—truly a fierce and cruel tiger. What then? Shall we repeal the laws against gambling? Shall we order the police never to arrest a keeper of a gambling house? Shall we give the art of the croupier absolute freedom and banish all the statutes which restrain this wicked "industry?" Nay, had we not better put the liquor seller and the gambling table in the same shadow where men will have to hunt for them, and dodge meanly about to find them.—*Presbyterian.*

ALLIANCE AND KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The New Party Platform Announced at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—Agreement made this day between the undersigned committee representing the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union on the one part, and the undersigned committee representing the Knight's of Labor on the other part, witnesseth:

I

That we demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes notes in lieu of national bank notes; issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system; regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country demands, and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

II

That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions, pursuing a stringent system of proceedure in trials as shall secure the prompt conviction and imposing of such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with law.

III

That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

IV.

That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of lands, and that Congress take early action to devise some plan to obtain by purchase all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates, and that all lands now held by railroad and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used by them be purchased by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

V

Believing in the doctorine of equal rights to all and special favors to none, we demand that taxation National or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, National, State, or County, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government, economically and honestly administered.

VI.

That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange thro' the medium of the United States mail.

VII.

That the means of communication shall be controlled by and operated in the interest of the people, through the United States postal system.

For the best protection of the interests of the two organizations it is hereby agreed that such seals or emblems as the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union may adopt will be recognized and protected in transit or otherwise by the Knights of Labor, and that all seals and labels of the Knights of Labor will in like manner be recognized by the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

Praise of the Flag.

Mr. Davis' loyalty to the Union was questioned at one time. He answered in a speech in the senate in February, 1850. In that speech is a burst of eloquence that in pathos, strength and beauty is not surpassed by anything in our whole political literature. He said:

"Lightly and loosely, representatives of the Southern people have been denounced as disunionists by that portion of the Northern press which most disturbs the harmony and endangers the perpetuity of the Union. Such even has been my own case, though the man does not breathe at whose door the charge of disunion might not as well be laid as at mine. The son of a Revolutionary soldier, attachment to this Union was among the first lessons of my childhood; bred to the service of my country, from boyhood to mature age I wore its uniform. Through the brightest portion of my life I was accustomed to see our flag, historic emblem of the Union, rise with the rising and fall with the setting sun. I look upon it now with the affection of my early love, and seek to preserve it by a strict adherence to the Constitution, from which it had its birth and by the nurture of which its stars have come so much to out number its original stripes. Shall that flag, which has gathered fresh glory in every war and become more radiant still by the conquest of peace—shall that flag now be torn by domestic faction and trodden in the dust by sectional rivalry? Shall we of the South, who have shared equally with you all your toils, all your dangers, all your adversities, and who equally rejoice in your prosperity and your fame—shall we be denied those benefits guaranteed by our compact or gathered as the common fruits of a common country? If so, self-respect requires that we should assert them, and, as best we may, maintain that which we would not surrender without losing your respect as well as our own.

EDUCATION.

A Composition by Belle Watts 2nd Grade Student of Clanton Academy.

Education is the light of the world, and the foundation of prosperity. With what an early care and wonderful apparatus does Providence begin the work of human education! It is the first and only successful method that has ever been obtained to enlighten the world. This grand work has been in operation a vast number of years, and yet there are many dark places in the world to-day awaiting its introduction. Those that are well acquainted with the nature of education are making life a success. The grand constitution under which we live and labor is supported by education obtained by hard and arduous study. It is the unfolding of the whole human nature. The progress of the world depends on education. It is the forming of virtue, society and all the principal industrial pursuits of life. The learned can always behold the glittering rays of enlightenment while the uneducated remain in total darkness. It is important that this true idea should be impressed on our minds, that we may be benefitted by it. Now is the time for us to realize the fact that education is the grand motor that gives energy to all the magnificent structures that loom up before us in the land. So important a question on which the practical issues of life are staked is well worth consideration. Education demands the first place in the affairs of life. We should commence while young. Virtue, honesty, and the love of truth should be factors that we may be able to escape the wiles of false education, which lures to the ruin of both body and mind. With the teaching there must be the earnest desire and purpose in our own souls to grow, to become deeper, higher, nobler, day by day. When our school days are over and we venture out into the world to obtain an honorable position in life, it is natural to suppose, that we want to be crowned with success, if so, all the faculties given us must be duly cultivated, for each one is a link in the chain which if not united, would leave an incomplete chain. To think of the educated obtaining high position in life, and reaping the benefit of the seed sown in their school days should be enough to convince us of the fact, that every moment of time should be spent in cultivating the mind to the best advantage. It should be our earnest desire to be abundantly rewarded in the future for when our school days are over, they are gone never, never to be recalled, and it will afford us a pleasant retrospection to look back on our school days if we have been successful in obtaining an education. No doubt many of us would be more persevering and energetic in securing an education if we thought we could exchange it for something more valuable, but after we have obtained it, we then can realize the fact that there is nothing that can excel it in value. It is the most valuable property that can be purchased. We can be robbed of money, stock, land and all personal property, but, if we have an education no one can take it from us. We have the advantage of the uneducated in society and in the business of life in general. We have our choice in obtaining positions in life. So many of us are careless and indifferent as to our welfare in the future. We don't seem to think until it is too late, and then we will look back, and regret that we cannot recall the unimproved time spent in school. May we realize the fact that we are not sowing for others to reap, but what we sow that we shall reap, great or small as the reward may be. It is not the vast number of books we go over in school, but what we gain in the operation: Life is a school. The periods of life are its terms; all human conditions are but its forms, all human employments its lessons.

How to Get Along in the World.

Pay as you go, or don't go.

Never "fool" in business matters.

Learn to think and act for yourself.

Do not kick every one in your path.

Keep ahead, rather than behind the times.

Don't stop to tell stories in business hours, but proceed with your work, or business.

Use your own brains in your business rather than those of other people.

Have order, promptness, regularity and system in everything.

Do not meddle with a business that you know nothing about.

A man of honor always respects his word as he honors his bond.

Learn to say no. No necessity of snapping it off short, but say it in a determined and respectful manner.

No remedy for blood disorders can equal Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Though concentrated and powerful, this medicine is perfectly safe, and may be taken by children as well as adults. Physicians recommend it in preference to any other. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

If you suffer pricking pains on moving the eyes, or cannot bear bright light, and find your sight weak and failing, you should promptly use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Eye Salve. 25 cents a box.

Far better than the harsh treatment of medicines which horribly gripe the patient and destroy the coating of the stomach. Dr. J. H. McLean's Chill and Fever, by mild yet effective action will cure. Sold at 50 cents a bottle.

The following is an extract from a real composition, written by a small school boy in New Jersey. The subject given by the teacher was the extensive one of "Man." Here is what the small boy wrote: "Man is a wonderful animal. He has eyes, ears, mouth. His ears are mostly for catching cold in and having the earache. The nose is to get sniffles with. A man's body is split half way up, and he walks on the split ends."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

If you suffer from any affection caused by impure blood, such as scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, tetter, ring worm, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla.

The quality of the blood depends much upon good or bad digestion and assimilation. To make the blood rich in life and strength-giving constituents use Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla. It will nourish the properties of the blood, from which the elements of vitality are drawn.

There are but three classes of men in every community, the retrograde, the stationary, and the progressive. The first two have little or no regard for the newspaper and its influence and read it simply to see "what is going on," but who could fold their arms and see it die with the utmost complacency, leaving the progressive class the only real sufferers. The retrograde and stationary classes of every community are generally the critics of the newspapers, and, as Steele says: "Of all mortals a critic is the silliest; for by inuring himself to examine everything, whether of consequence or not, he never looks upon anything but with a design of passing sentence upon it."—*Press and Printer.*

Sick headache, wind on the stomach billiousness, nausea, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pillets, 25 cts a vial.

When nature falters and requires help recruit her enfeebled energies with Dr. J. H. McLean's strengthening cordial and blood purifier. $1.00 per bot.

The Confederate Veterans Association of Chilton County will meet in Clanton, on Jan. 18th at one o'clock p. m.

Physicians prescribe Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm; in it they find no trace of opium or morphia, while its efficacy in curing all throat and lung diseases is wonderful.

There are many accidents and diseases which affect stock and cause serious inconvenience and loss to the farmer in his work, which may be quickly remedied by the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

"It goes right to the spot," said an old man, who was rubbing in Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment to relieve rheumatism. oct31

Assessor's Notice.

FIRST ROUND.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county, for the year 1890:

Mineral Springs,	January	30
Jemison,	"	23 & 24
Providence	"	27
Macedonia	"	22
Benson	"	21
Maplesville	"	18
R. Latham's	"	17
Dixie	"	19
Kincheon	"	7
Verbena	"	2
Cooper's	"	1
Clanton,	February	8
Mountain Creek	January	3
Well's Saw Mill	"	4
Callaway's Grist Mill	"	6
Chandler's Saw Mill	February	7
Pilgrim's Rest	January	8
Clanton Ford	"	9
Stanton	"	11
Chilton Lumber Co.'s Mill	"	14
Welch & Bro.'s Saw Mill	"	15
Valley Creek Church	"	16
Concord Church	"	25
Elijah Busby's	"	28
Archie's Chapel	"	29
Strasburg	"	31
Cane Creek Church	February	4
John Gore's	"	5
E. T. Gallahorn's Saw Mill	"	6

E. G. ROLLINS,
Tax Assessor Chilton Co.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
Dec. 17, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 25th, 1890, viz: John E. Littleton, homestead 14685 for the e ½ of s e ¼ and e ½ of n e ¼ sec 10, township 23 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Williamson, Frank Marcus, LaFayette Marcus, and Jefferson Stephens, all of Jumbo, Ala.

dec19 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

CONSUMPTION,

IF in its first stages, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Even in the later periods of that disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."—A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middleton, Tennessee.

"Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health remains good to the present day."—James Birchard, Darien, Conn.

"Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

fmal6

CLANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

This School will open Monday, Sept. the 2nd, 1889. Advantages the best in the county. Rates low, board and tuition $10 per month. Patronage is earnestly desired. For further information address me at Clanton, Ala.

Respectfully,
A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

W. W. C.

(Wooldridge's Wonderful Cure)

Is the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet discovered. It never fails to cure when taken according to directions. Read what it has done for Mr. A. Kimbrough:

COLUMBUS, GA., July 15, 1889.

Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co., Columbus, Ga.

GENTS:—After suffering for twenty years with my kidneys, and finding only temporary relief, after taking various remedies, and consulting some of the most noted physicians in the country, at a cost of hundreds of dollars, for no good, I decided to try W. W. C., and I must confess that I am to-day as well as I ever was, and that I suffer no pain whatever from my kidneys, and am feeling better in every respect than I have for years, and I attribute it all to two bottles of W. W. C.; and I would advise all who suffer in the least with kidney or bladder troubles to give W. W. C. a trial. Yours truly,

A. KIMBROUGH.

WOOLDRIDGE'S WONDERFUL CURE is a sure Remedy for Syphilis, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Bone Diseases, Old Sores, Bilious Troubles, Liver Diseases, Jaundice, Bilious Headache, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases caused from Impure and Poisoned Blood or Hereditary Diseases.

For sale by all Druggists.

Manufactured by
Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co.,
COLUMBUS, GA.
sep19 y

Barber Shop.

Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop upstairs in the Allen Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
November 21, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 6th, 1890, viz: Andrew J. Wyatt, homestead 1403 for the s ½ of s w ¼ sec 28 t 21 n range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Madison Popwell, John Popwell, John R. Kemp and Gill Elland, all of Kincheon, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 20, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 11, 1889, viz: Charlie Jackson, homestead 15251 for the n e ¼ of sec. 20 township 21 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Daniel Martin, Emmet Culp, Andy Foshee and James Headley, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 20, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 10, 1890, viz: James W. Conell, homestead 14074 for the s ½ of n e q, n w q of s e q, n e q of s w q, sec 24, township 22 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. J. Peters, R. E. Jones, J. M. Parish, William Mims, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned by Abe Lewis and recorded in mortgage book, No. 23, page 29, in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, I will proceed to sell, on the 28th day of December, 1889, at the courthouse door of said county, within the hours of legal sale, the following described real estate to-wit: The northwest quarter (n w ¼) of the northeast quarter (n e ¼) of section thirty-three (33) in township twenty (20) of range eleven (11) containing fifty acres more or less.

dec5* FRANK HARRIS, Mortgagee.

Bring your job printing to this office.

The Lawson Carpet Co.

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention of the people of Chilton county to their large and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,

Curtains & Household Novelties.

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guaranteed as low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,

ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS

Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

LOOK ❋ HERE!

New Stock! Low Prices!

—AT—

W. M. WILSON & BRO.'S

CLANTON, ALA.

We have opened a Large Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise at our old Stand, and we have come to stay. We invite an inspection of our goods and prices.

☞ SHOES AND HATS A SPECIALTY. ☜

THOMAS FOSHEE,

(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE.)

Dry Goods, Groceries,

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended our house. Respectfully,

feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

MOULDINGS,

—AND—

PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER

H. M. MANCHA,

204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will send samples on application. apr 11-y

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN.

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble.

—Manufacturer of all kinds of—

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WORK

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,

Birmingham, - - Alabama.

nov29-tf

B. WOLFF'S

FURNITURE EMPORIUM,

20 and 22 Commerce and Corner Court and Coosa Streets,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

CARRIES

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Furniture

IN THE STATE.

sep11-6 ☞ When you come to the city, give us a call. ☜

Carpet Co.
n, Ala.
g the attention of
nty to their large
steck of
indow Shades,
old Novelties.
nna, and prices are guaranteed as
astern markets.
mail. Respectfully,
ARPET CO. (WM. LAWSON.)

ORTER.
& PEEBLES,)
UGGISTS.
Receive Prompt At-
RS A SPECIALTY
9th and 20th STREETS
n, Ala.
at Company's Prices.
June 19 y

ERE!
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& BRO.'S
ALA.
ds, Groceries and General Mer-
ome to stay. We invite an
and prices.
SPECIALTY.

OSHEE,
. FOSHEE,)
roceries,
CHANDISE.
Alabama.
eral patronage heretofore
fully,
THOMAS FOSHEE.

APER,
WINDOW SHADES,
MOULDINGS,
—AND—
PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER
NCHA,
GOMERY, ALABAMA.
rom 10 cents up. Will send
apr 11-y

RBLE WORKS.
HOLT,
WORKMAN.
IN—
alian Marble.
kinds of —
ND STONE WORK.
wenty-Fourth Street,
Alabama.

LFF'S
EMPORIUM,
Court and Comm Streets,
Y, ALA.——
IES
t Stock of Furniture
STATE.
y give me a call.

CHILTON VIEW.
CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 19, 1889.

The View is published every Thursday morning, and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the [illegible], the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 Express at	*1:15 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:48 p. m.
No. 11 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	6:45 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:11 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

*Don't Stop.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Mr. Wallace Glover, of Pratt Saw Mill, was in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Frye visited relatives here the past week.

A handsome new cottage organ for sale at half price at this office.

Frank Nelson, Jr., of Columbiana, was in Clanton Monday on business.

Several families from the Jumbo neighborhood left for Texas last week.

Mrs. L. Holt leaves to-morrow for Mississippi, where she will visit relatives.

Mr. J. W. Martin, of Union Springs, has been visiting his wife in Clanton.

Mr. E. H. Lowe, of Cooper's, brought us a pumpkin three feet in length, Wednesday.

Thomas J. Henderson has been appointed postmaster at Mountain Creek, Ala.

The Methodist Sunday School is to have a Christmas tree for the children Xmas.

The young people are to have a dance one night during Christmas week at Enrman's hall.

Little Annie Lee Ashley has received as a Christmas present a Maltese cat from New York.

Mr. Gus Midleton, of Letohatchee, Lowndes Co., has been visiting his father at this place.

Three negro boys charged with throwing rocks at a train of the S. & N. road were jailed here Tuesday.

Rev. R. M. Honeycut, president of the county Alliance came down to hear the address of Mr. Brassell on Tuesday.

Following our usual custom there will be no paper issued from this office next week except file copies for legal advertising requirements.

Mrs. Ponder and Mr. Evans Pinkard went to Tuskegee Monday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Pinkard who died at her home in Tuskegee last Monday morning.

A young white man named Dock Wilkins was jailed here on Monday on two charges found by the last grand jury one of which is supposed to be for running a blind tiger, the other for selling mortgaged property.

If you want jewelry, diamonds, silverware, hair ornaments, bric-a-brac or anything of the kind, the place to get them at low prices is at C. L. Ruth's, 15 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery. He has a beautiful and varied stock to select from.

Notice to the Public.

From November 1st to January 1st, no goods will be sold on credit at my store, and I hope no one will have their feelings hurt by failing to get credit. I intend to meet any competition in this market, and in order to do so I must sell for the money down.

All parties who have not yet paid their accounts for this year are earnestly requested to call and settle at once.

Respectfully,
W. L. SAMPEY.

An elegant line of job printing stationery just received at this office. Prices to suit.

Rev. A. J. Briggs, our new Methodist pastor, will reside in Clanton. This will be good news and he and his household will be warmly welcomed.

Mrs. W. H. Foshee and children have returned from an extended visit to relatives in Arkansas. We are glad to note that Mrs. Foshee's health was much improved by the trip.

We present our readers with a composition written by a pupil of Clanton Academy, Miss Belle Watts. It is published by request. Its literary and moral excellence will attract attention, coming from one so young.

Mr. A. B. Brassell and Mr. Keneth, clerk in commissioner Kolb's office, delivered addresses to the Alliancemen at the court house on Tuesday morning. Their talks were on Alliance matters and they had a good audience.

Mr. C. W. Mitchell donated a large white head cabbage weighing 8 pounds and two mammoth turnips which he had raised on his farm, to our larder on Saturday. With such friends we will manage to pull through the few remaining days of 1889.

The store of Mr. J. T. Mullins at Verbena was broken into on Thursday night and his safe was blown open with giant powder and $1100 in cash stolen. Some goods were stolen and some valuable papers were also taken along with the cash from the safe. The loss falls particularly hard on Mr. Mullins, and his many friends will regret to learn of it. No clue to the thieves yet.

Three revenue officers captured an illicit distillery in Coosa county near Adam's Ferry last Friday. The still was on the Noah Foshee place and was being run by two of Foshee's sons, both of whom were arrested and carried to Montgomery to answer the charges against them in the U. S. Court. The distillery outfit was brought to Clanton instead of being destroyed as is generally done in such cases we believe.

Mr. W. E. Woolfolk, who passed through last week en route to Maplesville in interest of the right of way for the M. T. & M. road, returned through Prattville Saturday, and stated that he had met with great success on this trip and that the right of way was complete to Maplesville with but few exceptions, which would be settled amicably in the proper time.—*Prattville Progress.*

Plan of Clanton Circuit.

Rev. A. J. Briggs, pastor, will preach at the following churches at the times named:

1st SUNDAY IN JANUARY, 1890—Clanton 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Pierce's Chapel 3:30 p. m.

2ND SUNDAY—Jemison 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Mount Moriah 3:30 p. m.

3D SUNDAY—Clanton 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

SATURDAY BEFORE THE 3D SUNDAY—Lime Spring 11 a. m.

4TH SUNDAY—Isabella 11 a. m. White's School House 3:30 p. m.

Cooper's Station Items.

The Sabbath school at Chestnut Creek has decided to have their Xmas tree on Christmas eve night instead of Christmas night.

We are glad to know that Rev. A. E. Burns will be our pastor at Chestnut Creek Church for the ensuing year. Bro. Burns is a warm and energetic minister, and will find welcome at every door among us.

The farmers are still marketing cotton at Cooper's. Hence the farmers are out of debt, and have been holding their cotton.

I AM.

Verbena Verbiage.

Last Wednesday night burglars broke open the store of Mr. Mullins, blew the safe open and carried off $1350. No clue to the robbery.

The charming Misses McGee, of Montgomery are visiting Miss Hulit Thompson, of this village.

Miss Griffin's lecture on temperance was perfectly grand. Quite a large crowd was present. Miss Griffin has struck her talent and may God speed her in the great and good work she has undertaken.

Business is getting lively. Nearly Christmas.

Nearly all colds are slight, at first, but their tendency is to so lower the system, that the sufferer becomes a ready victim to any prevalent disease. The use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the beginning of a cold, would guard against this danger.

HERMAN HERZFELD,
—DEALER IN—
All Kinds of Furniture at all Prices.
Parlor and Bed-Room Suits, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Blankets, Comforts and Lace Goods.
Everything necessary in the House-Furnishing Goods Line.
NINETEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND AVENUES
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

JOEL WHITE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Bookseller ❋ and ❋ Stationer.
Montgomery, Alabama.

My line is so large and varied that it is nearly impossible to name all the items in my stock, but if you are needing any Book or article of Stationery, any Fancy Goods or Printing, a Memorandum Book or a Ledger, a Gold Pen or a Letter File, a Lead Pencil or an Inkstand, a Catechism, Bible, Hymn Book, Birthday Card, Portfolio, Writing Desk, Work Box; in fact anything in my line or its kindred branches, drop me a line for quotations. If you are a dealer in any of these goods, I can make a correspondence profitable to you. [dec12

—Office of—
FARMERS'
Alliance Exchange
UNION WAREHOUSE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 16, 1889.

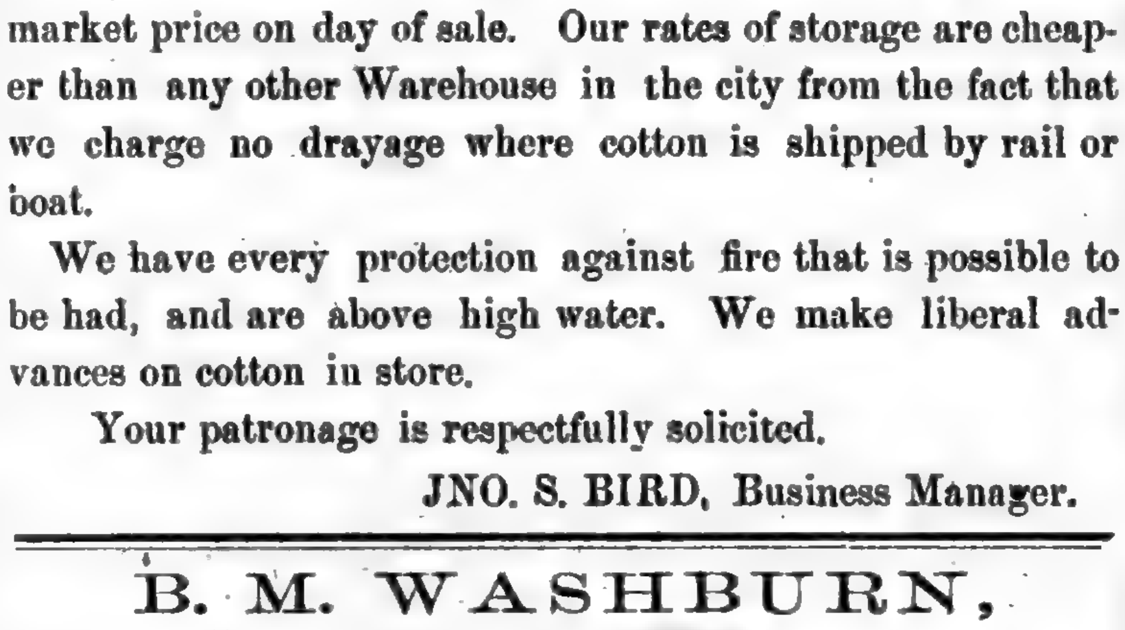
DEAR SIR:—We invite your attention to our large and commodious Warehouses near the Union Passenger Depot in rear of the Windsor Hotel in this city. We are prepared to store or sell cotton to the best advantage and to fully protect the planters' interest by always obtaining the highest market price on day of sale. Our rates of storage are cheaper than any other Warehouse in the city from the fact that we charge no drayage where cotton is shipped by rail or boat.

We have every protection against fire that is possible to be had, and are above high water. We make liberal advances on cotton in store.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

JNO. S. BIRD, Business Manager.

B. M. WASHBURN,



Sole agent in Montgomery for the celebrated COLUMBUS BUGGY CO., "TENNESSEE" and "OLD HICKORY" WAGONS. A full stock of Harness, Saddles, Whips, Baby Carriages, &c.
B. M. WASHBURN,
—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

Exposure to rough weather, getting wet, living in damp localities, are favorable to the contraction of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. As a preventive, and for the cure of all kidney and liver trouble, use that valuable remedy, Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. $1.00 per bottle.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Mrs. M. A. Butler announces to her friends in this section that she is now located at 422 21st St. and Ave. E, Birmingham, where she has opened a stock of general merchandise. An invitation is extended to all needing anything in her line to call at the above location when visiting the city. 1m

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 4, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit at Clanton, Ala., on January 11, 1890, viz: Jesse Benson, Jr., homestead 14781 for the s ½ of s e q and s e q of s w q sec 6, township 22 n, r 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Richard Porter, Crick Brewer, Rinard Vanderslice, Joseph Littleton, all of Jumbo, Ala.

dec5* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 18, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 4th, 1890, viz: Peter W. Noah, homestead 15042 for the n ½ of n w ¼ sec 18 township 22 n r 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Headley, Jr., James N. Knox, John Knox, William Davis, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., November 19, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 6th, 1890, viz: William S. Cox, homestead 15271 for the w ½ of s w ¼ of sec 26, towship 23 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, William T. Franklin, John Gore, William T. Mahan, John McKee, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 19, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence, the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Jan. 6th, 1889, viz: Hurly Ann Ray, homestead 15806 for the s e ¼ of sec 22 township 21 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John R. Kemp, Stephen Baker, Cyrus Culp, and R. M. Burnett, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 2, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 18, 1890, viz: Alfred Stephen Baker, homestead 16602 for the s e ¼ of sec 20 township 22 n, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: George Mullins, James Wyatt, Francis M. Headley and Monroe Durbin, all of Clanton, Ala.

dec5* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

A. E. BIVINGS,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, AND Medicines,
FAMILY Groceries, ETC.
Clanton, Alabama.

I can furnish you anything you may wish in the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar29]

BUY YOUR
PIANOS and ORGANS
—FROM—
GRAMBS & BUCHANAN,
—2107 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
:o:

THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES, or on easy installments. Sohmer, Cmnich & Bach, Gabler, Wheelock and Newby & Evans Pianos, and the world renowned Wilcox & White organs. Mail orders for sheet music or musical merchandise given prompt attention.

Write for Catalogue. jul18

When ordering please state in what paper you saw our advertisement.

❋ Hale, Dingley & Co. ❋
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,
PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,
:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:
:o:

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lactophosphate of Lime; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. nov21-6

CHAS. L. RUTH,
—DEALER IN—
Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,
(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
nov21y

CRELLIN & NALLS,
BOILER MAKERS

Copper and Sheet Iron Workers
Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.
Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE,
Birmingham, Ala.
mar21 y

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Roberts & Son,
Steam Printers and Binders,
1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,
Birmingham, Ala.
BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
dec5 ay

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.
MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS
Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery
OF ALL KINDS.
MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN
nov 8-y

A. M. RAMBO,
DENTIST.
VERBENA, ALA.
Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Dentsville
[mal5 y]

S. P. TRESSLAR,
Photographer,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.

Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen. Photographs on watch dials.

Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.

All Sittings made Instantaneously. Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.

Correspondence solicited.

Always glad to have you call at the gallery, and examine specimens of the work on exhibition.

[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER.
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

DR. OWEN'S
ELECTRIC BELT
AND SUSPENSORY.
PATENTED AUG. 16, 1887. IMPROVED JULY 30, 1889.

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC BODY BELT AND SUSPENSORY are guaranteed to cure the following diseases, namely: All Rheumatic Complaints, Lumbago, General and Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Trembling, Sexual Exhaustion, Wasting of Body, Diseases caused by Indiscretions in Youth, Age, Married or Single Life. In fact all diseases pertaining to the womb or genital organs of male or female. SENT TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON 30 DAYS TRIAL. TRY A PAIR OF DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC INSOLES $1 PER PAIR. PRICE. [illegible] illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Mention this paper, address OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO. 306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURE!
ELECTRIC BELT AND TRUSS COMBINED.
DR. ISRAEL'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC TRUSS, with Dr. Owen's Electric Belt Attachment. Worn with ease and comfort. The current can be made mild or strong. This is the only combined electric truss and belt ever made. It will CURE Rupture in from 30 to 90 days. For full description of Dr. Owen's Electro-Galvanic Belts, Spinal Appliances, Trusses and Insoles send 6c. for free illustrated pamphlet which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Sold only by the OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO. 306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.
sep 5

HERBINE

After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—take notice—not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.

Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."

Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."

Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than [illegible].

Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Bilious Fever with one bottle.

It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Bilious or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by

The Herbine Co.,
(Successors to Wm. Condell.) St. Louis, Mo.
mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

CONSUMPTION

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.

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Washington, [illegible]

DAWN.

A sudden sound of wings and voices,
As hurrying night-birds homeward fare;
A restless tremor in the air;
Faint, half-suppressed, impatient noises,
And signs of waking everywhere!

And then a silence as of waiting,
When in uncertainty or fear;
A rosy gleam in azure clear;
A song from some sweet bird that's greeting;
And lo! the golden morn is here!
—*John M. Healy, in Belford's Magazine.*

THE MAN-EATER.

A STORY OF INDIA.

There were two entrances to the drawing room; this must be borne in mind.

The house itself was old-fashioned, a large and many-gabled one, standing quite alone and solitary in a spacious garden; all the windows had been closed and the jalousies shut and secured from the outside; the tatty-grass blinds on the piazza had been rolled up and put away until another blazing morning called for their refreshing shade.

The locality was near that part of the delta called the Sunderbunds, through which the Ganges expands its branches as it approaches the sea—a labyrinth of creeks and rivers, of jungle and stagnant water. The night was perfectly fine, but moonless; there was a heavy dew rapidly falling, like a misty rain, which, in hot countries, is a perfectly natural occurrence.

I went into the drawing-room by what might be called the back door, as it led into the back drawing-room, and smaller of the two; the other, a far larger apartment, communicated with this one by great folding doors of gold and white. The back drawing-room was very full of furniture, rather inconveniently so. As I was carrying an armful of books, and in my disengaged hand a lamp, I proceeded, with tolerable security, though slowly, but then, of course, I knew the room and could have gone to my destination in the dark. What struck me as both curious and irritative was the fancy that the room seemed more impeded than ever with the furniture—dark, old-fashioned rosewood furniture, which had been made to match the piano. The various articles looked as if they had been dragged about the room. Possibly the darkness above and around me helped the illusion; anyway, they had the appearance of having been gradually spread toward the centre of the room round a heavy and solid table. It was this table that I wished to go to. I walked very slowly, partly because I did not wish to spill the books which I had spent the last hour in collecting, and partly because of an unaccountably horrible feeling which had come over me. This part of the house was quite silent; indeed, it was often so of an evening. My brother had passed me on his way upstairs, having been all day at Madrepore, and no doubt being tired had gone to bed. There were very few stairs at all, as the house was practically a one-storied one, rambling and full of angels, having been built and added to at various times; here and there little staircases streamed out, leading to long passages and unexpected cupboards; the back drawing-room door itself opened from a side-flight of five stairs. As I had encountered two small chairs and an overturned music stands I stood still for a second, looking for a clear passage, and thereby holding the lamp high and well in front of me; as I paused amid the complete silence which reigned, an immense tiger slowly crossed the path of light, turning on me two burning, yellow eyes, gleaming like vivid topazes. I stood there in stiffened terror and heard my heart beat. The tiger's mouth was parted and running with saliva; so wide was it hanging open at the corners that the serrated edges of the lower lips were plainly visible. It glared with a steadfast look of such grinning cruelty, such conscious malignity, that it froze my blood and turned my limbs to stone.

The tiger crossed the India-matting of the room with a noiseless, swinging gait; as it appeared to have come from the obscurity near the piano, so it vanished into the obscurity beyond—that is, outside the pathway of the lantern-light. I stood perfectly immovable, still clutching the books with my left arm, still holding the lamp before me, still gazing at the place it had crossed, and apparently forever seeing that awful look upon the tiger's face. It seemed as if my eyes saw the face, though my mind had rapidly suggested the frightful probability that the tiger was behind me. At the same time, by some dual mental process, it was holding out hope that the animal had passed through the great folding doors into the dark room beyond. I have no remembrance at all of my mind dictating the next action I pursued; it seemed just an instinct indulged in by the body upon its own account and for its own immediate preservation.

I laid the books very carefully down without making the slightest unnecessary noise or disturbing the hand that held the lamp, and then, raising with slow effort one of the heavy little chairs that had blocked my passage, I silently swung it on to my shoulders and held it so that it covered my head, then turned slowly sidewise, with my mind impressed with the necessity of keeping the lamp as far as possible behind me. This struck me at the time as clever and of unquestionable importance in saving my life. I managed to walk gently out of the room. I suppose I had been in it five minutes, but it seemed like a weary hour.

As I closed the door and locked it, my brother unexpectedly came down the passage and passed me on the little flight of stairs; he was rather in a hurry.

"Godfrey," I called out to him, "do you mind pulling the front door to in the large drawing-room as you go by?" It seems strange now, but I could think of nothing else to say then, and I said it slowly and quite naturally.

He assented and disappeared, and I, without noticing it at the time, took up the chair again, and with my lamp ascended the short flight of stairs, and proceeded along the passage to my own room, walking slowly and guardedly. The mind had evidently been so shocked that it had not recovered its dominant sway over the body. Upon reaching my own room, I put the chair carefully down and sat upon it. The lamp I had placed on the table at the same time. I sat there a few seconds, feebly wondering which room the tiger was in. Then I got up with a sudden alacrity, took from its case a large revolver, and turned into the passage again. In a minute or so I was in Godfrey's room. He was half undressed. "What's the matter?" he demanded, with startled eyes. When I had told him, he took my hand and wrung it. "You may thank God that you are alive, old fellow." Then he dressed hurriedly, took a heavy rifle from a rack, and filled his pockets with cartridges. "Come along; stay, let me go first; your nerves are a bit shaky yet."

We crept out and awakened the punkah wallah, an old and faithful Hindoo, whom my brother once nursed during a dangerous illness—a brave and trustworthy man, who would have laid his life down for Godfrey.

"It is the man-eater!" said the Hindoo, after my recital.

"You will come with us, Ramee?" asked my brother. The old man smiled as if the question were superfluous.

"Will the sahib let his servant advise him?"

"Yes, Ramee; tell me your plan."

As the Hindoo rapidly unfolded it, my brother smiled dubiously at the strange idea.

"Cunning must be met with cunning," said the Hindoo.

"It'll take three hours to arrange," I remarked.

"Three hours will bring the dawn; now, who can see in the dark?—not the sahib, but yes, the tiger."

"Very well," said Godfrey, "let's see about it at once." From the gardener's outhouse we brought a roll of wire netting which had been put there for fencing in a paddock a few days previously. Together we collected armsful of shavings the workmen had not cleared away, quantities of dried leaves, rags—everything we could find soft and pliable; and, having cut the wire into three square lengths, firmly lashed them together, one over the other. When completed, it was the shape but rather larger than the window in the room in which the tiger lay hidden, and the doors of which had been locked. Our operations so far had been conducted upon the veranda outside, near the gardener's room; we then rolled up the wire netting and carried it round the corner of the house to within a few yards of the big window; here it was unrolled again and flattened out, then upon its surface we poured all the shavings, rags, leaves and refuse we had collected, and upon this mass smeared and spread a quantity of lime left by the workmen for the morrow. This we smoothed down as well as we were able, till the whole mass assumed some consistency and clung to the interstices of the netting. Ramee next took some stout twine and improvised a rough kind of needle from a bamboo-cane. With this implement he sewed all over the mass of stuff, thus making a string-netting which helped to keep the composition in its place. So far, so good; the most difficult operation yet remained.

"Take my gun," said Godfrey to me, "and give me the revolver."

"Sahib," whispered the Hindoo, placing a restraining hand upon my brother, "let Ramee complete his work—is it not his duty? If he fails he shall suffer."

"You foolish man," said Godfrey, "how can you do it alone?" With slow and noiseless steps the netting, looking very like a large mattress, was carried exactly opposite the window and laid gently down; then both retired as silently as they had advanced.

Ramee then brought from the outhouse a ladder, and with a gesture of entreaty signed to my brother to stand aside and take his rifle in his hand. With bare feet the Hindoo crept up to the window again and reared the ladder against the wall. Taking a coil of rope from his neck, he deftly fastened it to the highest wall staple of the outside shutter. Descending, he quickly enlaced the short stand in the netting, placed the ladder on the other side, and ran the thong through the other staple. For the first time he made noise, but it was unavoidable, caused by the netting being drawn upward till it hung like a great curtain, covering the shutter and hiding the window from us.

Godfey and I stood ready to fire.

The Hindoo, perspiring at every pore, descended the ladder, which he lowered and placed horizontally on the window-sill, and lashed it to the bottom of the netting and again fastened that to the two lower staples on either side.

The thing was done; far away on the east the dawn was breaking, above which the morning star was slowly paling its silver fire.

"But, Ramee, the shutters are still fastened!"

"Sahib, I unfastened them; they are open the breadth of a man's hand; presently the light will stream through."

"Quick; fetch another rifle."

When he returned, I took the gun and gave him my revolver.

A light breath of wind passed murmuring through the feathery crowns of the slender cocoa-palms, two great spears of light shot up in the sky, somewhere in the garden a bird sang—the sun had risen. "Wait the signal," whispered my brother; "now, Ramee." The Hindoo knelt down and imitated the bleating of a kid that had lost its mother. At the instant Ramee sprang to his feet, the silence was rent by a sundering crash and a sudden, terrific roar; the shutters were torn from their sockets, a great mass hurled itself precipitately through the window, and the tiger, with its head and shoulders buried in the lime-covered debris, was grappling in maddened fury with an enemy he could not see nor make much impression upon.

Our guns were at our shoulders.

The animal was twenty feet from us, tearing up the graveled path, and coiling itself in inextricable confusion in the broken netting and splintered ladder. Ramee uttered a loud cry. The animal had freed its head, and stood with its bleeding mouth in an enforced listening attidude. It was the moment Godfrey had waited for, and he fired. The tiger, evidently not seeing him, sprang at the window again, but missed the opening, hurling itself against the wall and falling on the broken shutters. At the minute it alighted, I aimed at the spot behind the shoulder and fired; it gave a convulsive leap and turned its bloodshot eyes in our direction. Then Godfrey fired again and told me to do the same.

"Back! back!" cried Ramee.

The animal had gathered itself together and sprang forward with one mighty bound, and rolled over with a scream of dying rage.

When we came to measure the brute afterward, we found it was fifteen feet from the nose to the tip of his tail.—*The Argonaut.*

The Flathead Indians of Montana differ widely from most other tribes on this continent. They are not warriors, nor are they lazy and good-for-nothing. On the contrary, most of them are thrifty farmers, whose industry and skill are attested by big stacks of hay and grain about their dwellings.

The hair around a lion's neck is his mane protection.—*Merchant Traveler.*

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

RECIPES.

Carrot Ginger—Take fresh young carrots, wash well and scrape them, leaving all the eyes, as this gives more the rugged appearance of real ginger; cut them into pieces about the length and thickness of the real article, lay them in a sieve or a frying basket, stand this in a stewpan of boiling water and par-boil them. Let them drain and stand over till the next day; then, without breaking, put them into a preserving pan with their own weight of syrup of ginger, and let them simmer very gently for three hours. Fill empty ginger jars or preserve pots, allowing plenty of syrup, and cover closely as for jam.

Snow Custard—One-half box of gelatine, three eggs, one pint of milk, two cups of sugar, juice of one lemon; soak the gelatine one hour in a tea cup of cold water, then add one pint of boiling water and stir until the gelatine is dissolved; add two-thirds of the sugar and the lemon juice; beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and when the gelatine is quite cold, whip it into the whites, a spoonful at a time; for at least an hour whip steadily and evenly, and when all is stiff pour into a mould previously wet with cold water; set in a cool place; in four or five hours turn into a glass dish; make a soft custard and pour around it.

Beefsteak Rolls—Take a lean piece of beef entirely free from fat or bone and cut into thin steaks about four inches by six, sprinkle on a little pepper, salt and flour. Cut bread into strips, spread them thick with butter, into each piece stick two or three cloves, then roll up each piece of the bread in a piece of steak as tightly as possible, tie it with thread; roll them in some flour, and fry a light brown in butter. Then put them in a stew pan, shred a small onion fine and add. If the butter they were fried in is not burned add that, if it is melt some more butter with browned flour and season with a little cayenne and salt. Cover with boiling water, occasionally stirring, and adding sufficient flour to thicken, and stew until a fork will easily penetrate them.

Sauer-Kraut—Gather the cabbages and take off the outside leaves. Wash and quarter them, take out the core, and put in a clean barrel until you have enough to cut well. Then, with a clean, sharp spade, cut them fine and sprinkle on a little salt. One quart of salt is enough for forty gallons of kraut. If too much is put in, it will not sour. Then pound until water rises. Now put in more cabbage and proceed as before. Lastly, get some large cabbage leaves, wash, and cover the kraut with them, put on a board and then a stone for a weight. Wash the board and stone about once a week until the kraut has ceased fermenting. Be sure to keep enough water on it to cover. If you don't, the kraut will spoil. And if made in cool weather, keep it in a warm place until sour enough to suit the taste. If these directions are followed, you will have good kraut.

Ribbon Cake—Two and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, the whites of eight eggs, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Flavor with lemon. Yellow part—The yolks of eight eggs, two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, three and one-half cups of flour, twa teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Brown part—Take one-half of the yellow mixture and add two-thirds of a teacup of grated chocolate. Red part—Whites of four eggs, one cup of red sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, one cup and a half of flour, two small teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Flavor with extract of vanilla. Take the yolks of the four eggs left from the red part and make a frosting of it and put it between the layers and on the top. This recipe will make two layer cakes and one marble cake.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

For ivy poisoning, bathe the parts in lime water.

Cistern water may be purified by charcoal put in a bag and hung in the water.

To remove a dry ink-stain, dip it into hot milk and rub it. Repeat till the stain is gone.

Patient rubbing with chloroform will remove paint from black silk or any other material.

To remove warts, rub them night and morning with a moistened piece of muriate of ammonia.

A solution of equal parts of gum Arabic and plaster of Paris, cements china and earthenware.

If onion peelings are taken off under water, one will have no occasion to weep while peeling them.

The white of an egg and a teaspoonful each of honey, salt, turpentine and camphor will cure a felon.

Finger marks may be removed from varnished furniture by the use of a little sweet oil upon a soft rag.

Best cure for rheumatism and neuralgia, one pint of alcohol, ten cents worth of oil of sassafras. Mix and rub in thoroughly.

If you have custard left from dinner, it will serve a second time by filling the bottom of the dish with apple sauce and pouring the custard over. A very fine dessert. Serve nice crackers with it. Berries, sliced peaches or pears are nice served thus.

Put a layer of bread crumbs in the bottom of a buttered pudding-dish, then a layer of sliced tart apples sprinkled with sugar, then crumbs and apples until the dish is almost full. The crumbs should be last. Cover and cook an hour. Eat with the sauce or sweetened cream.

Cook macaroni in milk till tender, line a buttered mold of a thimble shape with it. Thicken half pint of skim milk with two tablespoonfuls of ground rice. Boil for a minute or two, beat in an egg, fill the cases, steam half an hour to one hour, according as your puddings are quarter and half pint or one pint. Turn out, and serve with cherry syrup round.

Earthquake Movement.

"There is a great mistake," remarks a California astronomer, "as to the actual amount of movement of the earth in an earthquake. In the Chabot Observatory recently the earth moved a little less than a quarter of an inch, and in East Oakland, where the shock was heavier, it moved about five-sixteenths of an inch. An earthquake in which the motion was a half-inch would prove very disastrous, and yet people do not hesitate to say that they saw the earth move at least a foot."

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Brooches are the favorite ornaments among Algerian women.

Mousseline chiffon, a softly falling material, is used a great deal for evening gowns.

Mrs. Haggins, the California millionaire's wife, possesses a ruby valued at $10,000.

Mrs. Cleveland expects to devote much of this winter to a careful study of oil painting.

Mrs. Lydia Bacon, of Sudbury, Mass., has celebrated her one hundred and second birthday.

A dainty lace pin is a cluster of sweet peas in pink and white enamel, sprinkled with diamond dewdrops.

A Christian lady who wishes to become a member of the Hebrew Church must first of all learn Hebrew.

Accordion-plaited skirts of cream net over colored silks are very pretty, and much liked for evening wear.

Cow-boy hats for misses are of gray, ecru or bright red felt, with wide unwired brims edged with fur felt.

A new galloon is made of silk cord, united by crochet stitches, the effect being similar to that of point lace.

Sir Julian Pauncefote's four daughters have brilliant complexions and dress in the extreme of English fashion.

Ruches of silk braid of different widths, intermixed with oblong drops and aiguillettes, are used to trim the new mantles.

Moonstones continue to receive a large share of popular favor. The fancy just now is for large stones encircled with brilliants.

Serviceable school hats are Tam o' Shanters of plaid cloth, and plain felt caps in the same shape may be procured in all colors.

Miss Cordelia Meyers, of Newville, Penn., is the proud possessor of a piano once owned by the wife of President John Quincy Adams.

Female students are now admitted to Wesleyan University, and there are six of them in its classes, along with the young men this year.

Fur-lined dolman wraps are less favored than in previous seasons, but are still occasionally made to order, to suit the taste of purchasers.

Gray astrachan, chinchilla and light beaver are the furs most favored for misses and children's wear, and they are most appropriate and becoming.

Muffs and boas of both red and blue fox will be worn by young ladies. The red fox is a very beautiful fur, and especially becoming to a certain type of blondes.

Mme. Albani, who sings before Queen Victoria every year, had the pleasure of singing to her Majesty a few weeks ago. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Lajeunesse.

A handsome corsage ornament is in the form of a spray of three rosebuds, composed respectively of a black, a pink and a white pearl, with the stems and leaves of diamonds.

Fur trimmings are mostly of the long haired varieties, bear, black marten, lynx, mink, fox, etc. Persians, although a flat fur is very stylish, but otter, beaver, etc., are passee.

Mrs. Anna Lea Merritt, who was born in Philadelphia, was one of the three ladies who received honorable mention for oil painting in the British section of the Paris Exhibition.

As a rule, women need about nine-tenths of the nourishment requisite for men, boys of sixteen about the same as women, and childeen of ten half the quantity needed for adults.

The bell sleeves appears upon a few of the new seal jackets, but is not generally favored. When used an inner close sleeve is attached near the elbow, affording the necessary protection to the arms.

Princess Marie Theresa of Bavaria, who has a mania for pets, travels throughout Europe with fourteen animals of one sort and another, including several dogs, two magpies, an enormous rat and a diminutive bear.

The Empress and members of the aristocracy of Japan have given up the idea of adopting the western styles of dress for women. The Parisian models did not please the people in general, and the historic costumes will again be worn exclusively.

Queen Victoria doesn't wear a great deal of fur. She has an odd cloak, however, in which she comfortably incases herself when traveling in the cold weather. It is made entirely of ermine, and the ermine is outside. The cloak gives her a very regal appearance.

Warm bonnets for little girls are made of cashmere, the soft fronts gathered in front to a high frill above the forehead, and with accordion plaited capes six to eight inches deep. Loops of ribbon are set in the frill above the face, and a rosette outside, with a full cap trimming resting upon the banged hair.

Mrs. Harrison is the first mistress of the White House since Mrs. Hayes's time who really supervises the entire domestic machinery. She has the whole of it in hand, from the cellars to the attic. She goes over the most of it every day. Both the President and Mrs. Harrison are early risers, and the day's work gets started by 8 o'clock.

Fashionable bonnets in Paris this autumn suggest the great topic of the day. There is the "1789 bonnet" in black felt, with a tiny tricolor ribbon knot; the "election capote," ornamented with white feathers of bouquets of immortelles; and the "provincial voter's bonnet," simply made like the caps worn by old country women.

Stuffed Beforehand.

James P. Root, of Chicago, believes in bringing up children the way they should go. "I know how it is myself," he said the other day, as he spoke of this matter. "When I was a boy," he continued, "I had a most ravenous appetite, like all healthy boys. My dear mother was great on training and etiquette, and she had me at her afternoon teas. Now, tea was a little light for me then and she knew it, so just before the tea she would quietly lead me back to the pantry and fill me up with milk pudding until I couldn't wink. Then I would participate in the afternoon tea. Of course, loaded as I was, I could find no room for anything else, and when the tea and cake came around I said: 'No, thank you.' The ladies present would regard me with amazement and say: 'What a well-behaved boy!' They didn't know that I had been stuffed beforehand."—*Chicago Herald.*

Food in Its Relation to Health.

Dr. Atwater, in the paper read by him before the last convention of the American Public Health Association, dwelt on the evils of overeating, and showed that in this country people overeat enormously, especially in the matter of meat and sweetmeats, with the result of undermining their health to a degree. Dr. Jerome Walker gave facts to prove that meat once a day was enough for any ordinary person. Dr. Atkinson showed the importance of better cooking for the masses. He considered that a great obstruction to improvement in the art of cooking is the almost universal misconception that the finer cuts of meat are more nutritious than the coarser portions, coupled with an almost insuperable prejudice among working people against stewed food. This prejudice is doubtless due to the tasteless quality of boiled meat; boiling toughens each of the fine fibres, and deprives the meat almost wholly of its distinctive flavor. All these burdens and misconceptions must evidently be removed before any true art of cooking can become common practice. The more necessary, however, does it become to invent apparatus in which meat can only be simmered and cannot boil, as the Aleddin cooker, and also to invent a stove or oven in which neither meat nor bread can be overcooked, dried up, or rendered indigestible by too much heat, as in the Aladdin oven. Next, people must be persuaded that a better and more nutritious breakfast can be made ready to eat, as soon as the family are out of bed, by putting meat stews, oatmeal, brown bread and many kinds of pudding into the cooker, and simmering all night by the use of a single safe lamp, than in any other way.

The Use of Coffee.

It is asserted by men of high professional ability that when the system needs stimulant nothing equals a cup of fresh coffee. Those who desire to rescue the drunkard from his cups will find no better substitute for spirits than strong, new made coffee, without milk or sugar. Two ounces of coffee, or one eighth of a pound, to one pint of boiling water makes a first class beverage, but the water must be boiling, not merely hot. Bitterness comes from boiling it too long.

If the coffee required for breakfast be put in a graniteized kettle over night and a pint of cold water poured over, it can be heated to the boiling point and then set back to prevent further ebullition, when it will be found that, while its strength is extracted, its delicate aroma is preserved. As our country consumes nearly ten pounds of coffee per capita, it is a pity not to have it made in the best manner.

It is asserted by those who have tried it that malaria and epidemics are avoided by those who drink a cup of hot coffee before venturing into the morning air. Burned on hot coals it is a disinfectant for a sick room. By some of our best physicians it is considered a specific in typhoid fever.—*Epicure.*

Not Ready.

The phonograph has not yet been reduced to that simplicity and perfection of operation necessary for its general sale and introduction. It is true, several examples have been produced which are in use, and many interesting experiments have been made. At the Paris exhibition the instruments were shown in operation, and the perfection of the results in recording and delivering speech was marvellous. But in most cases, in order to get really satisfactory results, experts are required to watch, adjust and work the instrument. When the phonograph becomes entirely automatic its future is assured.

Summary Measures.

A Paris shopkeeper, when he advertises goods "at cost," is promptly called upon by a government official, whose business it is to see that the merchant is doing what he advertises, and if he is detected in fraud of any kind speedy punishment is inflicted. In other words, they will permit him to sell his own goods, which he paid for, "at cost," but if he is lying in his advertisement or defrauding his creditors, they expose him.

The People

are not slow to understand that, in order to warrant their manufacturers in guaranteeing them to benefit or cure, medicines must possess more than ordinary merit and curative properties. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the only blood-medicine sold, through druggists, under a *positive guarantee* that it will benefit or cure or money paid for it will be returned. In all blood, skin and scalp diseases, and for all scrofulous affections, it is specific.

$500 Reward offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for an incurable case.

Unless a tree bears blossoms in Spring, we may look in vain for Autumn fruit.

Last Winter

I was troubled so badly with rheumatism in my right shoulder and joints of my leg as not to be able to walk. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now I don't feel any aches or pains anywhere. I sell newspapers right in the middle of the street every day in the year, and have been doing so for five years, and standing on the cold stones ain't no picnic, I can tell you. And if Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me it certainly ought to be good for those people who don't stand on the cold stones. I can be seen every day in the year at corner Tompkins and DeKalb Avenues.—William W. Howzan, Brooklyn, N. Y. N. B.—Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"
MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY
SHORTENS LABOR
LESSENS PAIN
DIMINISHES DANGER TO LIFE OF MOTHER AND CHILD
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Jennings' BUSINESS COLLEGE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

OPIUM HABIT.

Bird Seed.

Bird seed forms a considerable item in the export trade of some of the Moorish ports. The vice-consul at one port states that this seed is never sown apart by the Moorish farmers, nor is any special attention paid to its cultivation. It is always sown with wheat, and when reaped and threshed it is separated by the country women in sieves. The reason of this practice is that there is a general superstition among the Moors that in very wet seasons the wheat is in part converted into bird seed, and hence they sow the two together.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years Doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"Lucy Hinton."

Hark! the sound of many voices,
Jubilant in gladdest song,
And full many a heart rejoices
As the chorus floats along:
"Hail the Queen of all Tobaccos!"
How the happy voices blend,
"Finest and purest among her fellows—
Man's staunch and true friend."

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.
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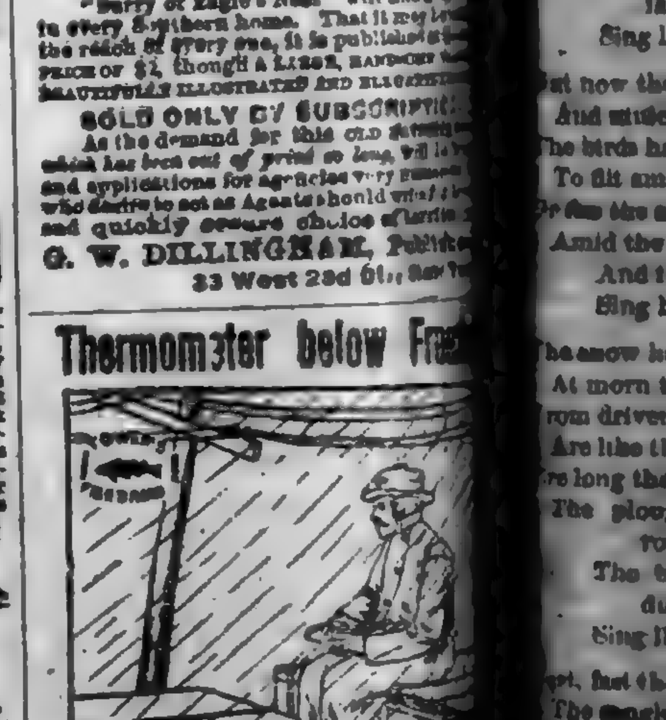

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VOLUME IX. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1889. NUMBER 9.

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An Old Year Song.

As through the forest disarrayed
By chill November, late I strayed,
A lonely minstrel of the wood
Was singing to the solitude.
I loved thy music, thus I said,
When o'er thy perch the leaves wer spread;
Sweet was thy song, but sweeter now
Thy carol on the leafless bough,
Sing little bird! thy note shall cheer
The sadness of the dying year.

When violets pranked the turf with blue
And morning filled their cups with dew,
Thy slender voice with rippling trill
The budding April bowers would fill,
Nor passed its joyous tones away
When April rounded into May;
Thy life shall hail no second dawn,
Sing little bird! the Spring is gone.

And I remember—well a-day!—
When full-blown Summer roundelay,
As when behind a bordered screen
Some holy maiden sings unseen;
With answering notes the woodland ring,
And every tree-top found a tongue.
How deep the shade! the groves how fair!
Sing little bird! the woods are bare.

But now the Summer's chant is done
And mute the choral antiphon;
The birds have left the shivering pines
To flit among the trellised vines,
Or fan the air with scented plumes
Amid the love-sick orange-blooms,
And thou art here alone!—alone!—
Sing little bird! the rest have flown.

The snow has capped yon distant hill,
At morn the running brook was still,
From driven herds the clouds that rise
Are like the smoke of sacrifice,
Erelong the frozen sod shall mock
The ploughshare, changed to stubborn rock,
The brawling streams shall soon be dumb,
Sing little bird! the frosts have come.

Fast, fast the lengthening shadows creep,
The songless fowls are half asleep,
The air grows chill, the setting sun
May leave thee ere thy song is done,
The pulse that warms thy breast grow cold,
Thy secret die with thee, untold;
The lingering sunset still is bright,—
Sing little bird! 'twill soon be night.
—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

"Autumn leaves!" Mrs. Haythorne cried out ecstatically.

For the little table was covered with drifts of red leaves and yellow leaves, and leaves veined with blood, and Mrs. Estcourt was bending intently over a half-finished wreath which she was fastening upon Bristol board.

"Yes, autumn leaves," she answered, looking up with a smile as she shook back the thick brown tresses from her fair forehead.

"Do you think [illegible] will buy them?"

Mrs. Haythorne shook her head dubiously.

"They are beautiful, Helen," she said, "but I suppose they may be classed with the merely ornamental articles for which there is no market."

Helen Estcourt sighed. She was a pale, lovely woman, with dewy red lips and eyes full of deep liquid lights like forest pools, and Mrs. Haythorne's kindly heart ached for her as she looked.

"But I will take a pair for my parlor walls, Helen," she added cheerily. "And perhaps some one else will see them, and leave an order with me."

"Oh, I hope they may," Mrs. Estcourt answered, with an eager flush on her cheek. "For I need money so much." And she sighed sadly as she bent over the radiant leaves.

A belt of autumn woods, glorious with tinted foliage and the scarlet berries of the bitter-sweet; a slope of green [illegible] where the sunshine slept in golden [illegible], and the little scarlet-hooded [illegible], with a basket on her arm, like Red Riding-Hood of yore.

"Crack!" sounded the sharp report of a gun, and little Lillian Estcourt dropped her basket, as a tall, bronze-faced man [illegible] his way through the woods and [illegible], rifle in hand, and game-bag [illegible] lightly over his shoulder.

"Hallo!" quoth Mr. Brian Beverley, [illegible] as much surprised as the little [illegible] herself. "Where is the wolf?"

"Sir!" faltered Lillian, holding on tight to her basket.

"Where's the wolf, I say?"

"There are no wolves in these woods, sir," Lilly answered, soberly.

"And you're going to see your grandmother, eh? with a little pat of butter and a loaf of white bread?"

"No, sir," said Lillian, secretly thinking the gentleman must be crazy. "I'm getting autumn leaves for mamma."

"Oh!" explained Mr. Beverley, "I thought you must be Little Red Riding-Hood."

"I am Lillian Estcourt," she stated, solemnly.

"Do you know," said the gentleman, lifting one of her sunny ringlets with his finger, "I came very near shooting you? I took you for a robin red-breast."

Lilly retreated in some apprehension, eyeing the big glittering rifle as she did so.

"I shouldn't like to be shot," she claimed.

"Probably not," assented Mr. Beverley. "Hallo! you've got the little basket full."

"Yes, quite full," said Lillian, with innocent pride. "Mamma will think they are very pretty."

"What does she do with them?" inquired Mr. Beverley. "Make fairy gold?"

"No, sir," Lillian answered, again puzzled. "She makes crosses and wreaths to sell."

"Oh, that's it, eh? Well, I can take you where there's a tree with leaves as red as if they had been painted in vermilion. Give me your hand, for it's a rough road."

Once or twice, as they walked along, Brian Beverley caught her earnest brown eyes fixed intently on his face.

"Well," said he at last, "and what do you think of me, Little Red Riding-Hood?"

"I think you are nice," returned the small physiognomist.

"You don't regard me in the light of a wolf, then?"

Lillian shook her head as she skipped along by his side.

"Oh!" she cried, suddenly, as they neared the edge of a steep ravine, at whose bottom a noisy stream gurgled over brown, mossy stones, "what a lovely red vine! I can get some of those leaves, I know."

"Stop!" cried Mr. Beverley, suddenly, as he noted the almost perpendicular rock over whose gray ledges the scarlet vine hung in wildly graceful festoons; but he was too late.

Little Lillian Estcourt had sprung forward; her foot slipped on the deceitful green moss; the vine to which she instinctively clung gave way with a crackling, wrenching sound, and the next instant she had vanished from Brian Beverley's terrified vision.

Only a little heap of clothes lay on the bank of the rivulet below, with the scarlet hood making a blot of vivid color not unlike a pool of blood. He called, but she did not stir; and with set teeth and pale cheek he hurried down the steep, winding path that led to the base of the ravine.

"Good heavens!" he murmured to himself; "if she should be dead!"

But Lillian Estcourt was not dead—only crippled for life. Mrs. Estcourt stood with clasped hands above her darling.

"If she should die!" she gasped, scarcely above her breath. "If God should take my little one from me!"

Poverty, trial, suffering, were all forgotten, and Helen Estcourt only remembered that she was a mother, and that the shadow of the Valley of Death hung darkly over her child.

It was a long and tedious recovery, but Brian Beverley kept his post at the side of the little bed, tireless in his patience, inexhaustible in his stock of fairy tales and elfin legends.

"O, Mr. Beverley, I like you so much!" said innocent Lillian. "I wish you would stay here always. Mamma, don't you?"

And Brian, who had neared the age of forty without so much as a pet dog or cat to miss him when he was gone, felt a curious sensation under the pocket where he carried his gold chronometer.

But it was scarcely in the nature of things that he could linger forever among the autumn woods of Dellvale, and when the first snow-flakes began to eddy through the air he packed his valise resolutely at the hotel, and walked down the glen to Mrs. Estcourt's humble cottage.

"Well," quoth he, striving to speak unconcernedly, "I am going home to-morrow."

"Going!" cried Lilly.

"Going!" fairly echoed Mrs. Estcourt, feeling a deadly pallor creep over her cheek.

"Yes," said Brian Beverly. "One can't linger on the shores of fairyland forever—can one, Little Red Riding Hood? But I've a proposition to make."

Mr. Beverly turned to the pale young widow.

"What is it?" cried Lilly eagerly.

"I would like to adopt your little girl, madam," said he. "I'm a lonely, crusty, middle-aged sort of a fellow, but I've an idea we should get on nicely together. She has no father; I want some one to love me. What do you say to the plan?"

Mrs. Estcourt burst into tears.

"Oh! I could not part with her," she faltered. "Remember, sir, she is all I have in the world!"

"Well, who asked you to part with her?" remonstrated Mr. Beverley. "I want you to come, too."

"Me?"

"As my wife. I know it's sudden, but I never did anything like any one else; at least so they say," added Mr. Beverley.

"Oh, mamma, do be his wife!" cried Lily, "I like him so much. And so do you; for you told Mrs. Haythorne so yesterday!"

"You do like me, then?" said Brian Beverley.

And something in his eyes brought the color to her cheek and the "Yes" to her lips.

And so the autumn shadows went out of her heart, and she weaves no more autumn leaves, only bouquets of spring rose-buds.—*New York Ledger.*

Aged Men in Congress.

The average age of our senators and representatives is not much above 40, perhaps between that figure and 45, while the average years of department officials, including bureau chiefs and cabinet officers, is certainly not much above 35, says the August (Ga.) *Chronicle.*

Of 400 men in the last Congress, only a dozen have reached the age of three score and ten, the oldest of them all being Senator Morrill, of Vermont, who will be 80 if he lives till next April. Mr. Morrill has been in the Senate twenty-two years, and before that was in the house for twelve years.

Senator Payne of Ohio, who has declared his intention of retiring from public life at the end of his present term, is but a few months younger than Senator Morrill. Both were born in the year 1810. Senators Dawes of Massachusetts and Sawyer of Wisconsin are 73.

Other old men in Congress are Representative Vandever of California, who is 73; Plumb of Illinois, who is 73, as is also Senator Reagan; Senators Evarts, Hampton and Bates, and Representative Rice of Minnesota each 71, and Senators Harris and Hearst each [illegible].

A Certain Sign.

De Jinks: "Why do you think Miss Carrington will ultimately decline my proposal?"

Morrill: "Because she has asked my advice on the subject."—*Bazar.*

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Adversity undermines many a structure of prosperity.

They never need fear a fall who never scale the heights.

He who wisely uses his wealth need not leave it for his tombstone.

True genius lurketh under cover, while arrogance stalks abroad in the full light of day.

Prosperity awaits all men, and even pursues some, but it is never found in the haunts of vice.

The sight of a man's money is oftentimes the antidote for the odor of a very bad character.

The wisest fish long escapes the most dangerous hooks, and is finally caught with a bent-up pin.

The ambition of youth looks forward to the triumphs of age, while sated age turns back a wistful eye along the rosy path of youth.

It is well the book of life is opened to us page by page. Were all the hard lines bared at once the task would be too hard to master.

There is nothing so elastic as the human mind. Like imprisoned steam, the more it is pressed the more it rises to resist the pressure. The more we are obliged to do, the more we are able to accomplish.

He who complains that the world is hollow and heartless unconsciously confesses his own lack of sympathy, while he who believes that people as a whole are kindly and humane is certain to have the milk of human kindness in his own nature.

An Appetizing Dish.

In many of the smallest eating houses almost anywhere in Paris the cooking is excellent; it doesn't make you ill. In some of them you get meals for one-quarter of the price, of the same quality, as in the greater hotels. I went to Paris, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, almost for one dish, the filet de sole Margeurit being the chef's name, at the Cafe Margeurit. The sole used in this delicious plat is soft and delicate, very white and tender. The sole is boiled first—it's the only way to cook a sole—and then a sauce is poured over it, and it is served with excellent butter—not a frequent thing in Paris, I assure you, for the butter in Europe is, as a rule, bad. This sauce is a revelation to people who haven't eaten it. It is made of shrimps and mussels. You never have tasted such delicious ecrevisses as is used at the Margeurit for that sauce; their shrimps are juicy little fat bulbs, different from ours, and are cooked with the mussels, the whole being finally poured over the sole. We can't get such fish here any more than we can such mussels or such shrimps. A bottle of Hock and small French rolls are the proper accompaniments of the filet de sole Margeurit.

Uncle Sam's Boys and Girls.

In 1880 there were 50,000,000 people in the country, and about 882,000 more males than females. That was only because more males were born; the females live the longest. Of the centenarians 1400 were men, and 2907 were women. The boys start out nearly 1,000,000 ahead, and are in the majority until the sixteenth year, when the girls are a little more numerous. Sweet sixteen is a numerous age anyhow. After that first one then another is in the majority, the girls gradually gaining after thirty-six, and leaving the men far behind at seventy-five. To balance this longevity of the females, in almost every State a few more boys are born; not many more, but always a few. It is astonishing to see where the census gives thousands and hundreds of thousands of boys and girls under one year old, there are, with one or two exceptions, always a few hundred more boys, and only a few hundred more.—*New York Journal.*

Degenerate Ascetics.

Henry Norman describing the people of Annam in the Washington *Star*, says: compared with the Chinese, the Annamites strike you as a nation of pigmies. Their average height must be under five feet, they are narrow-chested and thin-legged, their mouths are always stained a slobbering, filthy red with the areca nut and lime they chew unceasingly, and they are stupid beyond the power of words to tell. Whether it is the fault of their French conquerers or not I cannot say, but they appear to be a people destitute of self-respect. At any rate the French treat them as if they had none. The first time I went into dejeuner at the hotel at Haiphong one of the "boys" had left a dirty plate on the little table to which the host showed me. "What did you leave that there for?" demanded the latter pointing to the plate, and smack'd a box on the ears followed that you could have heard fifty yards off. And this in the middle of a crowded dining room. You would no more think of striking a Chinese servant like that than of tweaking a policeman's nose on Broadway. Before a Frenchman an Annamite appears to have no rights. Both men and women in Tongking wear their hair long and twisted up into a kind of chignon on the top of the head. It is, of course, always lanky and jet-black. Their dress is of the most simple. The men wear a loose jacket and short trousers, and the women a long straight shift reaching from neck to heels. The Annamite man is a very poor creature, and it is only among the upper classes that one sees occasionally a well-formed or handsome face with some elevation or dignity of expression. The women are much better looking, and often would be pretty, except for the stained mouth and teeth, which render them horrible to a European eye. But in figure they are much the most favored of any I have yet seen in the east, and in the course of a walk in Hanoi you may meet a dozen who are straight enough, and strong enough, and shapely enough to serve as sculptor's models. Their native dance is a burlesque of the Japanese, to the accompaniment of a fiddle six feet long.

About Finger Nails.

A white mark on the nail bespeaks misfortune.

Pale or lead-colored nails indicate melancholy people.

Broad nails indicate a gentle, timid and bashful nature.

Lovers of knowledge and liberal sentiment have round nails.

People with narrow nails are ambitious and quarrelsome.

Small nails indicate littleness of mind, obstinacy and conceit.

Choleric, martial men, delighting in war, have red and spotted nails.

Nails growing into the flesh at the points or sides indicate luxurious tastes.

People with very pale nails are subject to much infirmity of the flesh and persecution by neighbors and friends.

A Warning.

Do you happen to be wearing a false eye? And if you do, is it made of celluloid? In that case you would do well to change it for a glass one at the first opportunity. Nobody has yet reported the explosion of a celluloid eye, though, as celluloid has been dangerous in other fabrications, the optic absurdity may yet go to that length; but several surgeons have reported severe and dangerous irritations and inflammations, for which after much observation and study, the celluloid is now held responsible. Unless the evil has reached an extreme point cure follows the substitution of a glass eye.—*New York Herald.*

[illegible]

"How intense are the eyes of love!" exclaimed the poet.

"Yes," [illegible]

INSTINCT OF MINE RATS.

How They Foretell a Disaster by Fleeing From the Fated Spot.

As the work of mining advances in the great coal mines of Pennsylvania the collapse of the workings becomes more frequent, more extensive and more fatal. After all the coal has been removed then the coal pillars left to support the roof are mined away, and this is called "robbing the pillars," and is an extremely hazardous undertaking. It is, however, done by the employes of the coal company, and not by heedless thieves, as the phrase would suggest.

There was a great fall of roof in one of the principal mines of Archbald, in the northern portion of the Lackawanna Valley, recently. The men had been "robbing pillars," and had made considerable headway. Everything looked all right Saturday evening when they quit work, but when they returned to the mine on Monday morning they found that acres of the roof had fallen in, and a great field of rock, from three to nine feet in thickness, lay on the floor of the colliery, after having ground several stout anthracite pillars to powder. The miners congratulated themselves on the fact that the great rock, which must have weighed millions of tons, had fallen on Sunday when they were absent from the mine.

In cases of a falling roof, the experienced miner is forewarned by the cracking sounds, often as sharp as a pistol-shot, that invariably precede the downrush of the great mass; but an infallible warning of future danger is said to be the desertion of the mine by the huge rats that make the slopes their home.

The belief in this particular notion is quite general throughout the coal-fields, and, repulsive as the great, fierce mine rat is to the miner, he likes to see it at ease in the dismal depths where death is of such frequent occurrence. There is good reason for associating the disappearance of the rat from a colliery with an impending disaster. The rat is a sensitive thing; it makes its resting place in the nooks and crannies of the mine, and it feels the first slow movement of the crumbling rocks as they begin to squeeze and settle and shape themselves for the disaster which culminates in the fall of the roof. The wary rat is the first to feel the commotion. He is dazed by the grinding motion of the rocks, he undoubtedly thinks they have suddenly become imbued with life, and he flees with his fellows, panic-stricken from the place.

The first great fall of roof that ever occurred was at Carbondale about thirty-five or forty years ago. The entire side of the mountain fell in and several lives were lost. Several days before the disaster the people of the neighborhood were astonished to see swarms of rats leaving the mine. This fact was recalled after the great disaster occurred, and the rats were credited with extraordinary foresight.

The rats become very bold in the mines. They will frequently take a piece of bread or meat from a miner's hand, and follow him about for food. A miner that is not easily frightened says that he has been scared by mine rats. On one occasion he had a considerable distance to go, and he had to pass through a portion of an old working. There he encountered about a dozen rats. They were large and fierce, and were not a bit startled by his presence. On the contrary, they soon showed that they rather liked his company. His oil was burning low in his lamp, and smelled very strong, and it was evident that it had a great attraction to the hungry rats. They followed close at his heels, and whenever he hastened his speed they did the same. His only hope was in keeping the tiny flame in his lamp glowing, and he felt that if it was extinguished by any mishap they would attack him at once. It was with unspeakable relief that he reached his destination before the last faint flicker of his lamp died out.

[illegible]

Charlie—I see, Mamie, that diamonds are no longer fashionable for engagement rings. Pearls are all the rage now. Of course, you want to be in the fashion?

Mamie—No. I never did care much for the edicts of fashion. You may get me a diamond engagement ring, Charlie, if they are no longer fashionable they must be cheaper.

Charlie hadn't the courage to explain that a pearl engagement ring cost 75 per cent. less than a diamond.—[illegible]

The Naval Board, which has been considering the [illegible]

THE FASHIONS IN HAIR.

Gray Hair the Choicest, and Chestnut Next in Popularity.

"As every woman knows," said an authority, "fashions are constantly changing, and what was stylish and altogether lovely a few months ago is now discarded for newer fancies, which in turn will be equally undesirable and old-fashioned in a few months to come.

"This is true not only of man's creations, but of nature's gifts also, the figure, the complexion, and hair being improved (?) by turn. For instance, during the ensuing season slight women can congratulate themselves that it is decreed that they, rather than their sisters of more generous proportions, shall be the fashion. Again, the pale complexion is no longer to be coveted and cultivated, the rosy, healthy one having superseded it entirely in popular favor, and golden hair is altogether at a discount, a rich shade of chestnut having been promoted to the place once occupied by it. Were it possible, by the agency of some subtle alchemy, to change the color of the eyes, doubtless blue, black, brown, and hazel would alternately have the ascendancy in public estimation.

"Just at present, however, nature is being allowed to have almost complete sway in regard to the color of the hair, and it is no longer fashionable to use dyes for the concealment of gray hair. In fact, a young woman with silver tresses may consider herself a most favored being, for gray hair is all the rage, and, as it cannot possibly be counterfeited, except by the wearing of a wig, a natural head of such hair is invaluable to the possessor."

These facts were substantiated by an interview with the proprietress of a Fifth avenue establishment where a specialty is made of gray hair.

"I have been trying for years," said she, "to induce ladies who were beginning to get gray to yield gracefully and wear their own hair, and I consider that I have done much toward bringing about this desirable result. Many customers who formerly paid me hundreds of dollars for wigs and 'waves' to cover up the gray hair have now discarded them, and where additional hair is required are having it made to match the natural color. The results obtained are so satisfactory that every one is delighted, for the face is invariably softened and made to look younger by gray hair.

"We hair dealers are well pleased with this boom in gray hair, which helps business along amazingly. Last Monday one order alone was for $400 worth of gray hair, and that only included a large switch and a 'wave,' but the hair furnished was of the finest quality. Many wigs cost much more than that, the price depending altogether on the shade and quality of the hair used, white being exceedingly valuable. Gray hair is especially becoming to florid complexions, and least so to those of a very yellow hue, but in every case nature seems to provide the shade of gray best suited to harmonize with the complexion. Many gray switches, waves, and bangs are made from goats' hair, which is so beautifully prepared and dressed that the majority of people cannot tell the difference between it and human hair, but that there is a vast difference is indicated by the relative value of each."—[New York Sun.

A Curious Life History.

There is a hard sandstone in Provence, interspersed with friable strata, in which burrowing insects construct their chambers. A kind of bee, the Anthophorus, makes nests there and fills them with honey, on which it leaves its egg to float; then, finally, plasters up its chamber. Instead of Anthophores, entirely different insects come out from these nests—Sitaris, belonging to a group very remote from the bees. Let us see how they manage to substitute themselves for the legitimate proprietor of the nest. In the autumn the female of the Sitaris deposits her eggs in front of the sealed galleries of the Anthophorus. The young are hatched from these [illegible]

As many as 717,[illegible] gallons of malt liquor were consumed in the United States last year. Nearly all of it was produced in the Republic, only 2,[illegible],000 gallons being imported. The per capita now reaches [illegible] gallons—nearly eight times what it was in [illegible]. Of distilled spirits 71,[illegible] gallons were used in 1887—a less quantity than was used in 1860, when the population was only half as large.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 26, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

Three of Dr. Cronin's murderers were sentenced to imprisonment for life in Chicago Monday.

The Birmingham Evening papers are both models of excellence and often furnish important news twelve hours ahead of the morning press. Three issues of the Chronicle sometimes reach us in one mail. That is bad and we want to know where the fault is.

A Montgomery saloonist advertises under the head in large type: "I. Brickman kills a man." If the whiskey traffic would only stop with the killing of a man now and then it would not be so bad, but the whiskey seller can just as truly say to the world that he kills men, women and children, and there will be no one to doubt him.

A writer in a scientific magazine says the earth is being bored too much and is liable to lose its place among the heavenly bodies in consequence. The busy editor can sympathise with the earth. He is also likely to lose his place among the heavenly bodies from being bored too much—judging from the language he uses when the bore leaves.

The Bibb Blade defends its use of the word "shined" on the score of poetic license. The Blade appears to be going from bad to worse. Does our much esteemed contemporary really think there is any poetry in its sentence: "The sun shined out in the winter sky?" If so we think its poet had better leave the "liberal construction of grammatical law" to the Chaucers and the Poes and adhere to the rules of grammar, or his poetry will often be mistaken for boot-black prose.

Commenting on President Harrison's late message to Congress the Pekin (Ill.) Times says: "Free whiskey and tobacco are to b given the people in lieu of free blankets, free lumber, free coal, free carpets, free tools, free glass and free household furnishings. This is in redemption of the pledge by the mill owners' convention of 1888 which nominated Harrison and whose shameful illustration of his immoral policy is even yet ignored by many Republicans, who may read as they run, but who will not believe."

The Chicago Inter-Ocean paid this tribute to two Southern women who recently visited that city as delegates to the W. C. T. U. Convention. "The Southern delegates were represented by Miss Frances E. Griffin, of Alabama, and Mrs. Sallie Chapin, of South Carolina. Both were graceful and convincing in their way of putting temperance facts that related to work in the South. The pleasant Southern manner and the musical Southern voice made a very agreeable impression upon the audience, and they were given three rousing cheers as they made their bow. Both were fine representatives of the new South.

We hear the objection made that prohibition of the sale and use of intoxicating liquors will tend to make men hypocrites. This means we suppose, that men will resort to mean subterfuges and hypocritical pretences to obtain their drinks. Now they need dissemble only by affecting a very steady walk, and carefully disguising their breath by the use of "cloves," and other devices. If prohibition come they would have a resort to additional hypocrisies. Very well. Are not anti-gambling laws fruitful in just such devices? Do not men ask for the coming of darkness before they venture into the "hells?" Do they not dodge around corners and watch to see who is following them? Must not the blinds be down and the shutters closed when they are "fighting the tiger"—truly a fierce and cruel tiger. What then? Shall we repeal the laws against gambling? Shall we order the police never to arrest a keeper of a gambling house? Shall we give the art of the croupier absolute freedom and banish all the statutes which restrain this wicked "industry?" Nay, had we not better put the liquor seller and the gambling table in the same shadow where men will have to hunt for them, and dodge meanly about to find them.—*Presbyterian.*

ALLIANCE AND KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The New Party Platform Announced at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Dec. 6.—Agreement made this day between the undersigned committee representing the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union on the one part, and the undersigned committee representing the Knight's of Labor on the other part, witnesseth:

I

That we demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes notes in lieu of national bank notes; issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system; regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country demands, and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

II

That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions, pursuing a stringent system of proceedure in trials as shall secure the prompt conviction and imposing of such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with law.

III

That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

IV.

That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of lands, and that Congress take early action to devise some plan to obtain by purchase all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates, and that all lands now held by railroad and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used by them be purchased by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

V

Believing in the doctorine of equal rights to all and special favors to none, we demand that taxation National or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, National, State, or County, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government, economically and honestly administered.

VI.

That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange thro' the medium of the United States mail.

VII.

That the means of communication shall be controlled by and operated in the interest of the people, through the United States postal system.

For the best protection of the interests of the two organizations it is hereby agreed that such seals or emblems as the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union may adopt will be recognized and protected in transit or otherwise by the Knights of Labor, and that all seals and labels of the Knights of Labor will in like manner be recognized by the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

Praise of the Flag.

Mr. Davis' loyalty to the Union was questioned at one time. He answered in a speech in the senate in February, 1850. In that speech is a burst of eloquence that in pathos, strength and beauty is not surpassed by anything in our whole political literature. He said:

"Lightly and loosely, representatives of the Southern people have been denounced as disunionists by that portion of the Northern press which most disturbs the harmony and endangers the perpetuity of the Union. Such even has been my own case, though the man does not breathe at whose door the charge of disunion might not as well be laid as at mine. The son of a Revolutionary soldier, attachment to this Union was among the first lessons of my childhood; bred to the service of my country, from boyhood to mature age I wore its uniform. Through the brightest portion of my life I was accustomed to see our flag, historic emblem of the Union, rise with the rising and fall with the setting sun. I look upon it now with the affection of my early love, and seek to preserve it by a strict adherence to the Constitution, from which it had its birth and by the nurture of which its stars have come so much to out number its original stripes. Shall that flag, which has gathered fresh glory in every war and become more radiant still by the conquest of peace—shall that flag now be torn by domestic faction and trodden in the dust by sectional rivalry? Shall we of the South, who have shared equally with you all your toils, all your dangers, all your adversities, and who equally rejoice in your prosperity and your fame—shall we be denied those benefits guaranteed by our compact or gathered as the common fruits of a common country? If so, self-respect requires that we should assert them, and, as best we may, maintain that which we would not surrender without losing your respect as well as our own.

EDUCATION.

A Composition by Belle Watts 2nd Grade Student of Clanton Academy.

Education is the light of the world, and the foundation of prosperity. With what an early care and wonderful apparatus does Providence begin the work of human education! It is the first and only successful method that has ever been obtained to enlighten the world. This grand work has been in operation a vast number of years, and yet there are many dark places in the world to-day awaiting its introduction. Those that are well acquainted with the nature of education are making life a success. The grand constitution under which we live and labor is supported by education obtained by hard and arduous study. It is the unfolding of the whole human nature. The progress of the world depends on education. It is the forming of virtue, society and all the principal industrial pursuits of life. The learned can always behold the glittering rays of enlightenment while the uneducated remain in total darkness. It is important that this true idea should be impressed on our minds, that we may be benefitted by it. Now is the time for us to realize the fact that education is the grand motor that gives energy to all the magnificent structures that loom up before us in the land. So important a question on which the practical issues of life are staked is well worth consideration. Education demands the first place in the affairs of life. We should commence while young. Virtue, honesty, and the love of truth should be factors that we may be able to escape the wiles of false education, which lures to the ruin of both body and mind. With the teaching there must be the earnest desire and purpose in our own souls to grow, to become deeper, higher, nobler, day by day. When our school days are over and we venture out into the world to obtain an honorable position in life, it is natural to suppose, that we want to be crowned with success, if so, all the faculties given us must be duly cultivated, for each one is a link in the chain which if not united, would leave an incomplete chain. To think of the educated obtaining high position in life, and reaping the benefit of the seed sown in their school days should be enough to convince us of the fact, that every moment of time should be spent in cultivating the mind to the best advantage. It should be our earnest desire to be abundantly rewarded in the future for when our school days are over, they are gone never, never to be recalled, and it will afford us a pleasant retrospection to look back on our school days if we have been successful in obtaining an education. No doubt many of us would be more persevering and energetic in securing an education if we thought we could exchange it for something more valuable, but after we have obtained it, we then can realize the fact that there is nothing that can excel it in value. It is the most valuable property that can be purchased. We can be robbed of money, stock, land and all personal property, but, if we have an education no one can take it from us. We have the advantage of the uneducated in society and in the business of life in general. We have our choice in obtaining positions in life. So many of us are careless and indifferent as to our welfare in the future. We don't seem to think until it is too late, and then we will look back, and regret that we cannot recall the unimproved time spent in school. May we realize the fact that we are not sowing for others to reap, but what we sow that we shall reap, great or small as the reward may be. It is not the vast number of books we go over in school, but what we gain in the operation. Life is a school. The periods of life are its terms; all human conditions are but its forms, all human employments its lessons.

How to Get Along in the World.

Pay as you go, or don't go.

Never "fool" in business matters.

Learn to think and act for yourself.

Do not kick every one in your path.

Keep ahead, rather than behind the times.

Don't stop to tell stories in business hours, but proceed with your work, or business.

Use your own brains in your business rather than those of other people.

Have order, promptness, regularity and system in everything.

Do not meddle with a business that you know nothing about.

A man of honor always respects his word as he honors his bond.

Learn to say no. No necessity of snapping it off short, but say it in a determined and respectful manner.

No remedy for blood disorders can equal Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Though concentrated and powerful, this medicine is perfectly safe, and may be taken by children as well as adults. Physicians recommend it in preference to any other. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

If you suffer pricking pains on moving the eyes, or cannot bear bright light, and find your sight weak and failing, you should promptly use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Eye Salve. 25 cents a box.

Far better than the harsh treatment of medicines which horribly gripe the patient and destroy the coating of the stomach, Dr. J. H. McLean's Chill and Fever, by mild yet effective action will cure. Sold at 50 cents a bottle.

The following is an extract from a real composition, written by a small school boy in New Jersey. The subject given by the teacher was the extensive one of "Man." Here is what the small boy wrote: "Man is a wonderful animal. He has eyes, ears, mouth. His ears are mostly for catching cold in and having the earache. The nose is to get sniffles with. A man's body is split half way up, and he walks on the split ends."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

If you suffer from any affection caused by impure blood, such as scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, tetter, ring worm, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla.

The quality of the blood depends much upon good or bad digestion and assimilation. To make the blood rich in life and strength-giving constituents use Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla. It will nourish the properties of the blood, from which the elements of vitality are drawn.

There are but three classes of men in every community, the retrograde, the stationary, and the progressive. The first two have little or no regard for the newspaper and its influence and read it simply to see "what is going on," but who could fold their arms and see it die with the utmost complacency, leaving the progressive class the only real sufferers. The retrograde and stationary classes of every community are generally the critics of the newspapers, and, as Steele says: "Of all mortals a critic is the silliest; for by inuring himself to examime everything, whether of consequence or not, he never looks upon anything but with a design of passing sentence upon it."—*Press and Printer.*

Sick headace, wind on the stomach billiousness, nausea, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pillets, 25 c a vial.

When nature falters and requires help recruit her enfeebled energies with Dr. J. H. McLean's strengthening cordial and blood purifier. $1.00 per bot.

The Confederate Veterans Association of Chilton County will meet in Clanton, on Jan. 18th at one o'clock p. m.

Physicians prescribe Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm; in it they find no trace of opium or morphia, while its efficacy in curing all throat and lung diseases is wonderful.

There are many accidents and diseases which affect stock and cause serious inconvenience and loss to the farmer in his work, which may be quickly remedied by the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2112, 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

"It goes right to the spot," said an old man, who was rubbing in Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment to relieve rheumatism. oct31

Assessor's Notice.

FIRST ROUND.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county, for the year 1890:

Mineral Springs,	January	30
Jemison,	"	23 & 24
Providence	"	27
Macedonia	"	22
Benson	"	21
Maplesville	"	18
R. Latham's	"	17
Dixie	"	13
Kincheon	"	7
Verbena	"	2
Cooper's	"	1
Clanton,	February	3
Mountain Creek	January	3
Well's Saw Mill	"	4
Callaway's Grist Mill	"	6
Chandler's Saw Mill	February	7
Pilgrim's Rest	January	8
Clanton Ford	"	9
Stanton	"	11
Chilton Lumber Co.'s Mill	"	14
Welch & Bro.'s Saw Mill	"	15
Valley Creek Church	"	16
Concord Church	"	25
Elijah Busby's	"	28
Archie's Chapel	"	29
Strasburg	"	31
Cane Creek Church	February	4
John Gore's	"	5
E. T. Gullahorn's Saw Mill	"	6

E. G. ROLLINS,
Tax Assessor Chilton Co.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
Dec. 17, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 25th, 1890, viz: John E. Littleton, homestead 14685 for the e ½ of s e ¼ and e ½ of n e ¼ sec 10, township 23 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Williamson, Frank Marcus, LaFayette Mannis, and Jefferson Stephens, all of Jumbia, Ala.

J. H. BINGHAM,
dec19* Register.

CONSUMPTION,

In its first stages, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Even in the later periods of that disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."—A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middleton, Tennessee.

"Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health remains good to the present day."—James Birchard, Darien, Conn.

"Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

tma16

CLANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

:o:

This School will open Monday, Sept. the 2nd, 1889. Advantages the best in the county. Rates low, board and tuition $10 per month. Patronage is earnestly desired. For further information address me at Clanton, Ala.

Respectfully,
A. J. SCOTT, Principal.

W. W. C.

(Wooldridge's Wonderful Cure)

Is the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet discovered. It never fails to cure when taken according to directions. Read what it has done for Mr. A. Kimbrough:

COLUMBUS, GA., July 15, 1889.

Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co., Columbus, Ga.

GENTS:—After suffering for twenty years with my kidneys, and finding only temporary relief, after taking various remedies, and consulting some of the most noted physicians in the country, at a cost of hundreds of dollars, for no good, I decided to try W. W. C., and I must confess that I am to-day as well as I ever was, and that I suffer no pain whatever from my kidneys, and am feeling better in every respect than I have for years, and I attribute it all to two bottles of W. W. C.; and I would advise all who suffer in the least with kidney or bladder troubles to give W. W. C. a trial. Yours truly,

A. KIMBROUGH.

WOOLDRIDGE'S WONDERFUL CURE is a sure Remedy for Syphilis, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Bone Diseases, Old Sores, Billous Troubles, Liver Diseases, Jaundice, Billous Headache, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases caused from Impure and Poisoned Blood or Hereditary Diseases.

For sale by all Druggists.

Manufactured by
Wooldridge Wonderful Cure Co.,
COLUMBUS, GA.
sep19 y

Barber Shop.

Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop upstairs in the Allen Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.
November 21, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 6th, 1889, viz: Andrew J. Wyatt, homestead 1403 for the s ½ of s w ¼ sec 28 t 21 n range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Madison Popwell, John Popwell, John R. Kemp and Gill Elland, all of Kincheon, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 20, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 11, 1889, viz: Charlie Jackson, homestead 15251 for the n e ¼ of sec. 20 township 21 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Daniel Martin, Emmet Culp, Andy Foshee and James Headley, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 20, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 10, 1890, viz: James W. Conell, homestead 14074 for the s ½ of n e q, n w q of s e q, n e q of s w q, sec 24, township 22 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. J. Peters, R. E. Jones, J. M. Parish, William Mims, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned by Abe Lewis and recorded in mortgage book, No. 20, page 29, in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, I will proceed to sell, on the 28th day of December, 1889, at the courthouse door of said county, within the hours of legal sale, the following described real estate to-wit: The northwest quarter (n w ¼) of the northeast quarter (n e ¼) of section thirty-three (33) in township twenty (20) of range eleven (11) containing fifty acres more or less.

FRANK HARRIS,
dec5* Mortgagee.

Bring your job printing to this office.

The Lawson Carpet Co

Birmingham, Ala.

Take pleasure in directing the attention the people of Chilton county to their larg and attractive stock of

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades,

Curtains & Household Noveltie

The Stock represented is the finest in Alabama, and prices are guarant low as similar goods are offered in any of the eastern markets.

☞ All communications answered by return mail. Respectfully,
ma30-y THE LAWSON CARPET CO. (WM. LAWSO

BAINS & PORTER.

(SUCCESSORS TO BAINS & PEEBLES.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mail and Express Orders Will Receive Prompt tention.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALT

1926 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 19th and 20th STREETS
Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Fine Stock of Chess Carley's Oils at Company's Prices. ☜

P. O. BOX 570. June 19 y

LOOK ✻ HERE!

New Stock! Low Price

—AT—

W. M. WILSON & BRO.'S

CLANTON, ALA.

We have opened a Large Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and General chandise at our old Stand, and we have come to stay. We invite inspection of our goods and prices.

☞ SHOES AND HATS A SPECIALTY. ☜

THOMAS FOSHEE,

(SUCCESSOR TO N. W. FOSHEE,)

Dry Goods, Groceries

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Maplesville, Alabama.

I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hereto extended our house. Respectfully,
feb 28-y THOMAS FOSHEE.

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

MOULDINGS,

—AND—

PRACTICAL PAPER HANG

H. M. MANCHA,

204 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

☞ Papers furnished at any price from 10 cents up. Will samples on application. apr 11-y

BIRMINGHAM MARBLE WORKS.

THOS. H. HOLT,

PRACTICAL WORKMAN.

—AND DEALER IN—

American and Italian Marble.

—Manufacturer of all kinds of—

CEMETERY MARBLE AND STONE WOR

Cor. Second Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street,
Birmingham, - - - Alabama.
nov29-tf

B. WOLFF'S

FURNITURE EMPORIUM,

[illegible]

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

CARRIES

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Furni

IN THE STATE.

[illegible]

GO TO BLANK BROS, LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2112 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 26, 1889.

THE VIEW is published every Thursday morning and will endeavor to cover the field of reputable country journalism. It will show no quarter to the deceitful, the immoral or the ungodly. It will always be good natured, although it can bite if necessary.

Those answering advertisements will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express at	*1:15 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:43 p. m.
No. 11 (Passenger)	6:20 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	6:45 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast (Don't Stop)	2:20 a. m.
No. 6 Mail	9:11 a. m.
No. 4 Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:20 p. m.

*Don't Stop.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Mr. Wallace Glover, of Pratt Saw Mill, was in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Frye visited relatives here the past week.

A handsome new cottage organ for sale at half price at this office.

Frank Nelson, Jr., of Columbiana, was in Clanton Monday on business.

Several families from the Jumbo neighborhood left for Texas last week.

Mrs. L. Holt leaves to-morrow for Mississippi, where she will visit relatives.

Mr. J. W. Martin, of Union Springs, has been visiting his wife in Clanton.

Mr. E. H. Lowe, of Cooper's, brought us a pumpkin three feet in length, Wednesday.

Thomas J. Henderson has been appointed postmaster at Mountain Creek, Ala.

The Methodist Sunday School are to have a Christmas tree for the children Xmas.

The young people are to have a dance one night during Christmas week at Enrman's hall.

Little Annie Lee Ashley has received as a Christmas present a Maltese cat from New York.

Mr. Gus Midleton, of Letohatchee, Lowndes Co., has been visiting his father at this place.

Three negro boys charged with throwing rocks at a train of the L. & N. road were jailed here Tuesday.

Rev. R. M. Houevcut, president of the county Alliance came down to hear the address of Mr. Brassell on Tuesday.

Following our usual custom there will be no paper issued from this office next week except file copies for legal advertising requirements.

Mrs. Ponder and Mr. Evans Pinkard went to Tuskegee Monday to attend the funeral of Mrs. F. Pinkard who died at her home in Tuskegee last Monday morning.

A young white man named Dock Wilkins was jailed here on Monday on two charges found by the last grand jury one of which is supposed to be for running a blind tiger, the other for selling mortgaged property.

If you want jewelry, diamonds, silverware, hair ornaments, bric-a-brac or anything of the kind, the place to get them at low prices is at C. L. Ruth's, 15 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery. He has a beautiful and varied stock to select from.

Notice to the Public.

From November 1st to January 1st, no goods will be sold on credit at my store, and I hope no one will get their feelings hurt by failing to get credit. I intend to meet any competition in this market, and in order to do so I must sell for the money down.

All parties who have not yet paid their accounts for this year are earnestly requested to call and settle at once.

Respectfully,

W. L. SAMPEY.

An elegant line of job printing stationery just received at this office. Prices to suit.

Rev. A. J. Briggs, our new Methodist pastor, will reside in Clanton. This will be good news and he and his household will be warmly welcomed.

Mrs. W. H. Foshee and children have returned from an extended visit to relatives in Arkansas. We are glad to note that Mrs. Foshee's health was much improved by the trip.

We present our readers with a composition written by a pupil of Clanton Academy, Miss Belle Watts. It is published by request. Its literary and moral excellence will attract attention, coming from one so young.

Mr. A. B. Brassell and Mr. Keneth, clerk in commissioner Kolb's office, delivered addresses to the Alliancemen at the court house on Tuesday morning. Their talks were on Alliance matters and they had a good audience.

Mr. C. W. Mitchell donated a large white head cabbage weighing 8 pounds and two mammoth turnips which he had raised on his farm, to our larder on Saturday. With such friends we will manage to pull through the few remaining days of 1889.

The store of Mr. J. T. Mullins at Verbena was broken into on Thursday night and his safe was blown open with giant powder and $1100 in cash stolen. Some goods were stolen and some valuable papers were also taken along with the cash from the safe. The loss falls particularly hard on Mr. Mullins, and his many friends will regret to learn of it. No clue to the thieves yet.

Three revenue officers captured an illicit distillery in Coosa county near Adam's Ferry last Friday. The still was on the Noah Foshee place and was being run by two of Foshee's sons, both of whom were arrested and carried to Montgomery to answer the charges against them in the U. S. Court. The distillery outfit was brought to Clanton instead of being destroyed as is generally done in such cases we believe.

Mr. W. E. Woolfolk, who passed through last week en route to Maplesville in interest of the right of way for the M. T. & M. road, returned through Prattville Saturday, and stated that he had met with great success on this trip and that the right of way was complete to Maplesville with but few exceptions, which would be settled amicably in the proper time.—*Prattville Progress.*

Plan of Clanton Circuit.

Rev. A. J. Briggs, pastor, will preach at the following churches at the times named:

1ST SUNDAY IN JANUARY, 1890—Clanton 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Pierce's Chapel 3:30 p. m.

2ND SUNDAY—Jemison 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Mount Moriah 3:30 p. m.

3D SUNDAY—Clanton 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

SATURDAY BEFORE THE 3D SUNDAY—Lime Spring 11 a. m.

4TH SUNDAY—Isabella 11 a. m. White's School House 3:30 p. m.

Cooper's Station Items.

The Sabbath school at Chestnut Creek has decided to have their Xmas tree on Christmas eve night instead of Christmas night.

We are glad to know that Rev. A. E. Burns will be our pastor at Chestnut Creek Church for the ensuing year. Bro. Burns is a warm and energetic minister, and will find welcome at every door among us.

The farmers are still marketing cotton at Cooper's. Hence the farmers are out of debt, and have been holding their cotton.

I AM.

Verbena Verbiage.

Last Wednesday night burglars broke open the store of Mr. Mullins, blew the safe open and carried off $1350. No clue to the robbery.

The charming Misses McGee, of Montgomery are visiting Miss Hulit Thompson, of this village.

Miss Griffin's lecture on temperance was perfectly grand. Quite a large crowd was present. Miss Griffin has struck her talent and may God speed her in the great and good work she has undertaken.

Business is getting lively. Nearly Christmas.

Nearly all colds are slight, at first, but their tendency is to so lower the system that the sufferer becomes a ready victim to any prevalent disease. The use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the beginning of a cold, would guard against this danger.

HERMAN HERZFELD,

—DEALER IN—

All Kinds of Furniture at all Prices.

Parlor and Bed-Room Suits, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Blankets, Comforts and Lace Goods.

☞ Everything necessary in the House-Furnishing Goods Line. ☜

NINETEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND AVENUES

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

JOEL WHITE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Stationer.

Montgomery, Alabama.

My line is so large and varied that it is nearly impossible to name all the items in my stock, but if you are needing any Book or article of Stationery, any Fancy Goods or Printing, a Memorandum Book or a Ledger, a Gold Pen or a Letter File, a Lead Pencil or an Inkstand, a Catechism, Bible, Hymn Book, Birthday Card, Portfolio, Writing Desk, Work Box, in fact anything in my line or its kindred branches, drop me a line for quotations. If you are a dealer in any of these goods, I can make a correspondence profitable to you. [dec12

—Office of—

FARMERS'

Alliance Exchange

UNION WAREHOUSE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 16, 1889.

DEAR SIR:—We invite your attention to our large and commodious Warehouses near the Union Passenger Depot in rear of the Windsor Hotel in this city. We are prepared to store or sell cotton to the best advantage and to fully protect the planters' interest by always obtaining the highest market price on day of sale. Our rates of storage are cheaper than any other Warehouse in the city from the fact that we charge no drayage where cotton is shipped by rail or boat.

We have every protection against fire that is possible to be had, and are above high water. We make liberal advances on cotton in store.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

JNO. S. BIRD, Business Manager.

B. M. WASHBURN,

Sole agent in Montgomery for the celebrated COLUMBUS BUGGY CO., "TENNESSEE" and "OLD HICKORY" WAGONS. A full stock of Harness, Saddles, Whips, Baby Carriages, &c.

B. M. WASHBURN,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

Exposure to rough weather, getting wet, living in damp localities, are favorable to the contraction of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. As a preventive, and for the cure of all kidney and liver trouble, use that valuable remedy, Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. $1.00 per bottle.

BUSINESS LOCAL NOTICES.

Mrs. M. A. Butler announces to her friends in this section that she is now located at 422 21st St. and Ave. E, Birmingham, where she has opened a stock of general merchandise. An invitation is extended to all needing anything in her line to call at the above location when visiting the city. 1m

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 4, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit at Clanton, Ala., on January 11, 1890, viz: Jesse Benson, Jr., homestead 14781 for the s ½ of s e q and s e q of s w q sec 6, township 23 n, r 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Richard Porter, Crick Brewer, Rinard Vanderslice, Joseph Littleton, all of Jumbo, Ala.

dec5* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 18, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 4th, 1890, viz: Peter W. Noah, homestead 15048 for the n ½ of n w ¼ sec 18 township 22 n r 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Headley, Jr., James N. Knox, John Knox, William Davis, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., November 19, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 6th, 1890, viz: William S. Cox, homestead 15271 for the w ½ of s w ¼ of sec 26, towship 23 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, William T. Franklin, John Gore, William T. Mahan, John McKee, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 19, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence, the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Jan. 6th, 1889, viz: Hurly Ann Ray, homestead 15806 for the s e ¼ of sec 22 township 21 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John R. Kemp, Stephen Baker, Cyrus Culp, and R. M. Burnett, all of Clanton, Ala.

nov21* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 2, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 18, 1890, viz: Alfred Stephen Baker, homestead 16808 for the s e ¼ of sec 20 township 21 n, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: George Mullins, James Wyatt, Francis M. Headley and Monroe Durbin, all of Clanton, Ala.

dec5* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Insure in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

A. E. BIVINGS,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS, AND Medicines

FAMILY Groceries, ETC.

Clanton, Alabama.

I can furnish you anything you may [illegible] the way of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. I also handle THE BEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD, and you will find my prices to suit the times. [mar20]

BUY YOUR

PIANOS and ORGANS

—FROM—

GRAMBS & BUCHANAN,

—2107 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—

THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES, or on easy installments, Sohmer' Cranich & Bach, Gabler, Wheelock and Newby & Evans Pianos, and the world renowned Wilcox & White organs. Mail orders for sheet music or musical merchandise given prompt attention.

☞ Write for Catalogue. ☜ jul18

When ordering please state in what paper you saw our advertisement.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lactophosphate of Lime; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. nov21-6

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. ☞ Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,

(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

nov21y

CRELLIN & NALLS,

BOILER MAKERS

Copper and Sheet Iron Workers

Chimneys, Tanks, and Repairing of All Kinds.

Saw Mill Work a Specialty.

☞ AVENUE C AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, SOUTHSIDE, ☜

Birmingham, Ala.

mar21 y

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $146,578.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Roberts & Son,

Steam Printers and Binders,

1918 FIRST AVENUE, BET. 19th & 20th STREETS,

Birmingham, Ala.

BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER. WORK PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

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MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.

MACHINISTS & FOUNDERS

Dealers in Fittings, Supplies and Machinery

OF ALL KINDS.

MAKERS OF ENGINES, CANE MILLS, COTTON SEED CRUSHERS, SAW MILLS, LIVE ROLLS, LOG HAULUPS, &c.

☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO WANTS OF SAW MILL MEN ☜

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A. M. RAMBO,

DENTIST.

VERBENA, ALA.

Will respond to calls along railroad between Calera and Deatsville

[mal15 y]

S. P. TRESSLAR,

Photographer,

10 COURT SQUARE,

Montgomery.

Photographs on Silk, Satin and Linen, Photographs on Watch dials.

Portraits in Crayon, Pastile, India Ink and Water Colors.

Old Paintings made Instantaneously. Copied and Enlarged.

☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜

Always glad to have [illegible] gallery, and examine specimens [illegible] at the work on exhibition.

[jan21-tf]

J. H. SHEPHERD

THE LEADING

PHOTOGRAPHER.

—OF—

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE

(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)

Photographs of All Kinds

Work Done in the

BEST STYLE.

Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

DR. OWEN'S

ELECTRIC BELT

AND SUSPENSORY.

PATENTED AUG. 16, 1887. IMPROVED JULY 30, 1888.

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC BODY BELT AND SUSPENSORY are guaranteed to cure the following diseases, namely: All Rheumatic Complaints, Lumbago, General and Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Trembling, Sexual Exhaustion, Wasting of Body. Diseases caused by Indiscretions in Youth, Age, Married or Single Life. In fact all diseases pertaining to the womb or genital organs of male or female. ☞ SENT TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON 30 DAYS TRIAL. TRY A PAIR OF DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC INSOLES. PRICE $1. Send 6c. postage for free illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Mention this paper, address

OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.

306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURE!

ELECTRIC BELT AND TRUSS COMBINED.

DR. ISRAEL'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC TRUSS, with Dr. Owen's Electric Belt Attachment. This truss is worn with ease and comfort. The current can be made mild or strong. This is the only combined electric truss and belt ever made. It will CURE Rupture in from 60 to 90 days. For full description of Dr. Owen's Electro-Galvanic Belts, Spinal Appliances, Trusses and Insoles send 6c. for free illustrated pamphlet which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Sold only by the

OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.

306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.

sep 5

HERBINE

After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES-take notice-not simply helps but CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE MALARIA, and all MALARIAL troubles.

Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky. says: "Have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a Liver Regulator."

Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than $5.00 worth of Quinine in any family."

Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine; it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than Pills.

Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever or Billous Fever with one bottle.

It costs but 75 cents and each bottle contains over 40 average doses, making the cost less than two cents a dose. Would you ask for cheaper medicine? It is not a cure-all. But will cure any Liver, Billous or Malarial Complaint. Manufactured by

The Herbine Co.,

(Successors to Wm. Condell,) St. Louis, Mo.

mar 14-y

PISO'S CURE FOR

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine.

If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

CONSUMPTION

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.

The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.

Easy and pleasant to use.

Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

nov28-y

ALLEGER'S

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

FROM $85. to $53.

This Elegant Parlor Organ [illegible]

[illegible]

H. W. ALLEGER,

Washington, Warren County, New Jersey.

DAWN.

A sudden sound of wings and voices,
As hurrying night-birds homeward fare;
A restless tremor in the air;
Faint, half-suppressed, impatient noises,
And signs of waking everywhere!

And then a silence as of waiting,
When in uncertainty or fear;
A rosy gleam in azure clear;
A song from some sweet bird that's mating;
And lo! the golden morn is here!
—*John M. Manly, in Belford's Magazine.*

THE MAN-EATER.

A STORY OF INDIA.

There were two entrances to the drawing room; this must be borne in mind.

The house itself was old-fashioned, a large and many-gabled one, standing quite alone and solitary in a spacious garden; all the windows had been closed and the jalousies shut and secured on the outside; the tatty-grasp and put the piazza had been relaxing morning away until anertshing shade. called for sky was near that part of the T'-called the Sunderbunds, through which the Ganges expands its branches as it approaches the sea—a labyrinth of creeks and rivers, of jungle and stagnant water. The night was perfectly fine, but moonless; there was a heavy dew rapidly falling, like a misty rain, which, in hot countries, is a perfectly natural occurrence.

I went into the drawing-room by what might be called the back door, as it led into the back drawing-room, and smaller of the two; the other, a far larger apartment, communicated with this one by great folding doors of gold and white. The back drawing-room was very full of furniture, rather inconveniently so. As I was carrying an armful of books, and in my disengaged hand a lamp, I proceeded, with tolerable security, though slowly, but then, of course, I knew the room and could have gone to my destination in the dark. What struck me as both curious and irritative was the fancy that the room seemed more impeded than ever with the furniture—dark, old-fashioned rosewood furniture, which had been made to match the piano. The various articles looked as if they had been dragged about the room. Possibly the darkness above and around me helped the illusion; anyway, they had the appearance of having been gradually spread toward the centre of the room round a heavy and solid table. It was this table that I wished to go to. I walked very slowly, partly because I did not wish to spill the books which I had spent the last hour in collecting, and partly because of an unaccountably horrible feeling which had come over me. This part of the house was quite silent; indeed, it was often so of an evening. My brother had passed me on his way upstairs, having been all day at Madrepore, and no doubt being tired had gone to bed. There were very few stairs at all, as the house was practically a one-storied one, rambling and full of angels, having been built and added to at various times; here and there little staircases streamed out, leading to long passages and unexpected cupboards; the back drawing-room door itself opened from a side-flight of five stairs. As I had encountered two small chairs and an overturned music stands I stood still for a second, looking for a clear passage, and thereby holding the lamp high and well in front of me; as I paused amid the complete silence which reigned, an immense tiger slowly crossed the path of light, turning on me two burning, yellow eyes, gleaming like vivid topazes. I stood there in stiffened terror and heard my heart beat. The tiger's mouth was parted and running with saliva; so wide was it hanging open at the corners that the serrated edges of the lower lips were plainly visible. It glared with a steadfast look of such grinning cruelty, such conscious malignity, that it froze my blood and turned my limbs to stone.

The tiger crossed the India-matting of the room with a noiseless, swinging gait; as it appeared to have come from the obscurity near the piano, so it vanished into the obscurity beyond—that is, outside the pathway of the lantern-light. I stood perfectly immovable, still clutching the books with my left arm, still holding the lamp before me, still gazing at the place it had crossed, and apparently forever seeing that awful look upon the tiger's face. It seemed as if my eyes saw the face, though my mind had rapidly suggested the frightful probability that the tiger was behind me. At the same time, by some dual mental process, it was holding out hope that the animal had passed through the great folding doors into the dark room beyond. I have no remembrance at all of my mind dictating the next action I pursued; it seemed just an instinct indulged in by the body upon its own account and for its own immediate preservation.

I laid the books very carefully down without making the slightest unnecessary noise or disturbing the hand that held the lamp, and then, raising with slow effort one of the heavy little chairs that had blocked my passage, I silently swung it on to my shoulders and held it so that it covered my head, then turned slowly sidewise, with my mind impressed with the necessity of keeping the lamp as far as possible behind me. This struck me at the time as clever and of unquestionable importance in saving my life. I managed to walk gently out of the room. I suppose I had been in it five minutes, but it seemed like a weary hour.

As I closed the door and locked it, my brother unexpectedly came down the passage and passed me on the little flight of stairs; he was rather in a hurry.

"Godfrey," I called out to him, "do you mind pulling the front door to in the large drawing-room as you go by?" It seems strange now, but I could think of nothing else to say then, and I said it slowly and quite naturally.

He assented and disappeared, and I, without noticing it at the time, took up the chair again, and with my lamp ascended the short flight of stairs, and proceeded along the passage to my own room, walking slowly and guardedly. The mind had evidently been so shocked that it had not recovered its dominant away over the body. Upon reaching my own room, I put the chair carefully down and sat upon it. The lamp I had placed on the table at the same time. I sat there a few seconds, feebly wondering which room the tiger was in. Then I got up with a sudden alacrity, took from its case a large revolver, and turned into the passage again. In a minute or so I was in Godfrey's room. He was half undressed. "What's the matter?" he demanded, with startled eyes. When I had told him, he took my hand and wrung it. "You may thank God that you are alive, old fellow." Then he dressed hurriedly, took a heavy rifle from a rack, and filled his pockets with cartridges. "Come along; stay, let me go first; your nerves are a bit shaky yet."

We crept out and awakened the punkah wallah, an old and faithful Hindoo, whom my brother once nursed during a dangerous illness—a brave and trustworthy man, who would have laid his life down for Godfrey.

"It is the man-eater!" said the Hindoo, after my recital.

"You will come with us, Ramee?" asked my brother. The old man smiled as if the question were superfluous.

"Will the sahib let his servant advise him?"

"Yes, Ramee; tell me your plan, my As the Hindoo rapidly ... the strange brother smiled dubio... idea. ...ust be met with cunning,"

"Cun Hindoo.

said I'll take three hours to arrange," I remarked.

"Three hours will bring the dawn; now, who can see in the dark?—not the sahib, but yes, the tiger."

"Very well," said Godfrey, "let's see about it at once." From the gardener's outhouse we brought a roll of wire netting which had been put there for fencing in a paddock a few days previously. Together we collected armsful of shavings the workmen had not cleared away, quantities of dried leaves, rags—everything we could find soft and pliable; and, having cut the wire into three square lengths, firmly lashed them together, one over the other. When completed, it was the shape but rather larger than the window in the room in which the tiger lay hidden, and the doors of which had been locked. Our operations so far had been conducted upon the veranda outside, near the gardener's room; we then rolled up the wire netting and carried it round the corner of the house to within a few yards of the big window; here it was unrolled again and flattened out, then upon its surface we poured all the shavings, rags, leaves and refuse we had collected, and upon this mass smeared and spread a quantity of lime left by the workmen for the morrow. This we smoothed down as well as we were able, till the whole mass assumed some consistency and clung to the interstices of the netting. Ramee next took some stout twine and improvised a rough kind of needle from a bamboo-cane. With this implement he sewed all over the mass of stuff, thus making a string-netting which helped to keep the composition in its place. So far, so good; the most difficult operation yet remained.

"Take my gun," said Godfrey to me, "and give me the revolver."

"Sahib," whispered the Hindoo, placing a restraining hand upon my brother, "let Ramee complete his work—is it not his duty? If he fails he shall suffer."

"You foolish man," said Godfrey, "how can you do it alone?" With slow and noiseless steps the netting, looking very like a large mattress, was carried exactly opposite the window and laid gently down; then both retired as silently as they had advanced.

Ramee then brought from the outhouse a ladder, and with a gesture of entreaty signed to my brother to stand aside and take his rifle in his hand. With bare feet the Hindoo crept up to the window again and reared the ladder against the wall. Taking a coil of rope from his neck, he deftly fastened it to the highest wall staple of the outside shutter. Descending, he quickly enlaced the short stand in the netting, placed the ladder on the other side, and ran the thong through the other staple. For the first time he made noise, but it was unavoidable, caused by the netting being drawn upward till it hung like a great curtain, covering the shutter and hiding the window from us.

Godfey and I stood ready to fire.

The Hindoo, perspiring at every pore, descended the ladder, which he lowered and placed horizontally on the window-sill, and lashed it to the bottom of the netting and again fastened that to the two lower staples on either side.

The thing was done; far away on the east the dawn was breaking, above which the morning star was slowly paling its silver fire.

"But, Ramee, the shutters are still fastened!"

"Sahib, I unfastened them; they are open the breadth of a man's hand; presently the light will stream through."

"Quick; fetch another rifle."

When he returned, I took the gun and gave him my revolver.

A light breath of wind passed murmuring through the feathery crowns of the slender cocoa-palms, two great spears of light shot up in the sky, somewhere in the garden a bird sang—the sun had risen. "Wait the signal," whispered my brother; "now, Ramee." The Hindoo knelt down and imitated the bleating of a kid that had lost its mother. At the instant Ramee sprang to his feet, the silence was rent by a sundering crash and a sudden, terrific roar; the shutters were torn from their sockets, a great mass hurled itself precipitately through the window, and the tiger, with its head and shoulders buried in the lime-covered débris, was grappling in maddened fury with an enemy he could not see nor make much impression upon.

Our guns were at our shoulders.

The animal was twenty feet from us, tearing up the graveled path, and coiling itself in inextricable confusion in the broken netting and splintered ladder. Ramee uttered a loud cry. The animal had freed its head, and stood with its bleeding mouth in an enforced listening attitude. It was the moment Godfrey had waited for, and he fired. The tiger, evidently not seeing him, sprang at the window again, but missed the opening, hurling itself against the wall and falling on the broken shutters. At the minute it alighted, I aimed at the spot behind the shoulder and fired; it gave a convulsive leap and turned its bloodshot eyes in our direction. Then Godfrey fired again and told me to do the same.

"Back! back!" cried Ramee.

The animal had gathered itself together and sprang forward with one mighty bound, and rolled over with a scream of dying rage.

When we came to measure the brute afterward, we found it was fifteen feet from the nose to the tip of his tail.—*The Argonaut.*

The Flathead Indians of Montana differ widely from most other tribes on this continent. They are not warriors, nor are they lazy and good-for-nothing. On the contrary, most of them are thrifty farmers, whose industry and skill are attested by big stacks of hay and grain about their dwellings.

The hair around a lion's neck is his mane protection.—*Merchant Traveler.*

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

RECIPES.

Carrot Ginger—Take fresh young carrots, wash well and scrape them, leaving all the eyes, as this gives more the rugged appearance of real ginger; cut them into pieces about the length and thickness of the real article, lay them in a sieve or a frying basket, stand this in a stewpan of boiling water and [illegible] over them. Let them drain and without breaking till the next day; then preserving pan with ing, put them into syrup of ginger, and their own simmer very gently for three [illegible] Fill empty ginger jars or preserve pots, allowing plenty of syrup, and cover closely as for jam.

Snow Custard—One-half box of gelatine, three eggs, one pint of milk, two cups of sugar, juice of one lemon; soak the gelatine one hour in a tea cup of cold water, then add one pint of boiling water and stir until the gelatine is dissolved; add two-thirds of the sugar and the lemon juice; beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and when the gelatine is quite cold, whip it into the whites, a spoonful at a time; for at least an hour whip steadily and evenly, and when all is stiff pour into a mould previously wet with cold water; set in a cool place: in four or five hours turn into a glass dish; make a soft custard and pour around it.

Beefsteak Rolls—Take a lean piece of beef entirely free from fat or bone and cut into thin steaks about four inches by six, sprinkle on a little pepper, salt and flour. Cut bread into strips, spread them thick with butter, into each piece stick two or three cloves, then roll up each piece of the bread in a piece of steak as tightly as possible, tie it with thread; roll them in some flour, and fry a light brown in butter. Then put them in a stew pan, shred a small onion fine and add. If the butter they were fried in is not burned add that, if it is melt some more butter with browned flour and season with a little cayenne and salt. Cover with boiling water, occasionally stirring, and adding sufficient flour to thicken, and stew until a fork will easily penetrate them.

Sauer-Kraut—Gather the cabbages and take off the outside leaves. Wash and quarter them, take out the core, and put in a clean barrel until you have enough to cut well. Then, with a clean, sharp spade, cut them fine and sprinkle on a little salt. One quart of salt is enough for forty gallons of kraut. If too much is put in, it will not sour. Then pound until water rises. Now put in more cabbage and proceed as before. Lastly, get some large cabbage leaves, wash, and cover the kraut with them, put on a board and then a stone for a weight. Wash the board and stone about once a week until the kraut has ceased fermenting. Be sure to keep enough water on it to cover. If you don't, the kraut will spoil. And if made in cool weather, keep it in a warm place until sour enough to suit the taste. If these directions are followed, you will have good kraut.

Ribbon Cake—Two and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, the whites of eight eggs, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Flavor with lemon. Yellow part—The yolks of eight eggs, two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, three and one-half cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Brown part—Take one-half of the yellow mixture and add two-thirds of a teacup of grated chocolate. Red part—Whites of four eggs, one cup of red sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, one cup and a half of flour, two small teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Flavor with extract of vanilla. Take the yolks of the four eggs left from the red part and make a frosting of it and put it between the layers and on the top. This recipe will make two layer cakes and one marble cake.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

For ivy poisoning, bathe the parts in lime water.

Cistern water may be purified by charcoal put in a bag and hung in the water.

To remove a dry ink-stain, dip it into hot milk and rub it. Repeat till the stain is gone.

Patient rubbing with chloroform will remove paint from black silk or any other material.

To remove warts, rub them night and morning with a moistened piece of muriate of ammonia.

A solution of equal parts of gum Arabic and plaster of Paris, cements china and earthenware.

If onion peelings are taken off under water, one will have no occasion to weep while peeling them.

The white of an egg and a teaspoonful each of honey, salt, turpentine and camphor will cure a felon.

Finger marks may be removed from varnished furniture by the use of a little sweet oil upon a soft rag.

Best cure for rheumatism and neuralgia, one pint of alcohol, ten cents worth of oil of sassafras. Mix and rub in thoroughly.

If you have custard left from dinner, it will serve a second time by filling the bottom of the dish with apple sauce and pouring the custard over. A very fine dessert. Serve nice crackers with it. Berries, sliced peaches or pears are nice served thus.

Put a layer of bread crumbs in the bottom of a buttered pudding dish, then a layer of sliced tart apples sprinkled with sugar, then crumbs and apples until the dish is almost full. The crumbs should be last. Cover and cook an hour. Eat with the sauce or sweetened cream.

Cook macaroni in milk till tender, line a buttered mold of a thimble shape with it. Thicken half pint of skim milk with two tablespoonfuls of ground rice. Boil for a minute or two, beat in an egg, fill the cases, steam half an hour to one hour, according as your puddings are quarter and half pint or one pint. Turn out, and serve with cherry syrup round.

Earthquake Movement.

"There is a great mistake," remarks a California astronomer, "as to the actual amount of movement of the earth in an earthquake. In the Chabot Observatory recently the earth moved a little less than a quarter of an inch, and in East Oakland, where the shock was heavier, it moved about five-sixteenths of an inch. An earthquake in which the motion was a half-inch would prove very disastrous, and yet people do not hesitate to say that they saw the earth move at least a foot."

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Brooches are the favorite ornaments among Algerian women.

Mousseline chiffon, a softly falling material, is used a great deal for evening gowns.

Mrs. Haggin, the California millionaire's wife, possesses a ruby valued at $10,000.

Mrs. Cleveland expects to devote much of this winter to a careful study of oil painting.

Mrs. Lydia Bacon, of Sudbury, Mass., has celebrated her one hundred and second birthday.

A dainty lace pin is a cluster of sweet peas in pink and white enamel, sprinkled with diamond dewdrops.

A Christian lady who wishes to become a member of the Hebrew Church must first of all learn Hebrew.

Accordion-plaited skirts of cream net over colored silks are very pretty, and much liked for evening wear.

Cow-boy hats for misses are of gray, ecru or bright red felt, with wide unwired brims edged with fur felt.

A new galloon is made of silk cord, united by crochet stitches, the effect being similar to that of point lace.

Sir Julian Paunceforte's four daughters have brilliant complexions and dress in the extreme of English fashion.

Ruches of silk braid of different widths, intermixed with oblong drops and aiguillettes, are used to trim the new mantles.

Moonstones continue to receive a large share of popular favor. The fancy just now is for large stones encircled with brilliants.

Serviceable school hats are Tam o' Shanters of plaid cloth, and plain felt caps in the same shape may be procured in all colors.

Miss Cordelia Meyers, of Newville, Penn., is the proud possessor of a piano once owned by the wife of President John Quincy Adams.

Female students are now admitted to Wesleyan University, and there are six of them in its classes along with the young men this year.

Fur-lined dolman wraps are less favored than in previous seasons, but are still occasionally made to order, to suit the taste of purchasers.

Gray astrachan, chinchilla and light beaver are the furs most favored for misses and children's wear, and they are most appropriate and becoming.

Muffs and boas of both red and blue fox will be worn by young ladies. The red fox is a very beautiful fur, and especially becoming to a certain type of blondes.

Mme. Albani, who sings before Queen Victoria every year, had the pleasure of singing to her Majesty a few weeks ago. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Lajeunesse.

A handsome corsage ornament is in the form of a spray of three rosebuds, composed respectively of a black, a pink and a white pearl, with the stems and leaves of diamonds.

Fur trimmings are mostly of the long haired varieties, bear, black marten, lynx, mink, fox, etc. Persiana, although, a flat fur is very stylish, but otter, beaver, etc., are passee.

Mrs. Anna Lea Merritt, who was born in Philadelphia, was one of the three ladies who received honorable mention for oil painting in the British section of the Paris Exhibition.

As a rule, women need about nine-tenths of the nourishment requisite for men, boys of sixteen about the same as women, and childeen of ten half the quantity needed for adults.

The bell sleeve appears upon a few of the new seal jackets, but is not generally favored. When used an inner close sleeve is attached near the elbow, affording the necessary protection to the arms.

Princess Marie Theresa of Bavaria, who has a mania for pets, travels throughout Europe with fourteen animals of one sort and another, including several dogs, two magpies, an enormous rat and a diminutive bear.

The Empress and members of the aristocracy of Japan have given up the idea of adopting the western styles of dress for women. The Parisian models did not please the people in general, and the historic costumes will again be worn exclusively.

Queen Victoria doesn't wear a great deal of fur. She has an odd cloak, however, in which she comfortably incases herself when traveling in the cold weather. It is made entirely of ermine, and the ermine is outside. The cloak gives her a very regal appearance.

Warm bonnets for little girls are made of cashmere, the soft fronts gathered in front to a high frill above the forehead, and with accordion plaited capes six to eight inches deep. Loops of ribbon are set in the frill above the face, and a rosette outside, with a full cap trimming resting upon the banged hair.

Mrs. Harrison is the first mistress of the White House since Mrs. Hayes's time who really supervises the entire domestic machinery. She has the whole of it in hand, from the cellars to the attic. She goes over the most of it every day. Both the President and Mrs. Harrison are early risers, and the day's work gets started by 8 o'clock.

Fashionable bonnets in Paris this autumn suggest the great topic of the day. There is the "1789 bonnet" in black felt, with a tiny tricolor ribbon knot; the "election capote," ornamented with white feathers of bouquets of immortelles; and the "provincial voter's bonnet," simply made like the caps worn by old country women.

Stuffed Beforehand.

James P. Root, of Chicago, believes in bringing up children the way they should go. "I know how it is myself," he said the other day, as he spoke of this matter. "When I was a boy," he continued, "I had a most ravenous appetite, like all healthy boys. My dear mother was great on training and etiquette, and she had me at her afternoon teas. Now, tea was a little light for me then and she knew it, so just before the tea she would quietly lead me back to the pantry and fill me up with milk pudding until I couldn't wink. Then I would participate in the afternoon tea. Of course, loaded as I was, I could find no room for anything else, and when the tea and cake came around I said: 'No, thank you.' The ladies present would regard me with amazement and say: 'What a well-bred boy!' They didn't know that I had been stuffed beforehand."—*Chicago Herald.*

Food in its Relation to Health.

Dr. Atwater, in the paper read by him before the last convention of the American Public Health Association, dwelt on the evils of overeating, and showed that in this country people overeat enormously, especially in the matter of meat and sweetmeats, with the result of undermining their health to a degree. Dr. Jerome Walker gave facts to prove that meat once a day was enough for any ordinary person. Dr. Atkinson showed the importance of better cooking for the masses. He considered that a great obstruction to improvement in the art of cooking is the almost universal misconception that the finer cuts of meat are more nutritious than the coarser portions, coupled with an almost insuperable prejudice among working people against stewed food. This prejudice is doubtless due to the tasteless quality of boiled meat; boiling toughens each of the fine fibres, and deprives the meat almost wholly of its distinctive flavor. All these burdens and misconceptions must evidently be removed before any true art of cooking can become common practice. The more necessary, however, does it become to invent apparatus in which meat can only be simmered and cannot boil, as the Aladdin cooker, and also to invent a stove or oven in which neither meat nor bread can be overcooked, dried up, or rendered indigestible by too much heat, as in the Aladdin oven. Next, people must be persuaded that a better and more nutritious breakfast can be made ready to eat, as soon as the family are out of bed, by putting meat stews, oatmeal, brown bread and many kinds of pudding into the cooker, and simmering all night by the use of a single safe lamp, than in any other way.

The Use of Coffee.

It is asserted by men of high professional ability that when the system needs stimulant nothing equals a cup of fresh coffee. Those who desire to rescue the drunkard from his cups will find no better substitute for spirits than strong, new made coffee, without milk or sugar. Two ounces of coffee, or one eighth of a pound, to one pint of boiling water makes a first class beverage, but the water must be boiling, not merely hot. Bitterness comes from boiling it too long.

If the coffee required for breakfast be put in a graniteized kettle over night and a pint of cold water poured over, it can be heated to the boiling point and then set back to prevent further ebullition, when it will be found that, while its strength is extracted, its delicate aroma is preserved. As our country consumes nearly ten pounds of coffee per capita, it is a pity not to have it made in the best manner.

It is asserted by those who have tried it that malaria and epidemics are avoided by those who drink a cup of hot coffee before venturing into the morning air. Burned on hot coals it is a disinfectant for a sick room. By some of our best physicians it is considered a specific in typhoid fever.—*Epicure.*

Not Ready.

The phonograph has not yet been reduced to that simplicity and perfection of operation necessary for its general sale and introduction. It is true, several examples have been produced which are in use, and many interesting experiments have been made. At the Paris exhibition the instruments were shown in operation, and the perfection of the results in recording and delivering speech was marvellous. But in most cases, in order to get really satisfactory results, experts are required to watch, adjust and work the instrument. When the phonograph becomes entirely automatic its future is assured.

Summary Measures.

A Paris shopkeeper, when he advertises goods "at cost," is promptly called upon by a government official, whose business it is to see that the merchant is doing what he advertises, and if he is detected in fraud of any kind speedy punishment is inflicted. In other words, they will permit him to sell his own goods, which he paid for, "at cost," but if he is lying in his advertisement or defrauding his creditors, they expose him.

The People

are not slow to understand that, in order to warrant their manufacturers in guaranteeing them to benefit or cure, medicines must possess more than ordinary merit and curative properties. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the only blood-medicine sold, through druggists, under a *positive guarantee* that it will benefit or cure or money paid for it will be returned. In all blood, skin and scalp diseases, and for all scrofulous affections, it is specific.

$500 Reward offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for an incurable case.

Unless a tree bears blossoms in Spring, we may look in vain for Autumn fruit.

Last Winter

I was troubled so badly with rheumatism in my right shoulder and joints of my leg as not to be able to walk. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now I don't feel any aches or pains anywhere. I sell newspapers right in the middle of the street every day in the year, and have been doing so for five years, and standing on the cold stones ain't no picnic, I can tell you. And if Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me it certainly ought to be good for those people who don't stand on the cold stones. I can be seen every day in the year at corner Tompkins and DeKalb Avenues.—WILLIAM W. HOWARD, Brooklyn, N. Y. N. B.—Be sure to get

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OPIUM HABIT. [illegible]

Bird Seed.

Bird seed forms a considerable item in the export trade of some of the Moorish ports. The vice-consul at one port states that this seed is never sown apart by the Moorish farmers, nor is any special attention paid to its cultivation. It is always sown with wheat, and when reaped and thrashed it is separated by the country women in sieves. The reason of this practice is that there is a general superstition among the Moors that in very wet seasons the wheat is in part converted into bird seed, and hence they sow the two together.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years Doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
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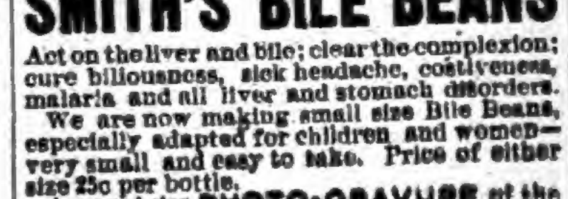

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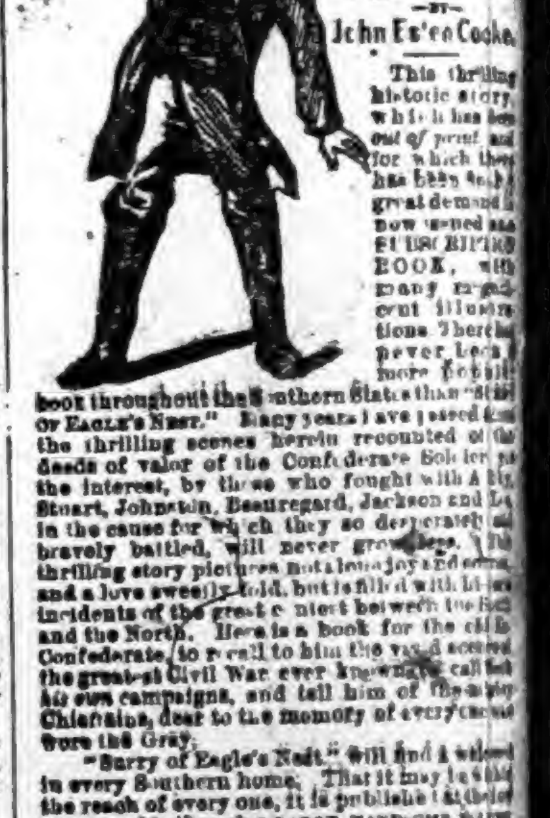

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